

## **Annex 2: Feasibility Study**

### **BALSAS**

Basin Approaches for Livelihood Sustainability  
through Adaptation Strategies

Funding Proposal submitted by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) on behalf of the Government of Mexico



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## 1 The Balsas River Basin project area (BRB)

The project area is located in the Balsas Hydrological-Administrative Region IV and in a part of the Pacífico Sur Hydrological-Administrative Region V (Michoacán and Guerrero coastal areas and the Costa Grande and Costa Chica regions). Nevertheless, the area is subsequently referred to as the Balsas River Basis (BRB) it has an area of more than 18,2 million hectares and comprises eight federal states: entirety to the state of Morelos and Guerrero, and partially the states of Tlaxcala, Michoacán, Puebla, State of México, Oaxaca, and Jalisco, as can be seen in Figure 1.

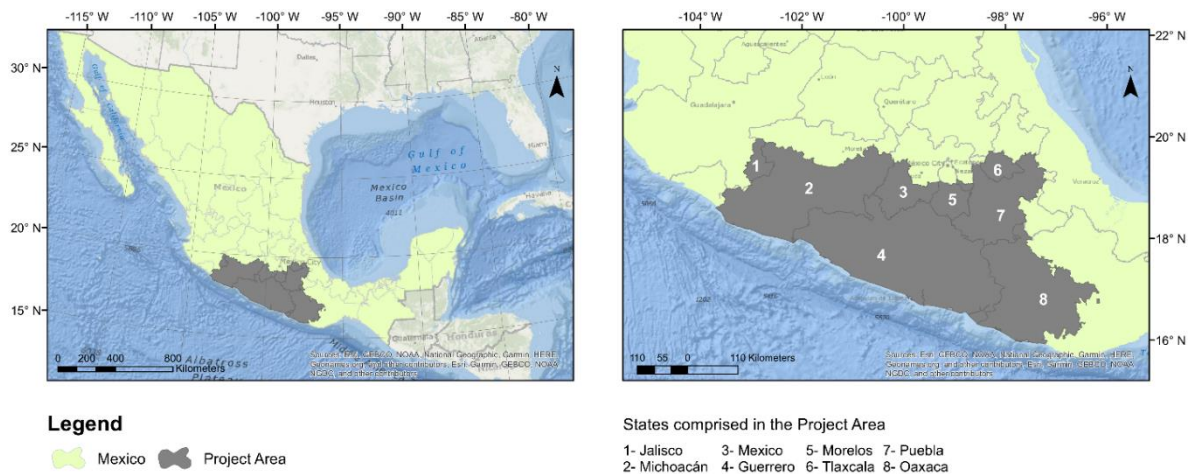


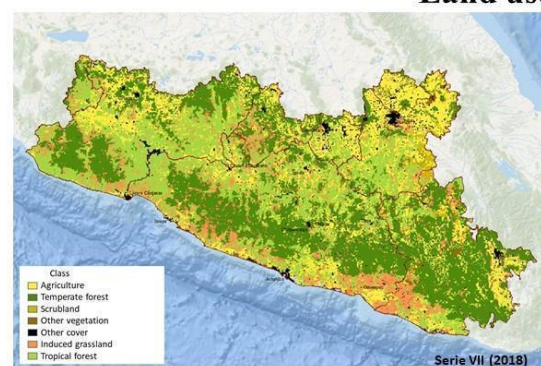
Figure 1: Map of Balsas River Basin (BRB) highlighted in grey. Source: INEGI (2021); Maderey-R and Torres-Ruata (1990).

According to INECC, the Balsas Basin is described as the area of forests and sub-humid tropical forests richest in biodiversity in Mexico, mainly in its mountainous region. Its role in maintaining the hydrological services of the Basin's ecosystems and the great biological diversity it harbors is crucial to ensure the livelihoods of the rural population living in the territories of the different sub-basins that make up the Balsas Basin. However, the project area is one of the two main regions of the country with the highest rate of climate vulnerability: 68.3% (12.2 million ha) in the Balsas Basin reflect average vulnerability, 27.4% (4.9 million ha) high vulnerability and the remaining 4.4% (0.78 million ha) low vulnerability<sup>1</sup>.

### 1.1 Land cover, uses and land use changes

The vegetation cover of the BRB is mainly composed of temperate forests and tropical forests that together cover 62%, while agriculture occupies approximately 23% of the total coverage. Induced cattle ranching is the next activity that uses the largest area, approximately 11% of the total area, the rest of the coverage is distributed between scrublands and other types of vegetation and cover (Figure 2).

## Land use, land cover



### Balsas Project Area

Land use, land cover	Hectare (2018)	%
Agriculture	4,133,000	23%
Induced grassland	2,044,100	11%
Temperate forest	6,325,200	35%
Tropical forest	4,902,100	27%
Scrublands	179,100	1%
Other vegetation	185,900	1%
Other cover	424,900	2%
<b>Balsas Project Area</b>	<b>18,194,300</b>	

Land use, land cover	Intermontane depressions		Southern Pacific coastal plain and hills		Sierra Madre del Sur		Transversal Neovolcanic System	
	Hectare	%	Hectare	%	Hectare	%	Hectare	%
Agriculture	1,763,600	25%	477,200	19%	539,900	10%	1,335,900	45%
Induced grassland	738,500	11%	725,400	29%	425,700	7%	147,800	5%
Temperate forest	814,100	12%	208,400	8%	4,093,600	72%	1,202,500	41%
Tropical forest	3,326,100	47%	964,100	38%	514,300	9%	85,600	3%
Scrublands	113,300	2%	0	0%	27,700	0%	38,100	1%
Other vegetation	54,200	1%	52,000	2%	51,900	1%	27,700	1%
Other cover	199,400	3%	72,400	3%	26,100	0%	124,700	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,009,200</b>		<b>2,499,500</b>		<b>5,679,200</b>		<b>2,962,300</b>	

Figure 2. Main land uses in the Balsas and Pacific Coastal Plains Area (INEGI 2018)

The National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change - INECC (2007) describes the BRB as the richest biodiversity area of forests and subhumid tropical forests in Mexico, mainly in the mountainous region. Its role in maintaining the ecological services of the basin's ecosystems is irreplaceable due to the interactions among biophysical, hydrological, biological, and anthropogenic factors. Its high diversity, species richness, enormous biomass, and structural complexity are closely linked to the heterogeneity of the conditions offered by the fragile soils and microclimates of the basin. Figure 3 represents the land cover for BRB considering the reference year of 2011. Additionally, Figure 3 represents, in detail, the surface topography along the drainage rivers of the BRB, which contributes to its hydraulic infrastructure for power generation.

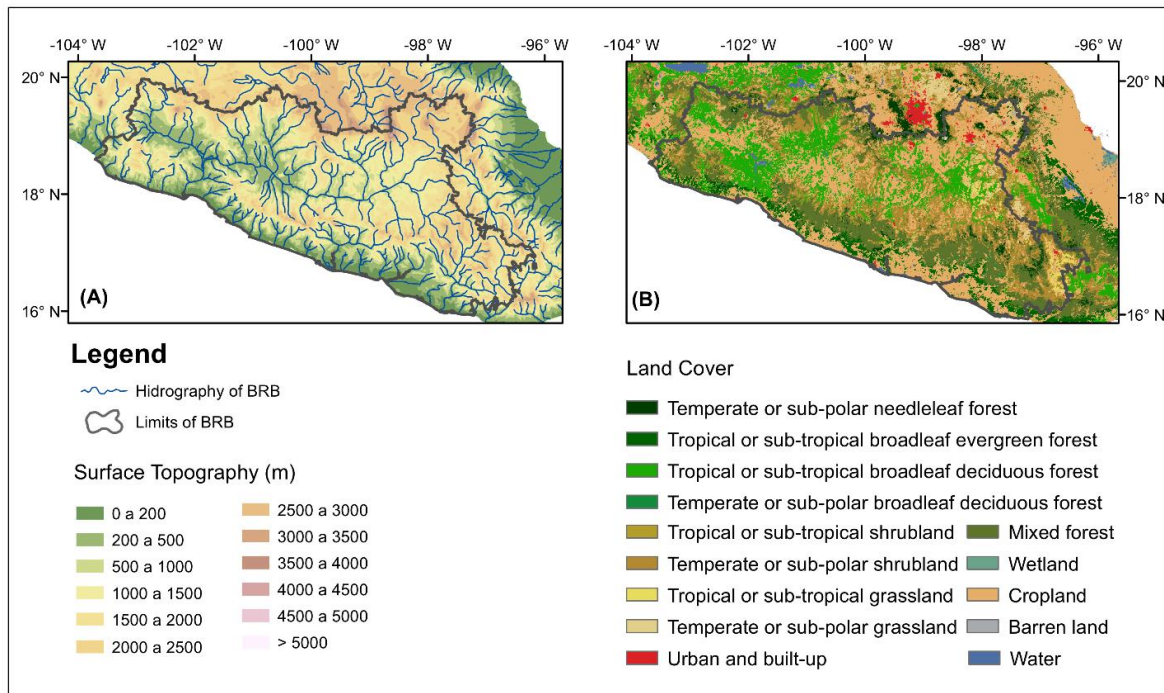


Figure 3: Physical Characteristics of BRB: (A) Hydrography and Surface Topography, and (B) Land Cover. Source: INEGI et al. (1990); Maderey-R and Torres-Ruata (1990); CONABIO (2016).

A severe transformation has taken place in the basin's land cover. The native vegetation has been altered significantly by human activity linked to irrational forest exploitation, induced fires, changes in use favoring low-productivity agricultural and livestock activities, and even the cultivation of illegal crops (INECC, 2007). Furthermore, the Mexican Water Commission (CONAGUA, 2017) highlighted a correlation between a progressive increase in induced/secondary vegetation, agricultural and urban areas, and a decrease in primary/native vegetation in Mexico during the past years.

#### 1.1.1 Deforestation and forest degradation

Within the Balsas basin, the areas near the coast of Guerrero and Oaxaca, as well as central and northern Michoacán and parts of Puebla and Morelos, stand out for their high levels of deforestation. Figure 4 shows the deforestation hotspots in the Balsas basin for the period 2000-2018.

According to SEMARNAT (Environment and Natural Resources Department in Mexico), the transformation in the BRB has been evident from the past years. Just in 15 years (from 1980 to 1996), the loss in the forest areas was remarkable. When compared to the national average gross annual deforestation for the period 2001-2018 (208,723 hectares per year), the average gross annual deforestation in the Balsas Basin is equivalent to 17.3% of the national total for the same period. In absolute terms, gross deforestation in the Balsas Basin for the period 2001-2018 (equivalent to 616,595 hectares, table 1) represents 16.4% of the national gross deforestation observed in the same period (3,757,017 hectares).

Table 1: Mean annual deforestation in the Balsas Watershed.

Period (Years)	2001-2006	2007-2012	2013-2018	2001-2018
<b>Total forest area lost (ha)</b>	193,408	196,050	227,137	616,595
<b>Gross annual deforestation within the period (ha/year)</b>	32,235	32,675	37,856	36,270
<b>Uncertainty level (%)</b>	21	21	18	11.4

Gross deforestation in the Balsas Basin is located, in greater proportion, in the Dry Forest ecoregion, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Total gross deforestation by ecoregion in the Balsas Basin.

Ecoregion	2001-2006		2007-2012		2013-2018		Total 2001-2018	
	ha	%	ha	%	Ha	%	ha	%
Temperate forests	78,724	40.7	71,351	36.4	73,261	32.2	223,336	36.2
Dry Forests	114,684	59.3	124,699	63.6	153,876	67.8	392,259	63.8
Total	193,408	100	196,050	100	227,137	100	616,595	100

An analysis of direct causes of deforestation in the temperate forests ecoregion shows that the conversion of forest land to pasture (land for cattle ranching) represents the main cause of deforestation (equivalent to 75.9%), followed by the conversion of forest land to cropland (equivalent to 21.8%), other important causes of deforestation are conversion to urban zones (1%) and to other types of areas (1.3%).

On the other hand, the direct causes of deforestation in the dry forest ecoregion are: the conversion of forest land to pasture (land for livestock use), which represents the main cause of deforestation (equivalent to 70%), followed by the conversion of forest land to cropland (equivalent to 28.9%), there is no evidence of conversion of zones in this ecoregion to urban areas, but to wetlands (1%) and to other types of cover (0.1%).

**Deforested** areas specially the ones in tropical and subtropical zones present an increase in temperature greater than 50% of the average temperature changes<sup>ii</sup>. These increases will affect the suitability of the main crops that support rural livelihoods in the PA, especially livestock and coffee, increasing especially the vulnerability of poor families that depend on these for daily subsistence.



Symptoms of forest decline have also been detected in the forests of the Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt of the Balsas Basin and northwestern temperate forest of Mexico, where as a collateral effect of climate change the populations of *Pinus hartwegii* have been affected by different species of mistletoe. The populations of *Abies religiosa*, of the monarch butterfly natural reserve and threatened species like *Picea martinezii* T.F. Patt., and *Picea mexicana* Martínez have reduced their size drastically. Several Agrarian Communities and local CONAFOR technicians reported that the production of natural forests is under stress due to climate change and variability. Resin yield of *Pinus oocarpa* and *pseudostrobus* forests been traditionally harvested by Agrarian Communities are highly sensitive to temperature extremes and show increased susceptibility to pests and diseases, particularly to bark beetles (*Dendroctonus* sp.), which have already lead to catastrophic forest loss in broad areas of Central America, particularly in neighboring Honduras and Guatemala. On the other hand, natural forest of *Bursera linaloe* traditionally used by Agrarian Communities for their aromatic timber and aromatic oil reported much lower seed production in years of more extensive dryer periods and years with irregular rainfall.

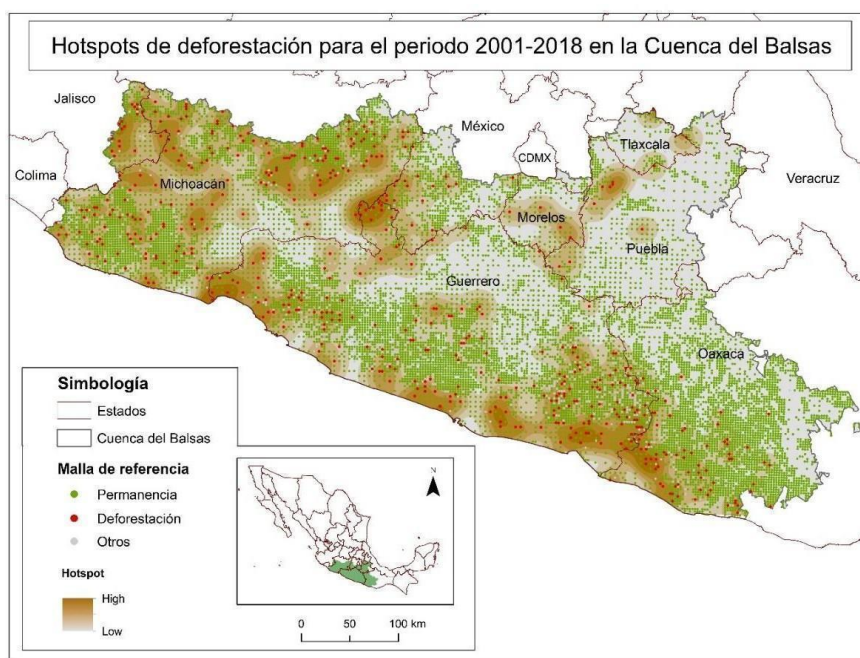


Figure 4. Deforestation hotspots in the Balsas Basin for the period 2000-2018 (Source CONAFOR, 2022)

Forest ecosystems and forest landscapes that are crucial for the provision of environmental services and to sustain the livelihoods of vulnerable households of Agrarian Communities have been subject to deforestation and forest degradation through unregulated over-exploitation, the use of fire and extensive overgrazing.

To expand agriculture or pasture areas, forest degradation has changed the landscape and altered many natural cycles. Currently, the most common forms of livestock production in the Balsas Basin are extensive grazing systems on the common-use land of AC that are frequently over-grazed, and therefore contribute to deforestation and forest landscape degradation. This includes cattle, goats



and sheep that are grazed on natural meadows and less frequently on cultivated pastures (often cleared with the use of fire) and fodder from local plant species and trees.

The transformation of forest landscapes and warm dry forests to crop lands and grasslands are shown in figures (5 and 6).

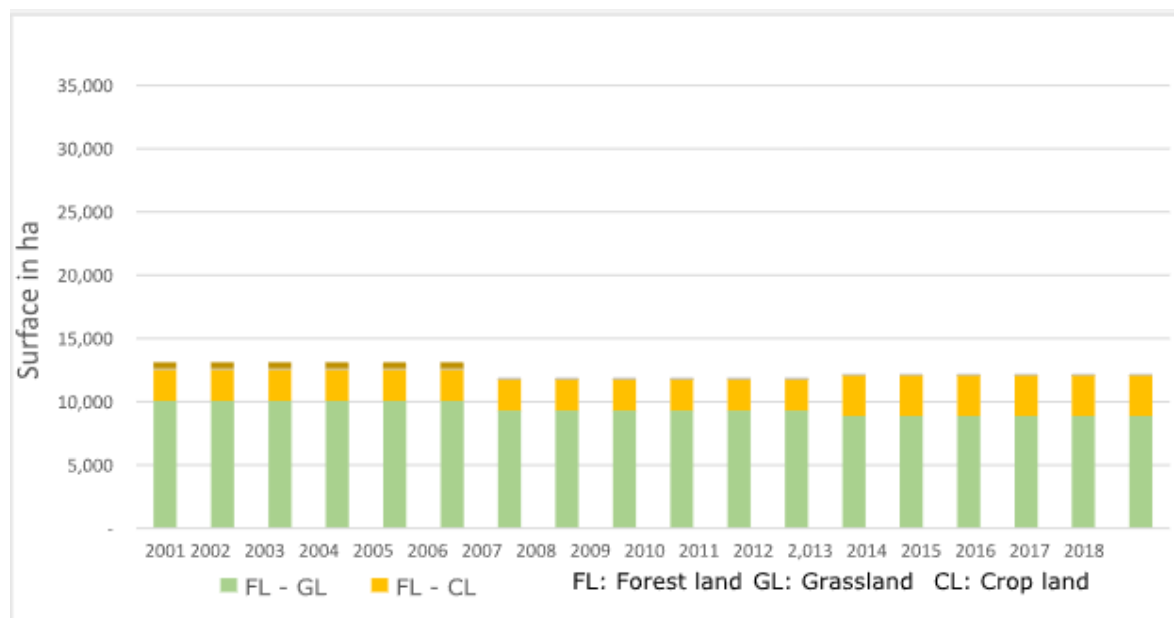


Figure 5. Landscape transition of Temperate Sierras in the Balsas Basin in the period 2000-2018. CONAFOR (2020).

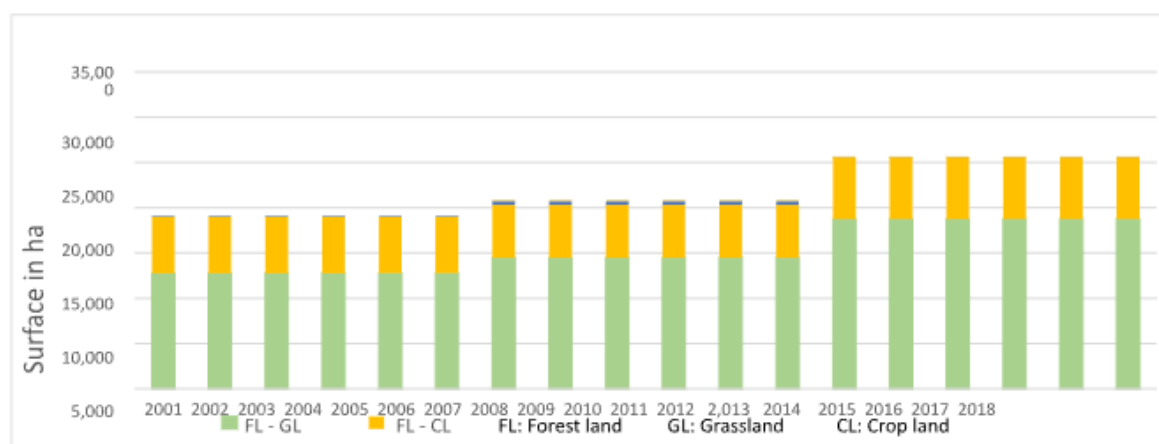


Figure 6. Landscape transition of Warm-Dry forests ecoregion in the Balsas Basin in the period 2000-2018. (CONAFOR (2020))

## 1.2 Natural resources

### 1.2.1 Water

Average annual rainfall in the Balsas basin area is 1,027 mm which varies a lot depending on the orography. The highest rainfall occurs in the Sierra Madre del Sur and the Transverse Neo-volcanic System, while the Inter-montane depressions suffer from dry to arid climate. The rainy season

occurs from June to September, which concentrates more than 80% of the annual precipitation. As the BRB region is constantly affected by droughts, the water availability is low (CONAGUA, 2010).

Due to rising temperatures, shorter and more intense rainy seasons and longer dry seasons are expected to occur, which will continue to aggravate social problems in the Balsas basin by reducing the productivity of agriculture-based livelihoods and natural resources, exacerbating shortages that are already being experienced by rural ACs in the PA, both at the household level (drinking water) and the on-farm level (water for irrigation), and negatively affecting ecosystem services, which are already declining.

The impacts of climate change on the water cycle will reveal significant vulnerability and risk exposure to certain ecosystems and many human activities (domestic and agricultural) given climate variability. For freshwater, renewable surface and groundwater is expected to decline during the 21st century, especially in dry subtropical regions, increasing competition among users and reducing supplies to ACs. In addition, the effects of climate change will be accentuated in areas with rapid urbanization processes, without forgetting the impacts in rural areas due to the availability of water and changes in temperature, which will cause displacement of agricultural areas and, consequently, will affect both the rural population and food security in general.

Climate change will also affect the availability of water by exacerbating shortages that are already being experienced by rural ACs in the PA, both at the household level (drinking water) and the on-farm level (water for irrigation). The impacts of climate change will reveal significant vulnerability and risk exposure to certain ecosystems and many human activities (domestic and agricultural) given climate variability.

The main areas of water exploitation correspond to the most significant urban concentrations in Puebla, Tlaxcala, and Cuernavaca in the High Balsas and Lázaro Cárdenas in the Lower Balsas. The problem of water scarcity in the basin is primarily caused by the rapid growth of the population, which demands increasing volumes. In addition, there are also essential irrigation areas in the basin (see irrigation districts in Figure 7). Under this framework, competition exists among different uses, mainly among urban public use and agriculture. The current water use in BRB is presented in Figure 8.



Figure 7. irrigation districts and main fruits and vegetable producers by state in México (González, 2019).

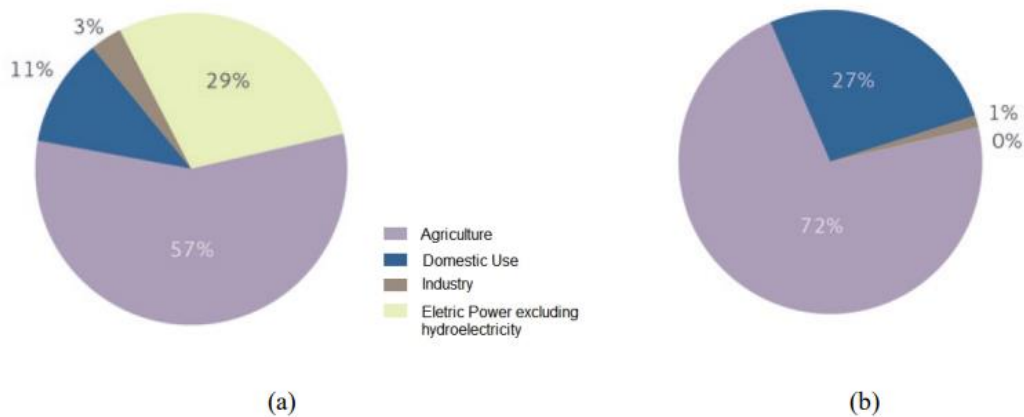


Figure 8. Consumptive water uses in BRB 2017(a) Hydrological-Administrative Region IV and (b) Hydrological-Administrative Region V. Source: Conagua (2018).

There is an imbalance between supply and demand of the resource, forcing the over-exploitation of sources, mainly underground sources. This implies an increase in the number of aquifers in a condition of overexploitation. It should be noted that there are 5 aquifers in the basin subject to

overexploitation, 4 in the Higher Balsas: Tepalcingo-Axochiapan in the state of Morelos, Valle de Tecamachalco, Atlixco-Izucar de Matamoros and Libre Oriental in the state of Puebla, and one in the Middle Balsas: Ciudad Hidalgo-Tuxpan aquifer in the state of Michoacán (CONAGUA, 2010). Therefore, the BRB is vulnerable to suffer a lack of water availability (IMTA, 2017).

The level of pressure on the water is an index that measures the relationship between water for consumptive uses and renewable water. It varies from 0%, meaning no pressure to higher the 100%, representing the highest water pressure levels (CONAGUA, 2018). On a national scale, Mexico experiences a degree of pressure of 19.5%, which is considered a low level. The BRB has presented cyclical variation from 2008 to 2017, with values varying from 46.3 to 50.2%, which is considered a high degree of pressure. The Coastal areas encompassed in the Hydrological-Administrative Region V presented a water pressure level of less than 10% (CONAGUA, 2018).

The Balsas River also contributes to supply the water needs of Mexico City. Water is transferred from the Balsas River Basin to the Lerma River Basin and the Valley of Mexico (UNESCO, 2006). However, it could create more pressure over the water use in BRB.

The Balsas basin has a hydraulic infrastructure of great relevance at the national level, especially for the facilities dedicated to the generation of electrical energy, which use 78% of the volume of water produced in the basin. The Balsas basin hosts the second largest dam in Mexico: “El Infiernillo”, with a capacity of storage of 12,500 hm<sup>3</sup>. Additionally, grey infrastructures in the Balsas basin include 171 dams, 17 hydroelectric plants; 21 municipal water purification plants and 154 municipal wastewater treatment plants. In the region there are nine irrigation districts (DR); which have been fully transferred to the almost 72,307 agricultural users who farm in around 500,000 ha of irrigated land (CONAGUA, 2013). Most water intended for the industrial sector is employed in thermoelectric power stations in their cooling processes. The industrial area is mainly concentrated in Puebla, Tlaxcala; Cuernavaca Valley (in Morelos) and in Lázaro Cardenas (South of Michoacán). The most significant consumers are oil plants, the metal industry, paper mills, wood, food processing, and manufacturing industries (CONAGUA, 2010).

Along with water availability, water quality is another critical issue in BRB. According to INECC (2007), practically none of the BRB main tributaries reach excellence level. In the higher region of BRB, 66.7% of its water bodies show very high levels of degradation. In Middle Balsas, the situation is even worse: 90% present a systematic state of degradation. In the lower region of BRB, all its main water bodies present very high and persistent deterioration tendencies. It means that the water quality of these rivers oscillates between levels that make them unacceptable for any use to levels that are acceptable only for the public supply and industrial and agricultural uses with treatment.

The rivers of the BRB are only suitable for navigation in certain sections. This situation worsens during the dry season, especially in the rivers of the Higher Balsas, when rivers and water bodies transport practically only wastewater. Then, some dams become water stores with a very high concentration of pollutants.

### 1.2.2 Biodiversity and protected areas

The Balsas-South Pacific macroregion connects several coastal and mountain ecosystems (at least 24 different vegetation types), including priority areas for cloud forest, arid deciduous forests, and evergreen forests, which are the most threatened forest ecosystems in Mexico. Several endangered

and protected species coexist in this vast landscape: the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), the jaguar (*Panthera onca*), the Gila monster (*Heloderma sp.*) and species of the genus *Dalbergia*, among many others.

Protected areas played an essential role in avoiding the conversion of natural ecosystems to urban or agricultural areas, particularly in tropical evergreen forests. The Balsas-South Pacific macroregion comprises 14 federal Protected Natural Areas (PNAs) (333 311 hectares): Zicuirán-Infiernillo Biosphere Reserve, Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve, Pico de Tancitaro Flora and Fauna Protection Area, seven National Parks (Barranca del Cupatitzio, Cerro de Garnica, General Juan Álvarez, Insurgente José María Morelos, Lagunas de Chacahua, Bosencheve and El Veladero), and four beaches categorized as Protected Nature Sanctuaries. It also has 16 state PNAs and 23 Voluntary Conservation Areas (VCAs). This landscape overlaps with 21 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), among which the most important are: Cuenca Baja del Balsas, Sierra de Atoyac and Bosques de Niebla de la Costa Grande, Cuenca Baja del Río Papagayo and Acahuizotla. Location of protected natural areas in the project zone is presented in figure 9.

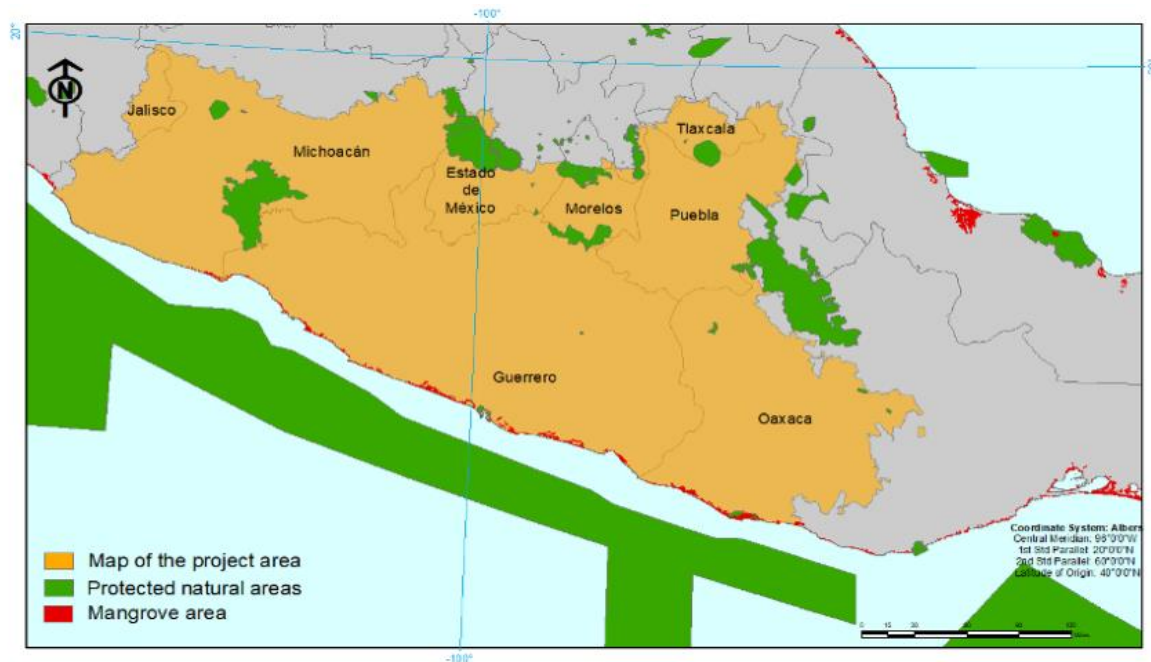


Figure 9. Location of the protected areas present in the Balsas Basin Project area (Authors)

The main threats to biodiversity and ecosystems in the Balsas-South Pacific macro region are land use change and habitat loss (transformation of natural vegetation into extensive agricultural areas with a significant advance in the agricultural frontier); discharges of toxic fluids into aquifers by sugar mills and the pollution of water.

### 1.3 Main economic sectors

#### 1.3.1 Agriculture

While the agricultural sector employs 14% of Mexico's workforce, its contribution to the national GDP is just under 4%. The value added by each agricultural-sector worker is US \$ 6,057, which is

25% below the average in the LAC region. These productive activities are supported by public policies through the Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER) and the Secretariat of Wellbeing(Welfare), which implement two priority programs of the National Development Plan 2019-2024 (NDP): Production for Wellbeing and Sowing Life (Production for Wellbeing and Sowing Life).

Mexico plays an important role in regional food markets. The country is a leader in particular agricultural products such as avocados, berries, and vegetables (SIAP, 2016). However, rural areas and the agricultural sector have suffered significant changes in Mexico's recent history. Before the 1980s, the agricultural policy was oriented to the production of food for the local market; the main goal was to produce enough food at a low price to feed the cities and support the growth of domestic industrialization (Aboites, 1989). However, during the 1980s, the global development policies changed due to the International free-trade agreements NAFTA. In Mexico, NAFTA had both negative and positive consequences for the agricultural sector. Since NAFTA's implementation in 1994, fruit and vegetable exports from Mexico have grown. However, at the same time, grain imports have also grown, especially maize, which is the Mexican food staple, accounting for more than 18% of total crop gross domestic product – GDP (Yúnez-Naude and Paredes-Barceinas, 2004). A high proportion of maize comes from the Southwest of Mexico, under rain fed conditions (Yunez-Naude and Aguilar-Mendez, 2019).

After NAFTA's from 1994, small-scale maize agriculture was practiced in a challenging environment with almost no government support and low maize prices because of the massive importation of highly subsidized crops (Perales-Rivas, 2010). In addition to reducing traditional maize production, other issues have arisen, such as migration from rural areas, environmental contamination due to agricultural intensification, and reduction of crop diversity (Nadal and Wise, 2004). As a result, the maize prices in Mexico have declined until 2006 then increased due to the high demand for bio-fuel in the United States and the world (Orozco-Ramírez and Barrasa, 2017). In 2020, NAFTA was replaced by the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement - USMCA (CEDRSSA, 2020).

The average maize yield in Mexico has been 2.9 t/ha (SIAP, 2018). However, the low and variable yield has been attributed to changes in temperature and precipitation in the last decades (Ray et al., 2015). Therefore, an increase in Mexico's maize yield could be self-sufficient in its requirements, but climate change could be a constraint (Ray et al., 2015; Ureta et al., 2016). Hence, Mexico is in a vulnerable situation because of its dependence on imported food (Perales-Rivas, 2010). The maize system has been polarized between influential stakeholders in the maize-tortilla chain and small and medium-scale maize farmers with minimal resources; the latter are unlikely to benefit from the present international phenomenon of increasing food prices because of a lack of market integration (Appendini, 2014). Small farmers are vulnerable to volatile and uncertain markets. Maize cultivation in the state of Michoacán, for example, is varied, both in terms of technology adaptation and types of maize landraces used. It is possible to find contrasting agricultural systems in this state: from slash and burn to modern precision agriculture assisted by satellite technology (Orozco-Ramírez and Barrasa, 2017).

Combined with all the economic and technological challenges to agriculture production in Mexico and, especially in BRB, climate hazards have already imposed some restrictions on farmers. For maize, Gómez et al. (2019) confirm that a lack of precipitation during July, combined with

temperatures over 38°C, kills emerging seedlings. Along with this, drought for more than 21 days during August constituted a primary indicator of high climatic hazard to produce maize. In addition, this study evaluates 18 years (1999 to 2016) and concludes that the years with more than ten days with a temperature higher than 38°C matched with the years of low production and high climatic hazard. These findings are concerning when analyzing the observed changes in Mexican climate reported by Pavia et al. (2009) and Cuervo-Robayo et al. (2020).

### 1.3.2 Forestry

Forestry production in Mexico accounted for 0.6% of the GDP in 2015. Extractive forest activities occurred on only 46% of approved forest areas in 2015 and approximately 992 forestry enterprises linked to NA (“Núcleos Agrarios”), were involved in such activity. The rise of such enterprises reflects the strong social capital in rural communities, despite obstacles limiting their competitiveness.

In the Balsas Basin, 11.4 million hectares are covered with forest ecosystems that belong mainly to *ejidos* and agrarian communities (ACs), mostly compounded by indigenous people. The different ecosystems of the Balsas Basin offer a huge potential for sustainable forest management including timber and non-timber forest products for domestic and international markets.

In 2021, 450 ACs obtained a forest permit of SEMARNAT to extract timber (375,000 has) and non-timber forest products (54,500 ha), such as different types of pine woods, pine resin, olinala essence (*Bursera linaloe*), oak charcoal, palm for the handicraft production (*Brahea Dulcis*), aromatic plants (Damiana and Oregano) and wild agaves for the production of fine mescal. In the Balsas Basin, there are also agroforestry productions of coffee and cocoa in smaller scales. The value chains of these forest and agroforestry products face different issues, mainly linked with the lack of access to adequate information on sustainable management, financial support, adapted technologies for small scale transformation and regional organization of producers.

Community forestry is an important activity for the ACs: 6.2 million ha of forests are currently harvested (table 3) and about 11 million people live in forest areas, with 88% of these groups in highly marginalized areas. The National Forest Commission (CONAFOR) and the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) supervise this activity. Timber is produced through managed natural forests (93%) and commercial forest plantations (7%). Villagers also take advantage of non-timber forest products (fibers, resins, medicinal plants, mushrooms, etc.).

Table 3. forestry production until 2018, area under management and authorized volume 2021 in the BRB

	<i>Guerrero</i>	<i>Michoacán</i>	<i>Oaxaca</i>	<i>National</i>
<i>Timber forestry production 2018 (m3)</i>	157,817	452,273	795,007	8,335,090
<i>Non-timber forest production 2018 (tn)</i>	5,985	22,598	688	173,002
<i>Total area under management 2021 (ha)</i>	161,629	155,717	222,137	6,241,565



<i>Total authorized volume 2021 (m3)</i>	4,537,485	7,036,588	16,483,225	152,772,036
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Source: SEMARNAT, 2018 & CONAFOR, 2021

With reduced productivity, weak articulation to value chains of forestry and agroforestry products, and little access to knowledge and technical assistance for land-use planning and adaptation to climate change, farmers living in the Balsas Basin resort to production methods that exacerbate land degradation, deforestation, and loss of biodiversity. This generates a decrease in forestry and agricultural productivity and at the same time a loss of environmental services such as the capture of greenhouse gasses (GHG) and the supply of water. Faced with this situation, populations living in poverty are more vulnerable due to the decrease in their income, the difficulty of producing food, with scarce and insecure access to water, the deterioration of local economies, and in extreme cases loss of assets by floods and burns.

Forest management and the conservation of ecosystems, an integral part of watershed conservation and a key factor for resilience to climate change, are incentivized by the Support Program for Sustainable Forest Development (PADFS, National Forest Program) implemented by CONAFOR. Women and youth in the area have an important role in forestry, some examples already observed in the Balsas Basin are the use of pine woods, pine resin, olinala essence (*Bursera linaloe*), oak charcoal, palm for the production of handicrafts (*Brahea dulcis*), a diversity of fruits, aromatic plants and medicinal herbs (including Guachalalate, Damiana, Oregano) among others. Some women groups in the Project Region have developed nurseries for the production of seedlings for forest and fruit trees, as well as non-timber forest plants like native agaves: the project will search to replicate and scale-up these initiatives.

### 1.3.3 GHG emissions context

According to Mexico's third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>iii</sup>, this year the total estimated net emissions in all sectors at the national level were 736,629.573 GgCO<sub>2</sub>e (Giga grams of carbon dioxide equivalents), while net emissions (discounting removals) were 534,688.60 GgCO<sub>2</sub>e. Total emissions between 1990 and 2019 grew 57.8%, at an average annual growth rate (AAGR) of 1.59%. In 2019, per capita emissions reached 3.47 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e, and represented a reduction of 8.8% of per capita emissions in 2010. Emissions came mainly from the Energy sector, with 63.52%, followed by the "Agriculture, forestry and other land use" sector, with 19.12%, the Industrial sector, with 10%, and the Waste sector, with 7.37%.

The ASLOUL sector comprises emissions from: Agriculture, Silviculture (CO<sub>2</sub>), Livestock (CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O); and other land uses (CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, CO<sub>2</sub> and Other). The livestock sector contributed to emissions a total of 110,272.20 GgCO<sub>2</sub>e, of which 75% corresponded to enteric fermentation and 25% to excreta management. Cattle are the main source of GHG emissions with 88.51%, followed by swine with 6.14%, and poultry (eggs and meat) with 2.12%, with 6.14%, and poultry (eggs and meat) with 2.12%. The remaining emissions are from sheep, goats, horses, mules and donkeys. The total emissions presented an increase of 14.9% between 1990 and 2019.

The agricultural sector emissions in 2019 were 30,535.04 GgCO<sub>2</sub>, between 1990 and 2019 they grew at an average annual rate of 1.6%, mainly due to increases in fertilized area and the burning of agricultural residues, pre-harvest residues in sugarcane cultivation and pastureland.



In contrast, the forestry sector represented an important carbon sink, sequestering - 191,483.32 GgCO<sub>2</sub>e, 2.64% less than in 2000. Forest Land absorptions that remained as such in 2019 were 98.31%, the remainder corresponding to land converted to forest land (reforestation), which increased 19 times its removals between 2000 and 2019. During 2020, 5,913 forest fires were recorded, affecting 378,928 hectares, with Oaxaca, Michoacán and Guerrero, priority areas for the project, among the most affected states. In Mexico, 14.2% of the population uses firewood or coal for cooking, the states with the highest percentage of the population using firewood or charcoal for cooking are Chiapas (49.3%), Oaxaca (46.0%) and Guerrero (40.8%).

For the specific case of the project area and focusing on the forestry sector, Emissions from the Balsas Basin area account for 17.3% of all national deforestation-related emissions, gross emissions during the period 2001-2018 were estimated at 76.1 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e. Of these emissions, conversion from forest to grazing land accounted for 72.2% (54.9 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e); 26.3% corresponded from forest conversion to agricultural land (20.1 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) and the remaining 1.1% of emissions came from conversion from forests to human settlements and other types of land use.

Emissions linked to the expanding agricultural frontier in the Basin are occurring in a context in which most or 65% of the total land area is held by Agrarian communities (ACs). Communal forest areas are collectively used by households for: (i) harvesting timber, collecting firewood and non-timber forest products like herbs, fruit, and others; (ii) seasonal agriculture to produce basic grains, vegetables, fruits (including avocados) and shade coffee; and (iii) extensive livestock raising (mainly goats, sheep and cattle) on dedicated grassland as well as in forest areas. Some of these activities are carried out in areas where the soil is naturally predisposed to forestry rather than agricultural activity. On the other hand, unsustainable slash-and-burn agriculture is being used in the region as well. This method uses burning to remove natural vegetation and transform forest into agricultural land or pasture. This practice results in a loss of soil productivity and continual forest clearing. The end result is deforestation, land degradation and the resulting release of carbon stored in the soil and forest.

Information related to GHG emissions of the most important states on the BRB can be seen below:

Michoacán: The total GHG emissions in Michoacán were 42,176.11 Gg (Giga grams) CO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2005 against 39,589.83 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2000. The sector that contributes the highest GHG emissions carries out activities related to land-use change and forestry with 47%, due to the high rate of deforestation in the State. The second sector that most contributes to GHG emissions is the energy sector, with 36%, mainly associated with the steel industries located in Lázaro Cárdenas and transportation. Finally, the agriculture sector activities contribute 11% of the total emission, the industrial processes with almost 6%, while the sector that presented the lowest emission was the waste sector with less than 1 % (PECC-Mich, 2014).

Michoacán is home to the Mexican Bioenergy Network (REMBIO), a civil society organization with the objective of contributing to the supply of sustainable, equitable and accessible bioenergy sources and services. The government has also promoted actions to reduce emissions, such as promoting the use of hybrid vehicles and the renewal of private vehicles through incentives or support; the implementation of the vehicle verification program, with the aim of reducing short-lived pollutants such as black carbon and tropospheric ozone; promoting recycling and recovery of the inorganic fraction of solid waste; and reducing the number of open dumps.

Guerrero: Little information about GHG emissions in Guerrero was found. However, following the Forestry Program of the State of Guerrero is possible to link forest fires, deforestation, land-use change as an important source of carbon dioxide. The loss of vegetation in 1993-2002 accounted for more than 40 thousand hectares per year. It is worth mentioning that the areas of greatest deforestation are found on the Coast, especially in Costa Grande (Consejo Forestal Estatal de Guerrero, 2008). Additionally, the Petacalco thermoelectric power plant is also a critical GHG source (Manzur, 2015). Among the measures taken by the state government to reduce emissions is the promotion of statewide electricity production with renewable energy technologies, especially photovoltaic panels and wind generators.

Oaxaca: According to the State Inventory of Greenhouse Gases of Oaxaca (CMM, 2011), the State contributed 22 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq during 2008. The energy sector stands out as the most significant share, 52%, followed by land-use and land-use change 24% and agriculture and livestock 18%, the other shares are due to waste and industrial processes. The carbon balance represents a net emission of 1.4 million tons of annual carbon, which means 5.1 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2008. Thus, even though there is robust carbon capture, it is not enough to counteract the biomass loss. Important to mention the significance of emissions registered by forest fires, about 26 thousand tons per year of CO<sub>2</sub>eq. The emissions from the Agriculture category comes mainly from enteric fermentation and manure management. In Oaxaca, the population is primarily rural, so livestock is used for subsistence. A study indicates that 50% of the lost areas are destined for pastures and agricultural areas. The total emissions derived from this sub-category amount to 1.1 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq per year, of which the largest are those from enteric fermentation. El gobierno ha tomado diferentes medidas para la reducción de emisiones, como el impulso de producción de electricidad a nivel estatal con tecnologías de energía renovable, especialmente paneles fotovoltaicos y generadores eólicos; la implementación del programa estatal de acción ante el cambio climático, que incluye planeación de medidas de ahorro de energía en el sector residencial y comercial.

## 1.4 Socio-economic context

### 1.4.1 Rural poverty and marginalization

With a population of almost 130 million people and per capita income reaching USD 9,863 in 2019 (in current prices, Atlas method), Mexico is classified as an upper-middle-income country and is the second largest economy in Latin America and the Caribbean after Brazil. However, average growth rates in Mexico mask important disparities in regional income and growth. The benefits of economic development have been shared unevenly. In 2018, 68% of the extremely poor lived in only six of 32 states. The concentration of poverty shows a persistent pattern. It is located primarily in the country's Southern and South-eastern regions and in municipalities with high proportions of indigenous peoples. In these municipalities, rural poverty is often linked to fragility and severe climate change impacts. Pockets of poverty, however, exist throughout the country, including in the Northern and Central regions, particularly among indigenous groups, women and youth.

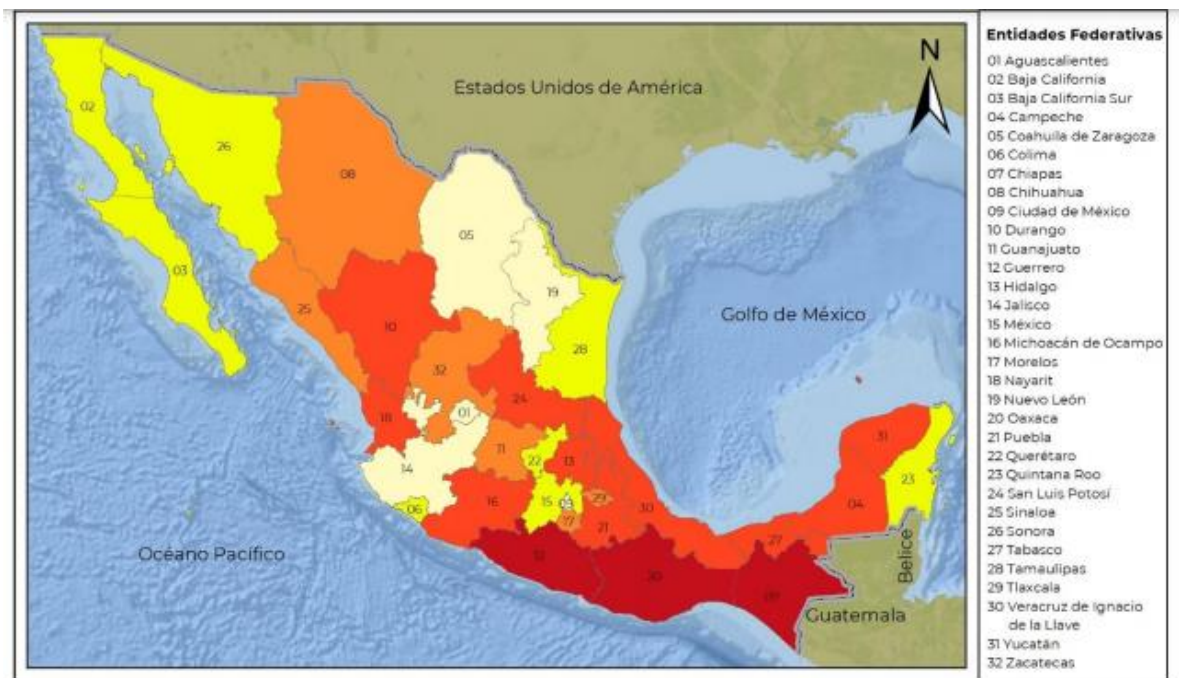


Figure 10: Mexico: degree of marginalization by state, for the reference year of 2020. The dark red color represents the states classified as very high marginalization index, in red the states with a high degree of marginalization, in orange the medium degree, yellow low, and beige very low degree of marginalization. The states of Mexico are described in the right panel by numbers indicated on the map. Source: CONAPO (2021).

The Balsas Basin has some of the highest levels of poverty, social and economic lags, and exposure to climate vulnerability in the country. According to the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL, 2020), within the states that make up the Balsas River Basin there are 4 million 935 thousand people living in moderate poverty, and 2 million 131 thousand people living in extreme poverty.

The following table shows the population living in poverty and extreme poverty by State in the Balsas Basin, well above the national average.

Table 4. Poverty Situation- Balsas Basin (%)

State	Poverty	Extreme Poverty
Guerrero	66.5	26.8
Oaxaca	66.4	23.3
Michoacán	46	6.1
Puebla	58.9	8.6
Morelos	50.8	7.4
Tlaxcala	48.4	3.1

Mexico	42.7	4.9
Jalisco	28.4	3
<b>National</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>

Table 5 shows the social deprivation index, i.e. the weighted average incorporating indicators of social deprivation (education, health, basic services, housing quality and space, and household assets), which shows Guerrero and Oaxaca as the highest; these entities have one of the highest numbers of indigenous population in the country.

Table 5. Social deprivation index Balsas Basin

State	social deprivation
Guerrero	2.5
Oaxaca	2.4
Michoacán	0.75
Puebla	1.067
Morelos	-0.13
Tlaxcala	-0.051
Mexico	-0.36
Jalisco	-0.6

Source: CONEVAL, 2016

Municipalities with high and very high marginalization predominate and there are significant gaps in health, food, education, social security, housing, drinking water and basic sanitation. Structural problems that hinder inclusive rural growth are accentuated by gender, age and ethnic inequalities. The COVID-19 crisis has further exacerbated existing vulnerabilities.

In the BRB, agricultural, forestry and backyard production activities play an essential role in the livelihoods of the rural population. About 65% (11.7 million ha) of the basin area is held by ACs, and 61% (7.2 million ha) of this area is held by indigenous peoples. Tenure in the area is fairly secure through the AC regime, and there is also access to communal areas (forest or for animal grazing). However, small plot productivity is low, mainly due to a lack of access to the means of production, technical assistance and financing.

#### 1.4.2 Demography and migration

In the year 2019 Mexico's net migration was negative (around 308,000 people) meaning that more people leave the country than enter (CONAPRED, 2018 b). There are Mexicans migrating to the United States, but also large numbers of Central Americans moving through Mexico towards its northern neighbor. Remittances to Mexico reached an all-time high of USD 40.61 billion in 2020.

Remittances grew annually at 11.44% and comprised 3.8% of GDP (Gross domestic product) in 2020. According to the Bank of Mexico, in December 2020 alone, 1.8 million households received remittances from abroad totaling USD 3.66 billion. In many localities (e.g. in the states of Oaxaca, Jalisco, Puebla, Mexico, Michoacán de Ocampo and Guanajuato) remittances constitute a significant part of income. The State of Jalisco received USD 4.15 billion in remittances in 2019, taking the first place held so far by Michoacán.

One of the triggers of migration in the BRB is social marginalization, which forces the inhabitants of localities with this characteristic to seek development opportunities. Migration is mainly from the countryside to urban centers. Current migration from the countryside is weakening the social fabric of the communities and generating transformations in identity and cultural processes, with the loss of traditions and customs as generations advance as a result of a rural crisis.

The violence suffered in Mexico during the last 12 years, mainly due to the fight against organized crime, contributes to the fragility in rural areas, and is one of the common reasons why people mostly the young decide to migrate. In particular, some micro-regions within the states of Morelos, Guerrero, Michoacán and Jalisco in the Balsas Basin are experiencing severe situations of social fragility and violence, and their homicide rates were above the national average in 2019 and 2020. For this reason, during the last years, the Government has transferred a more important role to the armed forces for the maintenance of public security.

There are also inter- and intra-state agricultural migrations of temporary flow towards sugar cane, mango, coffee and lemon production areas; it is characterized by being family-based and predominantly of indigenous origin. Finally, in Mexico and Central America there are also what are called "internal climate migrants", people affected by climate change, often living in rural areas in poor countries, that will increasingly look for more viable and safer places to live, many of them moving internally and over short distances (Mallick and Vogt, 2014), which could reach 1.4 to 2.1 million people between 2020 and 2050 (World Bank, 2018)

#### 1.4.3 Gender and youth

In 2020, Mexico scored 0.75 on the Gender Global Gap Index indicating women in Mexico experience higher levels of deprivation in terms of food, healthcare, education and employment among other aspects. Most poor women live in rural areas and speak an indigenous language (80%). Natural disasters have a greater impact on the life expectancy of women, as they are 14 times more likely to die during a disaster.

In recent decades, women's labor participation has increased reflecting their greater importance within the economically active population. This increase has been higher in rural areas where women's work activity has almost doubled. Rural inequality and gender gaps for women translate into less access to productive assets and labor markets, the invisibility of their productive roles and unpaid household work, lower chances of participation and public representation and fewer opportunities to take on leadership roles. The pandemic has also contributed to increasing the burden of domestic work for women due to school closure and, in general, a greater number of people to care at home.

In the Mexican countryside and specifically in the project area, women are more affected than men by poverty, limited access to land as landowners, gender stereotypes and sexism, which are

determining factors in their living conditions and their possibilities for economic and social empowerment. Among the most relevant gender gaps are long working hours, the invisibility of their contributions to production, the environment, conservation, nutrition and the family economy, their higher levels of illiteracy, less connection than men with the mass media, they hold few decision-making positions in the ejidos and communities, only one third of women engaged in agricultural work are paid for their work, and since some of the ejidatarias are not owners of the land, they have less access to programs for equipment, infrastructure, credits, leasing and technical assistance. In fact, women hold only a quarter of all land titles, and their activities are concentrated in backyard production and collecting and processing non-timber forest products primarily from communal areas.

Approximately 15.6 million young people (4 out of every 10) live in rural areas in Mexico. Of these youths, 25.2% of young women and 7.6% of young men neither study nor have paid work and the proportion involved in agriculture has been falling. Multidimensional poverty among rural youth (60%) is higher than among urban youth (36%). A lack of opportunities for rural youth is linked to their difficulty in gaining access to production factors (including land rights and ownership), labor markets, education and financial resources. Young people have the greatest difficulty in accessing productive assets. They have limited access to land and a lack of alternative income sources.

#### 1.4.4 Land tenure

More than 50% of rural land is held collectively by small-scale producers and indigenous communities. The main agricultural tenure types are “núcleos agrarios”, (Agrarian Communities AC) including “ejidos” and agrarian communities (mainly owned by indigenous peoples), which are forms of collective property transferred by the state to communities in 1992. Most producers are thus small “ejidatarios”, “comuneros” and families with the traditional right to use small plots of land (“parcelas”), mostly doing rain-fed semi-subsistence production on plots of an area of less than 5 ha. They often do not have access to improved seeds, irrigation, credit, insurance, technology or marketing infrastructure. They participate in the value chains mainly linked to basic grains, coffee, cocoa, small livestock, forestry and fishing. Location of ejidos and AC in the BRB is shown in figure 11.

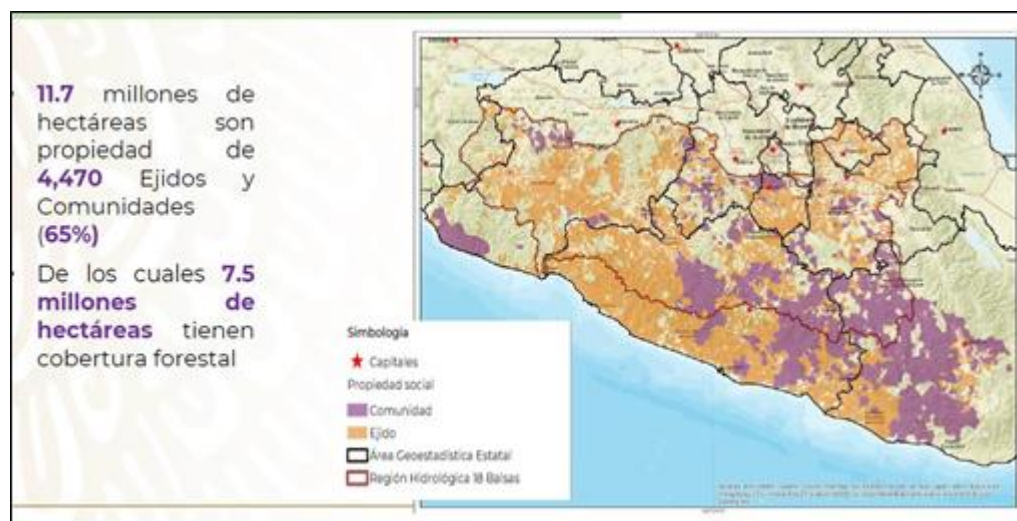




Figure 11. Núcleos agrarios (NA): Indigenous communities (violet), ejidos and communities (brown) in the Project Region. (Source CONAFOR, 2022)

Land tenure in the agrarian communities in the indigenous regions is predominantly ejido ownership, but there are also communal landholdings. This is partly explained by the absence of norms and procedures that prevailed during the first decades of the last century for the recognition and restitution of communal lands, and by the difficulties that existed in the agrarian codes for the peoples to prove the primordial ownership of their lands, through titles granted by the Spanish Colony.

Today, Article 106 of the Agrarian Law states that lands belonging to indigenous groups shall be protected by the authorities. In Mexico, more than 44 percent of the ejidos and agrarian communities coincide with indigenous territories, where social ownership predominates: 8 out of 10 agrarian communities with an indigenous population are ejidos and 2 out of 10 are agrarian communities.

Indigenous territories make up the majority of the country's conserved ecosystems: of the total number of agrarian communities with forests and jungles that exist in Mexico, 28% of the forests and 50% of the jungles are located in ejidos and communities with an indigenous population.

#### 1.4.5 Indigenous and afro-Mexican peoples

The Mexican territory is inhabited by 68 indigenous peoples, each speaking their own native language<sup>1</sup>, which are organized into 11 linguistic families and are derived from 364 dialectal variants (IWGIA, 2020). According to the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), based on the results of the last population census of 2020, and the indigenous household criterion, the indigenous population consist on 7 million 364 thousand people , which means 6.1% of the total population of the country<sup>iv</sup>. From this 7.4 million people who speak indigenous languages (HLI), and 12% of them are monolingual<sup>v</sup>. In addition, the country ranks fifth in the world in terms of the richness of indigenous languages. The inextricable relationship between biological, cultural and linguistic diversity is associated with the traditional ways in which indigenous peoples interact with the natural environment, placing indigenous peoples as central social subjects for the conservation and sustainable development of these territories<sup>vi</sup>. In the Balsas Basin 1'891,985 people speak an indigenous language which represents more than a quarter (25,7%) of the total of indigenous people in México.

Despite this great wealth of culture and natural resources, the indigenous and traditional peoples living in these territories are among the groups with the lowest income and access to services, and also have high rates of food and nutritional insecurity and disease.

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<sup>1</sup> The National Institute of Indigenous Peoples (INPI), formerly known as the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Mexico (CDI), considers the indigenous population (IP) to be all persons who are part of an indigenous household and who are related to the head, spouse or ancestor who speaks the indigenous language. In addition, it also includes persons who reported speaking an indigenous language and who are not part of these households. With this criterion, the indigenous population includes the universe of persons who, even though they do not speak an indigenous language, share ways of life and active relationships within the framework of ethnic identities. National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples (CDI/INPI), 2015.

The Mexican indigenous population is mostly concentrated in the southern and south-eastern states of the country; 75% of the indigenous people are concentrated in Oaxaca, Chiapas, Veracruz, State of Mexico, Puebla, Guerrero, Hidalgo and Yucatan, and four of these states (Oaxaca, State of Mexico, Puebla and Guerrero) are located in the Balsas Basin area. In the project intervention area, the states of Oaxaca, Guerrero and Michoacán concentrate the greatest biological diversity at the national level and also have the greatest presence of indigenous peoples.

According to data from the latest population census (INEGI, 2020), the majority of the indigenous population (60.3%) lives in predominantly rural localities, with less than 2,500 inhabitants. However, the greatest poverty by municipality is found in those with the largest indigenous population: of the 10 municipalities with the highest percentage of population living in poverty in 2010, in eight of them 97% or more of the population speaks an indigenous language (INPI, 2018).

African populations arrived in Mexico as part of the Spanish troops and as a result of the slave trade from Africa to America. Those who currently make up the Afro-Mexican people are their descendants. In 2015, for the first time, INEGI incorporated a question in its Intercensal Survey to identify the Afro-Mexican population, effectively recognizing the multi-ethnic composition of the Mexican population not only in terms of the presence of diverse indigenous peoples, but also of black or Afro-descendant populations, which implies, de facto, a break with the dualist paradigm of *mestizaje*. In the survey, as with indigenous self-ascription, a criterion of cultural self-ascription was favored. The same question has been incorporated in the latest 2020 Census. With 2.5 million people, the Afro-Mexican population represents 2.04% of the country's total population in 2020; of them, the 2015<sup>vii</sup> Intercensal Survey also shows that almost 70% also consider themselves indigenous while 7.4% speak at least one indigenous language (INEGI, Censo Poblacional 2020). The majority of the Afro-Mexican or Afro-descendant population is concentrated in the states of Guerrero (8.6%), Oaxaca (4.7%), while in the other states the percentage of this population is less than 2%, in line with the national average (2.04% of the Mexican population).

#### **Box 1. Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples in Mexico**

- 11 million 800 thousand people live in indigenous households, representing 9.3% of the national population.
- 7.4 million speakers of an indigenous language, representing 6.14% of the country's population over the age of three.
- 25.7 million people self-identify as indigenous, representing 21.5% of the national population.
- There are 64,172 localities with an indigenous population.
- 2.5 million people consider themselves Afro-Mexican, which represents 2.04% of the national population. Among them, 7.4% speak an indigenous language.



The total population of the 8 states, a part of which integrates the Balsas Basin, is 47 million 600 thousand inhabitants. Of these, according to data from the latest Population Census (INEGI, 2020), approximately 1 million 891 thousand people speak an indigenous language (25.7% of the total of indigenous people in México) and 1 million 144 thousand people (2.4%) self-identify as Afro-descendant or Afro-Mexican. However, these data vary from state to state (see Table 6); in general terms, Oaxaca is the state with the highest percentage of people who speak indigenous languages (31%) and who identify themselves as indigenous (43.7% of the state's total population). There are 16 indigenous peoples<sup>2</sup> living in Oaxaca, distributed in 245 municipalities where more than 40% of the population speaks an indigenous language, among these peoples, Mixtecos, Chatinos, Tacuate and Triqui are found in the project area, with the Mixtecos and Chatinos being the dominant groups within this area. Approximately 600,000 indigenous people live in Guerrero who comprise 19.3% of the total state population, and are divided into four main peoples and languages: Mixtecos, Amuzgos, Tlapanecos and Nahuas. Other states where a significant percentage of the indigenous population is concentrated are Puebla (10% of the population speaks indigenous languages) and Michoacán (3.5%)<sup>3</sup>.

The Afro-descendant or Afro-Mexican population is also predominantly concentrated in the states of Guerrero and Oaxaca, this population exceeds the 10% of the total population of these states, while in the other states the percentage of this population is less than 2%, in line with the national average; within the municipalities with the largest Afro-descendant population, the following stand out: Cuajinicuilapa in Guerrero, where 52% of its population is of African descent; Magdalena Mixtepec in Oaxaca, where the population of African descent exceeds 53% of the municipality's population; San Juan Bautista Lo de Soto, where 68% of its population is of African descent; and Santiago Tapextla, where the population of African descent represents 83.7% of the population. At the national level, the Afro-descendant population is engaged in the same activities as the rest of the national population (professional, technical, commercial and industrial). In contrast, the municipalities of the Balsas River basin present a much higher participation with workers in agricultural activities, followed by fishing, animal breeding and exploitation (CONAPRED, 2017).

Table 5. Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Population in the 8 states of the Balsa Basin

		Population older than 3 years that speaks and IL			Afro-mexican population	
		%	Number* of people	% of non-Spanish speaking	% of population who consider	Number* of people who consider

<sup>2</sup> Amuzgos, Cuicatecos, Chatinos, Chinantecos, Chocholtecos, Chontales, Huave, Ixcatecos, Mazateco, Mixe, Mixteco, Nahuas, Tacuate, Triqui, Zapoteco, Zoques. INPI, 2015, Atlas de los Pueblos Indígenas de México. <http://atlas.inpi.gob.mx/>

<sup>3</sup> For more information on indigenous peoples in the project area, see the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Implementation Plan.

<b>Federal State</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>indigenous language speaking population (IL)</b>	<b>who speak IL</b>	<b>population of IL speakers</b>	<b>themselves Afro-Mexican.</b>	<b>themselves Afro-Mexican.</b>
<b>Guerrero</b>	3.540.685	15,49	548.452	21,61	8,58	303.791
<b>Jalisco</b>	8.348.151	0,85	70.959	9,97	1,67	139.414
<b>México</b>	16.992.418	2,57	436.705	1,30	1,54	261.683
<b>Michoacán</b>	4.748.846	3,45	163.835	5,73	1,55	73.607
<b>Morelos</b>	1.971.520	2,02	39.825	2,39	1,94	38.247
<b>Oaxaca</b>	4.132.148	31,18	1.288.404	10,98	4,71	194.624
<b>Puebla</b>	6.583.278	9,87	649.770	6,64	1,73	113.891
<b>Tlaxcala</b>	1.342.977	2,16	29.008	1,62	1,35	18.130
<b>(Total)</b>	126.014.024	6,14	7.737.261	11,76	2,04	2.570.686

The presence of the different indigenous peoples varies in relation to each entity, as well as the population size of each of the indigenous peoples is also diverse; within the project area, in the state of Oaxaca, for example, the Mixtec population has almost 400,000 people, while the Tacuate population has around 3,000 people<sup>viii</sup>.

Table 6. Indigenous peoples with a major presence in the project intervention area.

<b>State</b>	<b>Indigenous peoples</b>
Guerrero	Amuzgo, Mixteco, Nahua, Tlapaneco
Oaxaca	Amuzgo, Chatino, Mixteco, Tacuate, Triqui
Michoacán	Tarasco/ P'urhépecha

The main socio-cultural characteristics and economic activities of the indigenous peoples with the greatest presence in the entities and municipalities covered by the project are presented below. It is worth highlighting the diversity of the different peoples with regard to the forms of social organization and governance and productive activities, despite the fact that traditional and

subsistence agriculture (work in the cornfields) is the main occupation of indigenous families. In some cases, agricultural activity is accompanied by forestry (Tarasco and Mixtec peoples), coffee production and sale (Mixtec and Chatino peoples), beekeeping, goat and sheep herding, fishing (Afro-Mexican people) and handicraft production (in particular the handling and weaving of the *Brahea dulcis* palm).

In indigenous territories, indigenous peoples have adapted their productive and agricultural strategies to cope with the high diversity of ecosystems they inhabit, the steep slopes and the often erratic annual climatic cycles. These factors contribute to low agricultural yields and the production of a wide range of crops. Both food plants and culturally valuable species (medicinal plants or plants for religious use or handicraft production) are part of this production system. These multiple strategies do not only refer to the cultivation of the main products of the milpa (maize, beans, squash); they also refer to the management of wild species, which turns the indigenous territories into veritable "laboratories" where the exchange between wild plants, forest species such as palm trees, and purely domesticated plants is still practiced. The main productive activities of the indigenous population are agricultural and forestry activities, as well as the production of handicrafts. In addition to agricultural work, as mentioned above, some indigenous peoples carry out activities such as goat, sheep and cattle herding, artisanal fishing, beekeeping, coffee production, handicraft production and ecotourism, depending on the region and their environment.

There are also differences in relation to the migration pattern: migration is a relevant factor among the Mixteco people, and remittances constitute an important part of their economy, while it is very limited among the Tlapanecos, because their activity in the countryside and coffee production absorbs most of the family labor force. In this context, the project should seek adequate flexibility to adjust activities to the forms of social organization, governance systems and priorities peculiar to the different villages.

Table 7. Main indigenous peoples in the project area: socio-cultural and economic characteristics

Indigenous People	Main characteristics
<b>Amuzgo</b>	The Amuzgos are a population of about 76,000 people who live mainly in the state of Guerrero and in the Oaxaca colindale region (in San Pedro Amuzgos and Santa María Ipalapa). The Amuzgo region is characterised by its warm climate and lush tropical vegetation. The basis of their social organization is centered on the nuclear family and the extended family. The Amuzgos have traditional authorities such as the Council of Elders and a municipal authority. The Amuzgos practice subsistence agriculture; in some localities they have cattle, pigs, goats and poultry. In San Pedro Amuzgos, cattle raising is the most important activity.
<b>Mixteco</b>	The Mixteco people have an estimated population of 819,000 (52% female). The settlements of the Mixtec people are located in an extensive region of more than 40,000 km <sup>2</sup> , comprising the northwestern part of the state of Oaxaca and small portions of the states of Puebla and Guerrero. The Mixtec family is basically nuclear, although the migratory pattern has influenced

	<p>family regrouping; in fact, the Mixteca is the main labor-expelling region in the country. The Mixtec culture is characterized by a diversified handicraft production where palm work deserves special mention. In addition, subsistence agriculture, goat and sheep herding and fishing are practiced in a rudimentary way.</p>
<b>Náhuatl/ Nahua</b>	<p>Within the project area, the Nahuatl (or Nahua) people are predominantly concentrated in the state of Guerrero, where they represent around 40% of the state's indigenous population and are settled in rural areas. In Guerrero, the Nahuatl are concentrated in the North-Central and mountain regions; however, the states of Mexico and Puebla also account for a significant percentage of this population. Nationally, the total population is estimated at almost 3 million Nahua people, 51% of whom are women. The basic unit of social organization is the extended family. The basis of their economy is traditional agriculture, with little diversification, where collective work represents one of the most important forms of social organization. In recent times, migration of Nahua people to other workplaces, especially abroad, has intensified; remittances are an important part of the local economy</p>
<b>Tlapaneco/Me'phaa</b>	<p>The Tlapaneco, or Me'phaa, people have a total population of just over 180,000 people (51% women). The Me'phaa region is located between the slopes of the Sierra Madre del Sur and the coast of the state of Guerrero. The majority of the Tlapaneca population is located in the Morelos and Montaña districts. The basis of social organization is the nuclear family. In the municipal framework, municipal positions are appointed by the community as a whole and supported by a council of elders. The main productive activity is milpa agriculture, with maize, beans and squash being the main crops, mainly for family self-consumption. However, coffee production also constitutes an important income for the families and absorbs most of the labor force. Unlike other indigenous peoples in the region, the Tlapanecos migrate very little. Another source of income derives from handicraft production.</p>
<b>Chatino</b>	<p>With an estimated population of around 70,000 people (53% women), the Chatinos live in the southwest of the state of Oaxaca. Their settlements cover part of the coastal strip and part of the Sierra Madre Sur. The basic nucleus of the Chatinos is the domestic unit, composed of one or more related families. According to customs and traditions, the community assembly elects municipal and agrarian positions. However, above all other positions, the highest traditional authority is the Council of Elders.</p> <p>The main productive activities of the Chatino people revolve around agriculture, livestock and forestry. The lowlands are used for extensive cattle raising and commercial agriculture, particularly fruit farming; the mid-altitude zone is used for coffee cultivation, a product that provides a higher income to the family economy; while throughout the region, maize, beans and vegetables are grown for self-consumption on rainfed land. To supplement the family economy, Chatinos migrate temporarily to work as coffee pickers or as day laborers in the agricultural plantations on the coast.</p>

<b>Tacuate</b>	The Tacuate people have an estimated population of approximately 3,000 individuals (52% women). They live in the municipality of Santa María Zacatepec, in the state of Oaxaca. The system of authorities in the municipality of Zacatepec has undergone several changes in recent years. The authority of the elders took a back seat; the traditional system of customs and practices was abandoned in favor of the party system. The main source of resources for subsistence is migration, livestock and trade. Migration to the United States began in the 1950s, becoming over time one of the most important activities for the population. Agriculture is a complementary activity, mainly for self-consumption.
<b>Triqui</b>	With a population of 37,000 people (52% women), the Triqui inhabit the Mixteca region of Oaxaca, which comprises a lowland area. They live in the territory known as "nudo mixteco", at the confluence of the Sierras Madre Oriental and Occidental. The characteristics of the upper zone are temperate climate and meadow soils and arboreal vegetation. The lower area is characterized by a semi-tropical climate and the presence of complex mountain soils with tropical forest vegetation. Among the Triqui, kinship ties and land occupation are inter-independent. Access to land is based on a logic that conditions social relations: in the highlands, for example, the clan type of organization remains. In terms of productive activities, subsistence agriculture is practiced. In the lower zone, sugar cane, bananas and coffee are also grown for trade.
<b>Tarasco/ P'urhépecha</b>	The Tarasco (or P'urhépecha) people are mainly located in the state of Michoacán, and precisely in the north-central region of the state, in a mountainous area between 1600 and 2600 meters above sea level; however, this population is also distributed in other states, particularly in Jalisco and Mexico, although with a smaller population. The total population of the Tarasco people is approximately 221,000 people (52% women). The localities are characterized by a compact type of settlement; there are municipalities and villages that have aggregates, that is, peripheral localities with a few dwellings (mixed settlements). Among the P'urhépecha, the extended family organization predominates. The economy is diversified, based on primary activities such as agriculture, fishing, gathering and hunting. In the secondary sector, the production of handicrafts and trade are important. In addition to these activities, there is also forestry, as well as an incipient livestock and textile industry.

#### 1.4.6 Marginalization of indigenous and afro-mexican people

Historically, indigenous peoples have had the highest poverty rates in Mexico. Social and economic vulnerability, difficulty in securing access to food, access to health services or justice institutions, and ethnic discrimination are some of the problems faced by indigenous people in the country.

Indigenous peoples continue to be the most vulnerable population in the face of inequality; according to the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL), in 2018, about 70% of the indigenous population, more than 8 million people, experienced a situation of economic poverty and 28%, 3.4 million people, of extreme poverty. In addition, 43% of speakers

of an indigenous language did not complete primary education, while 55.2% work in low-skilled manual jobs. Also, they have a gap in several socio-economic indicators compared to the national average. In the project area, according to INEGI, the average level of schooling for the indigenous population in the state of Oaxaca is 5.4 years, which means that most of them have not completed primary education, a figure that contrasts with the level of schooling at state level, which is 7.5 years. In turn, the percentage of illiteracy in the Spanish language among the indigenous population aged 15 and over is 25.1 per cent, while at state level it is 13.3 per cent. Thus, the states with the highest percentage of their population living in food poverty are: Chiapas (47%), Guerrero (42%) and Oaxaca (38%), entities that are among those with the highest percentages of indigenous population.

With regard to the Afro-Mexican population, as a minority that is traversed by issues of race and skin color, the basis of racism in Mexico, they face the difficulty of fully exercising their rights; they are also confronted with their lack of inclusion in the country's decision-making process. This uneven playing field, which is exacerbated by economic precariousness related to racism, has an impact on the quality of life of these populations and their access to different public services.

Data from the 2015 Intercensal survey show high illiteracy rates in the Afro-Mexican population (29.3 per cent) among the older population (aged 65 and over) while among the new generations (aged 15-19) it concerns only 1.4 per cent of the population, in line with the national average. Other social indicators, such as access to health services, housing typology, coverage of piped water and electricity inside dwellings do not show significant divergences between the Afro-Mexican population and the national population.

## 2 Project targeting strategy

Based on the policies of IFAD, the Government of Mexico and the Green Climate Fund, criteria were established to focus project interventions. The main criteria are: (i) the level of vulnerability to climate change, (ii) the level of marginalization and poverty, (iii) the presence of indigenous populations.

### 2.1 Climate vulnerability

Climate vulnerability: Vulnerability is defined as the degree to which systems may be adversely affected by climate change, depending on whether they are able or unable to cope with the negative impacts of climate change, including climate variability and extreme events.

Therefore, the vulnerability of a system is defined by the following equation:

$$V = E + S - CA$$

Where: V is vulnerability; E is exposure; S is sensitivity; and CA is adaptive capacity.

The National [Atlas of Vulnerability to Climate Change \(ANVCC, 2019\)](#) rates all Mexican municipalities into four categories of climate vulnerability (very high, high, medium and low) according to the following seven specific vulnerability dimensions:

- **Flood vulnerability of human settlements:** is estimated at the municipal level; to determine this indicator, factors such as the potential frequency of flooding are taken into account; calculated through the annual accumulated precipitation and the flood threshold (return periods in which it must stop raining to allow the soil to dry out).

Sensitivity: which is calculated taking into account the population living in areas susceptible to flooding, the percentage of the municipality's area susceptible to flooding, and the hydrological response of the watershed, which takes into account the physical characteristics of the watershed such as its shape (depending on its shape it can help drain or accumulate water in the region) and the quality and quantity of vegetation in the areas, since this regulates surface flows and water runoff.

Adaptive capacity: this involves, among other factors, the existence or not of a municipal risk atlas or municipal contingency plan, the presence in the municipality of regulating dams, the area of the municipality with natural vegetation or protected natural areas, the number of temporary shelters, municipal civil protection units, among others.

Taking these parameters into account, the national flood vulnerability atlas (figure 13) shows the vulnerability to flooding of each state and the classification of its municipalities according to their level of vulnerability.

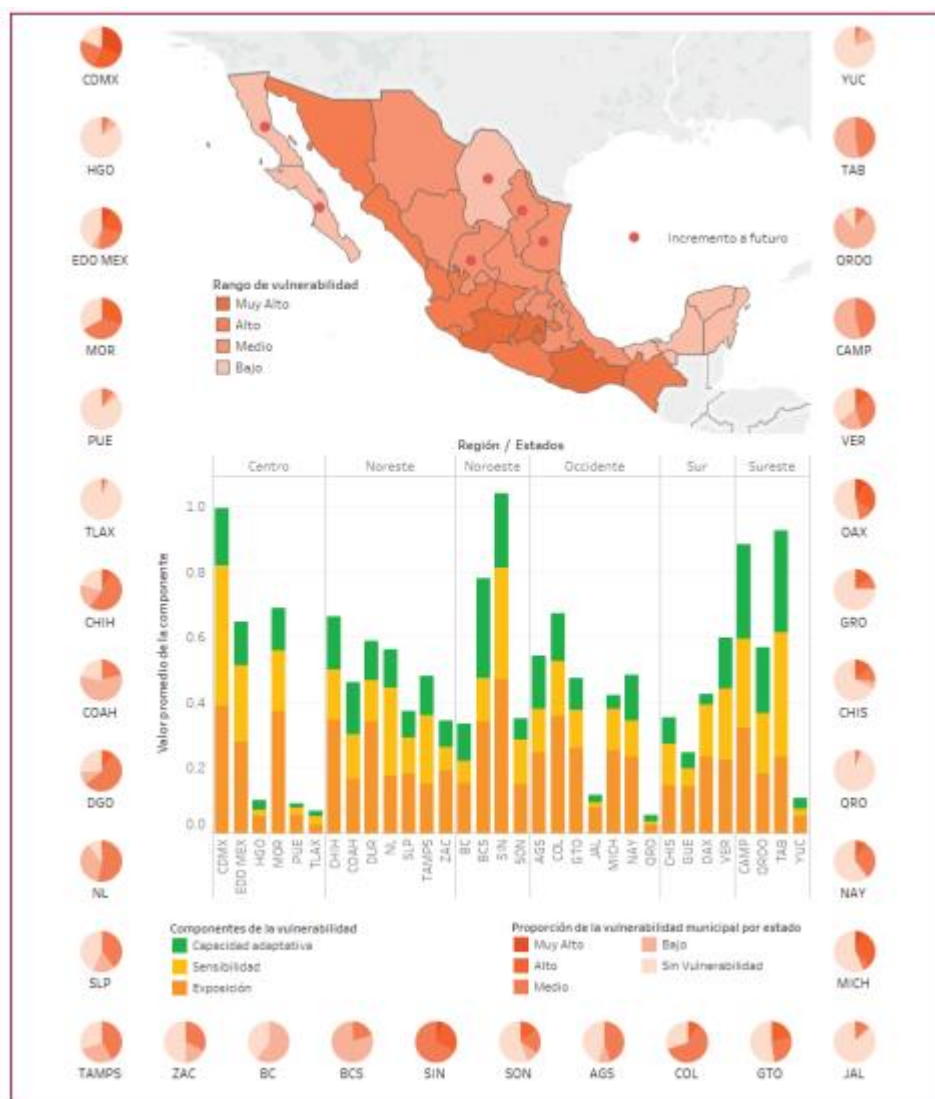


Figure 13. Flood vulnerability of human settlements by state, the range of vulnerability goes from white to red, the first being a low level and the last the highest level, the colored graphs

represent adaptive capacity (in green), sensitivity (in yellow) and exposure (in orange).-  
**Source:** Atlas of Vulnerability to Climate Change (ANVCC, 2019)

- **Vulnerability of human settlements to landslides:** this index takes into consideration factors related to exposure, such as the frequency with which landslides occur, as well as the seasonality index of precipitation, since precipitation has an effect on soil moisture and therefore affects soil stability to calculate seasonality, annual precipitation is divided between wet and dry months; municipalities where the rainfall regime is concentrated in a few months are more susceptible to landslides, because there are a greater number of continuous precipitation events.

Sensitivity is calculated according to the population (total and percentage) in each category of slope instability, which means, the communities located at the foot or on the slopes and mountains (in urban or rural areas) since these have a higher risk of landslides; and the surface area (total and percentage) of natural vegetation in each category of slope instability in the municipality, the presence of vegetation helps the infiltration of rainwater preventing soil erosion and reducing the instability of slopes. It is necessary to identify the areas of the municipalities with vegetation to determine how susceptible they are to potential landslides.

Regarding adaptive capacity, again factors such as the existence of a risk atlas or a municipal contingency plan and actions related to the protection and restoration of ecosystems essential to prevent landslides are taken into account, as well as the number of temporary shelters and civil protection units in the municipality.

- **Vulnerability of the population to the increase in the potential distribution of dengue:** Dengue is a mosquito-borne disease, to understand the dynamics of dengue, it is necessary to understand how it responds to environmental conditions (Huber et al., 2018). Warm temperatures, high levels of precipitation and humidity are characteristic and conducive conditions for the development of dengue, since in high latitudes where temperatures are colder or cooler oviposition is low, in addition to the fact that mosquito larvae and eggs fail to develop, it is expected that sites favorable to an increase in temperature will also increase the occurrence of this disease. Mild dengue can cause high fever and flu-like symptoms. A severe form of dengue, also called "dengue hemorrhagic fever," can cause severe bleeding, sudden drop in blood pressure (shock) and death. To estimate vulnerability to this disease, the climate change vulnerability atlas takes into account exposure factors such as the percentage of a municipality's area with minimum temperature conditions  $>20^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and the dengue occurrence index.

Sensitivity is calculated according to indicators such as urbanization and connectivity, since the creation of communication routes has led to the expansion of human settlements, creating conditions for the spread of dengue in communities (Larance et al., 2009), such as: population growth, unplanned urbanization with scarce sanitation systems, deterioration of sanitation systems, deterioration of public health infrastructure and poor access to health systems (San Martín, 2010). The proximity of populations to bodies of water and susceptibility to flooding; the accumulation of urban solid waste and the quality of the hydraulic infrastructure at home.



Adaptive capacity is determined according to the number of doctors available in public health institutions and medical units available in the municipality; the quality of plans to improve public services, such as drinking water and urban solid waste management, the dissemination of information on the management of water services and citizen participation, and the percentage of the population entitled to some health service.

- **Vulnerability of forage production to water stress:** Forage production varies from region to region and is seasonal, its distribution depends on climate, soil, forage species and management. Forage yield and quality are a function of rainfall, which influences the total amount of rainfall and its distribution during the year. This determines the seasonality of production and leads to an abundance of forage in the rainy season and a shortage in the dry season, when there is water stress. To determine the vulnerability of forage production, exposure conditions are considered, such as the aridity condition, calculated through Lang's index (mean annual rainfall divided by mean annual temperature); and the monthly rainfall in the area.

The sensitivity factor is determined by evaluating the site conditions, such as the percentage of degraded vegetation due to overgrazing, the presence of trees and shrubs in the pasture sites, since the shade they generate is important for the reduction of temperature and degradation, the buffering capacity of the ecosystem management, the sensitivity of the vegetation to drought, the level of soil erosion due to overgrazing, and the sensitivity of the vegetation to drought, the level of soil erosion, the soil's capacity to store water, the balance between forage supply and demand, the number of paddocks present in the Livestock Production Units, the weighted pasture coefficient (area with native and cultivated vegetation between the area necessary to maintain a cow and her calf for a year, or its equivalent in large or small livestock, without deteriorating natural resources); variability in forage production due to the amount and distribution of precipitation, as well as the presence of low temperatures.

The adaptive capacity of this variable is determined by variables related to risk management instruments, the protection of ecosystems to prevent water stress and the organization of livestock productivity.

- **Vulnerability of livestock production to water stress:** although livestock production can develop under dry conditions, in these areas the occurrence of events such as droughts aggravate production systems, breaking livestock cycles and subsequently reducing producers' income. These phenomena with water stress conditions can last for several years and worsen under climate change conditions, leading to poverty and desertification. For the configuration of the exposure of this index, the aridity condition in livestock areas is analyzed through Lang's index, and the precipitation seasonality index, through monthly precipitation.

To configure the sensitivity, the resistance of vegetation to drought and the percentage of degradation, the availability of water for cattle, the presence of trees near water sources, the proportion of permanent watering places, the proportion of permanent wells per Livestock Production Unit, the importance of extensive cattle raising in the municipality,

the introduction of a greater amount of cattle than the land can sustain, the quality of cattle management and the proportion of fodder availability are determined.

Finally, to determine the adaptive capacity, the management of land and natural resources, the percentage of coverage of the Livestock Development Programs and the level of organization of livestock producers are evaluated.

- **Vulnerability of livestock production to flooding:** Mexico is a cattle producing country; this activity represents the main land use with 58% of the available land area; livestock production can be impacted by hydro-meteorological events, such as floods. Floods are considered the second most important adverse event for livestock production due to the death of livestock by drowning, temporary lack of forage leading to loss of weight and production of livestock, the effect on the reproductive cycle of livestock, grazing restrictions and diseases due to exposure to mud and fecal matter from flooding in pastures.
- **Change in current potential distribution of priority species and in NOM-059:** In this section, the National Atlas of Vulnerability to Climate Change (ANVCC) shows the change in the potential distribution of 206 species, considering the climate change projections, the permanence of the climatic suitability (analogous condition) or the change of the same (non-analogous condition) was identified for the potential distribution of each species. Projections from three general circulation models were considered: Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (GFDL-CM3), Met Office Hadley Center (HADGEM2-ES) and Max Plank Institute for Meteorology (MPI-ESM-LR). The time horizon chosen was the near horizon (2015-2039), with a radiative forcing of 8.5 W/m<sup>2</sup>. A single map of analog and non-analog conditions was constructed for each of the 206 species (Figure 14).



Figure 14. Index of change to non-analogous conditions in potential species distribution, in green Low proportion to change (0-25%), in yellow Medium (25-50%), in orange High (50-75%) and in red Very high (75-100%). (ANVCC, 2019)

More than half of the municipalities in the project area have some level of vulnerability to climate change. In the case of hazards and risks due to hydrometeorological events, these do show patterns associated with the ecoregions. The municipalities located in the Pacific Coastal Plains and Inter-montane Depressions have a higher level of danger due to drought and floods, while those located in the Pacific Coastal Plains and in the Sierra Madre del Sur have a higher level of risk from tropical cyclones than the rest of the ecoregions. The most notorious patterns of the effects of climate change and variability can be seen in disaster declarations due to droughts and floods. In the case of drought declarations, these were most frequent between 2000 and 2009 during the ENSO El Niño phase. However, between 2010 and 2018, La Niña and the neutral phase predominated, resulting in fewer drought declarations, but more declarations for floods and atypical rains. In the case of tropical cyclone declarations, there is an association between the months in which the declarations were issued and the presence of La Niña and ENSO neutral phase. The degree of climate vulnerability considering the seven previous mentioned aspects in the project region is shown in figure 15.

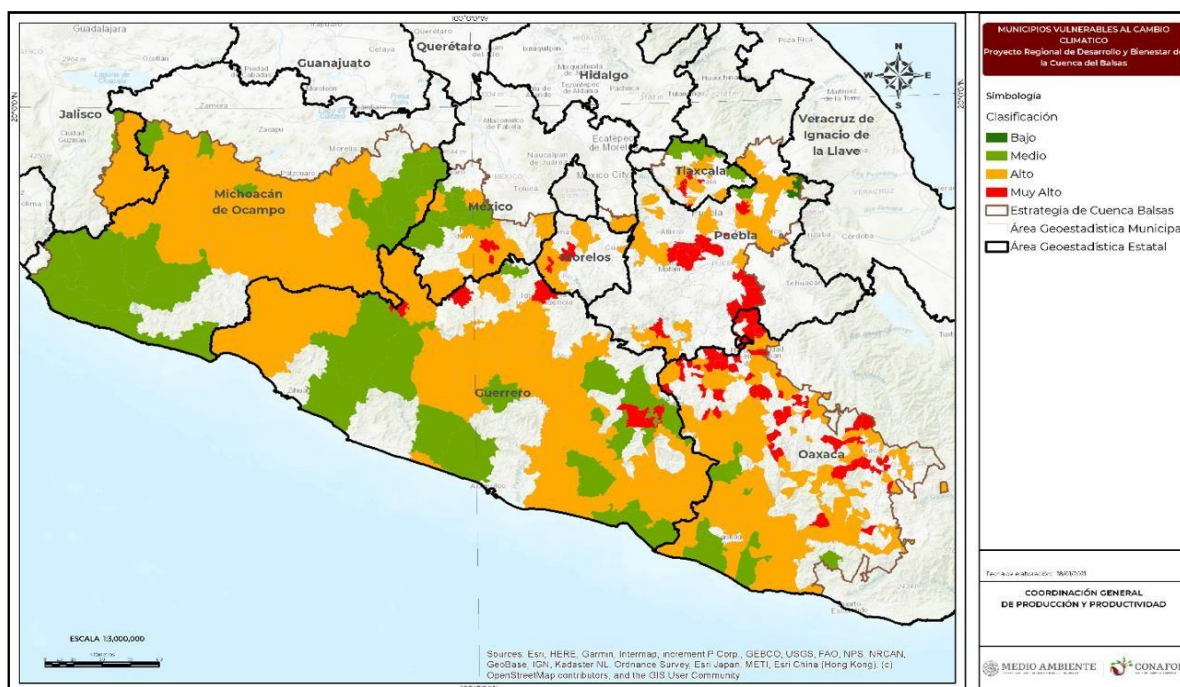


Figure 15. Degree of climate vulnerability in the Project Region. Red “very high”, yellow “high”, light green “medium” and dark green “low” vulnerability (ANVCC, 2019)

## 2.2 Poverty and social marginalization

As to the definition of the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Policies CONEVAL a person is in a situation of poverty when he/she has at least one social deprivation in the indicators of educational backwardness, access to health services, access to social security, housing quality and

spaces, basic services in housing and access to food) and if his/her income is insufficient to acquire the goods and services required to satisfy his/her food and non-food needs.

A The situation of extreme poverty is defined when the person has three or more social deprivations out of a possible six and, in addition, his/her total income is less than the minimum welfare line. The population in this situation has such a low income that even if it were devoted entirely to the purchase of food, it would not be able to access the food that makes up the food basket (CONEVAL 2015).

According to CONEVAL, 75% of the population of the Balsas Basin lives in poverty.

On the other hand, CONEVAL considers the most recent results of poverty indicators (normal or extreme) alongside with social deprivation, Social Gap Index and short-term indicators, in order to establish the Priority Attention Zones, which consider information coming from the censuses and surveys conducted by INEGI such as the 2020 Population and Housing Census, the 2020 National Household Income and Expense Survey (ENIGH), the National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE) and the New Edition National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE), thus differentiating between four levels of prioritization regarding the urgency of social support intervention. “very urgent”, “very high”, “high” and “medium” priority (CONAFOR 2020, from CONEVAL 2019). The figure below shows the municipalities within the BRB colored according to this four levels of urgency in social support intervention.

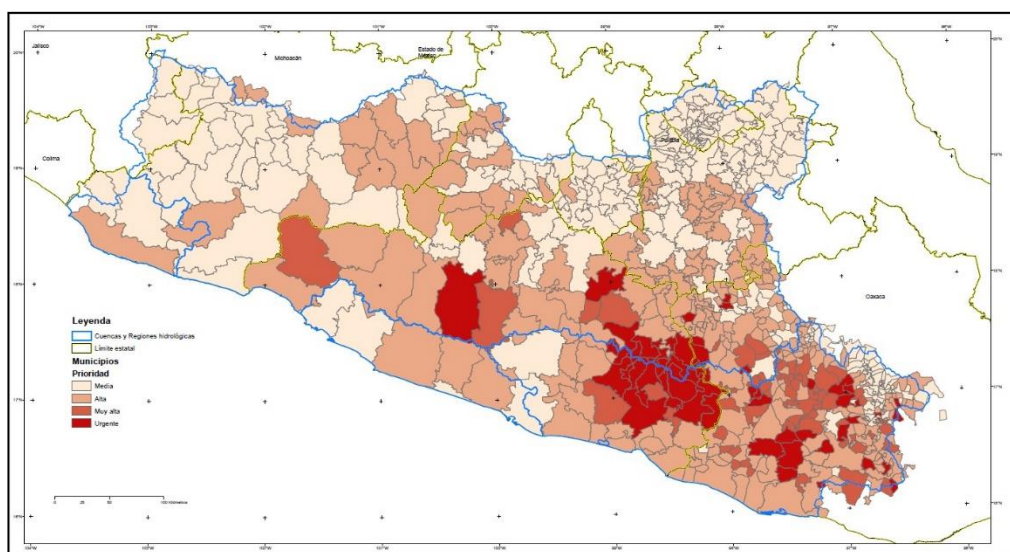


Figure 16. Degree of marginalization and priority action to combat poverty. Dark red “very urgent”, red “very high”, light red “high” and light yellow “medium” priority (CONAFOR 2020, from CONEVAL 2019)

In the state of Guerrero a total of 19 municipalities are under “very high” poverty conditions: Among the municipalities of greatest relevance due to the high percentage of their population living in extreme poverty are: Cochapa el Grande, where 87.7% of the population lives under these conditions, Metlatónoc with 76.9%, Atlamajalcingo del Monte with 71.5%, Alcozauca de Guerrero with 69.6 and Acatepec with 68.9% (CONEVAL 2015). In the state of Michoacán 6.1% of the population lives in conditions of extreme poverty, totaling 284,400 people (CONEVAL 2018),

Tingambato is a priority municipality in this state, as 68.9% of the population lives in poverty and 21.2% in extreme poverty.

The state of Oaxaca is one of those with the highest poverty index, since 61.7% of the population lives in poverty (approximately 2,569 thousand people) and 20.6 in extreme poverty conditions (860 thousand people), in this state there are 84 municipalities with extreme poverty indexes, among which Santos Reyes Yucuná stands out with 97. Among them are Santos Reyes Yucuná with 97.5% of its population living in extreme poverty, Santiago Nuyoó with 83.9%, San Simón Zahuatlán with 83.6%, Santiago Amoltepec with 83.1% and Coicoyán de las Flores with 82.9%.

Table 8. Municipalities in the BRB and their respective levels of vulnerability, poverty and priority.

	<b>Municipality</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Vulnerability</b>	<b>Poverty</b>	<b>Priority</b>
<b>1</b>	Zapotitlán Tablas	Guerrero	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>2</b>	Acatepec	Guerrero	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>3</b>	San Luis Acatlán	Guerrero	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>4</b>	Xalpatláhuac	Guerrero	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>5</b>	Malinaltepec	Guerrero	LOW	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>6</b>	Ahuacuotzingo	Guerrero	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>7</b>	Tlacoachistlahuaca	Guerrero	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>8</b>	Xochistlahuaca	Guerrero	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>9</b>	Metlatónoc	Guerrero	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>10</b>	Tlacoapa	Guerrero	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>11</b>	Ayutla de los Libres	Guerrero	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>12</b>	Alcozauca de Guerrero	Guerrero	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>13</b>	General Heliodoro Castillo	Guerrero	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>14</b>	Atlamajalcingo del Monte	Guerrero	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>15</b>	Atlixac	Guerrero	BAJO	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>16</b>	Igualapa	Guerrero	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>17</b>	Iliatenco	Guerrero	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>18</b>	Cochoapa el Grande	Guerrero	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High

<b>19</b>	José Joaquín de Herrera	Guerrero	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
	Subtotal Guerrero			19	
<b>20</b>	Tingambato	Michoacán	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Very High
	Subtotal Michoacán			1	
<b>21</b>	San Vicente Lachixío	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>22</b>	San Francisco Tlapancingo	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>23</b>	San Pedro Atoyac	Oaxaca	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>24</b>	Magdalena Teitipac	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>25</b>	San Antonio Tepetlapa	Oaxaca	HIGH	HIGH	Very High
<b>26</b>	San José del Progreso	Oaxaca	HIGH	HIGH	Very High
<b>27</b>	Coicoyán de las Flores	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>28</b>	Santa Catarina Mechoacán	Oaxaca	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>29</b>	San Bartolomé Yucuañe	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	HIGH	Very High
<b>30</b>	Santiago Ixtayutla	Oaxaca	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>31</b>	San Pablo Tijaltepec	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>32</b>	Santiago Textitlán	Oaxaca	HIGH	HIGH	Very High
<b>33</b>	Santa Catarina Yosonotú	Oaxaca	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>34</b>	Santa Inés del Monte	Oaxaca	HIGH	HIGH	Very High
<b>35</b>	Santa María Sola	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>36</b>	San Miguel Ahuehuetitlán	Oaxaca	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>37</b>	Santiago Apóstol	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>38</b>	Santa Inés Yatzeche	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>39</b>	La Pe	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
<b>40</b>	Asunción Ocotlán	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High

41	Santa Cruz Tacahua	Oaxaca	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
42	San Miguel Mixtepec	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
43	San Miguel Panixtlahuaca	Oaxaca	HIGH	HIGH	Very High
44	San Pedro Mártir	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
45	Yutanduchi de Guerrero	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	HIGH	Very High
46	Santiago Tilantongo	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	HIGH	Very High
47	San Juan Teita	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	HIGH	Very High
48	San Miguel Tilquiápam	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
49	Santa Lucía Ocotlán	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	HIGH	Very High
50	San Miguel Piedras	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
51	San Cristóbal Amoltepec	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
52	Pinotepa de Don Luis	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	HIGH	Very High
53	Santa María Lachixío	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	HIGH	Very High
54	San Esteban Atatlahuca	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	HIGH	Very High
55	Santo Domingo Ixcatlán	Oaxaca	HIGH	HIGH	Very High
56	San Simón Zahuatlán	Oaxaca	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
57	Santa María Tataltepec	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
58	San Lorenzo Texmelúcan	Oaxaca	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
59	San Martín Itunyoso	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
60	Santiago Amoltepec	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
61	Magdalena Mixtepec	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
62	San Vicente Coatlán	Oaxaca	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
63	Santiago Nundiche	Oaxaca	HIGH	HIGH	Very High
64	Santos Reyes Yucuná	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High

65	San Lorenzo	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
66	San Juan Ñumí	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	HIGH	Very High
67	Santa María Yucuhiti	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
68	Santiago Yaitepec	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
69	Santiago Tlazoyaltepec	Oaxaca	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
70	Santa Cruz Nundaco	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
71	San Miguel Coatlán	Oaxaca	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
72	Santa Lucía Miahuatlán	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
73	San Martín Peras	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
74	Santiago del Río	Oaxaca	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
75	Santo Tomás Ocotepec	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	HIGH	Very High
76	San Francisco Sola	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
77	San Antonio Sinicahua	Oaxaca	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
78	San Juan Mixtepec	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	HIGH	Very High
79	San Antonio Huitepec	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	HIGH	Very High
80	Santa María Peñoles	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
81	San Mateo Yucutindoo	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	HIGH	Very High
82	Coatecas Highs	Oaxaca	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
83	Santa María Zaniza	Oaxaca	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
84	Magdalena Peñasco	Oaxaca	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
85	Santa María Yosoyúa	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	HIGH	Very High
86	Tataltepec de Valdés	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
87	Santa Cruz Zenzontepec	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
88	San Pablo Cuatro Venados	Oaxaca	HIGH	HIGH	Very High



89	Santiago Nuyoó	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
90	San Ildefonso Sola	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
91	San Miguel Peras	Oaxaca	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
92	San Pedro Amuzgos	Oaxaca	HIGH	HIGH	Very High
93	San Francisco Cahuacuá	Oaxaca	HIGH	HIGH	Very High
94	San Mateo Peñasco	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
95	Santo Domingo Nuxaá	Oaxaca	HIGH	HIGH	Very High
96	San Juan Tamazola	Oaxaca	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
97	San Andrés Cabecera Nueva	Oaxaca	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
98	San Pedro Tezacoalco	Oaxaca	HIGH	HIGH	Very High
99	Santa Lucía Monteverde	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
100	Mesones Hidalgo	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
101	Santa Cruz Tayata	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	HIGH	Very High
102	Santa Cruz Xitla	Oaxaca	HIGH	VERY HIGH	Very High
103	San Jerónimo Coatlán	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
104	Constancia del Rosario	Oaxaca	MEDIUM	VERY HIGH	Very High
	Subtotal Oaxaca			84	

### 2.3 Indigenous territories

Of the 121 municipalities that make up the study area, 86 are considered indigenous municipalities, which is equivalent to 86% of the municipalities involved, and a total population of 751,585 people, most of whom speak Mixteco, Purépecha, Zapoteco, Amuzgo, Chatino, Náhuatl, Purépecha and Tlapaneco.

Within the states that make up the Balsas Basin 17 municipalities located in two indigenous territories, the Xoxo Mixteca and the Meseta Purépecha were included. The Xoxo Mixteca area is composed by the municipalities of: Concepción Buenavista, Santa Magdalena Jicotlán, Magdalena Zahuatlán, San Antonio Acutla, San Cristóbal Suchixtlahuaca, San Juan Bautista Coixtlahuaca, San Mateo Tlapiltepec, San Miguel Tequixtepec, San Miguel Tulancingo, Santa María Nativitas, Santiago Ihuitlán Plumas, Santiago Tepetlapa and Tepelmeme Villa de Morelos. Whereas the Purepecha

plateau is integrated by the municipalities of Cherán and Nahuatzen. The municipalities of both areas have a high level of priority for this project.

## 2.4 Priority pilot intervention zone of the Project

According to the criteria described above (vulnerability, poverty and presence of indigenous peoples) CONAFOR and CONAGUA identified 104 municipalities of very high priority that are located in 8 watersheds with a high potential for forest landscape restoration and that are important for the provision of environmental services, particularly soil protection for water flow regulation. The prioritized watersheds are Río Mezcala-Balsas, Río Tlapaneco, Río Atoyac, Río Ometepepec o Grande, Río Nexpa, Río Papagayo; and the Sub-watersheds Río la Arena and Río Mixteco. Additionally, 17 municipalities located in two indigenous territories, the Xoxo Mixteca and the Meseta Purépecha were included, resulting in a total of 121 municipalities with the highest level of prioritization (orange).

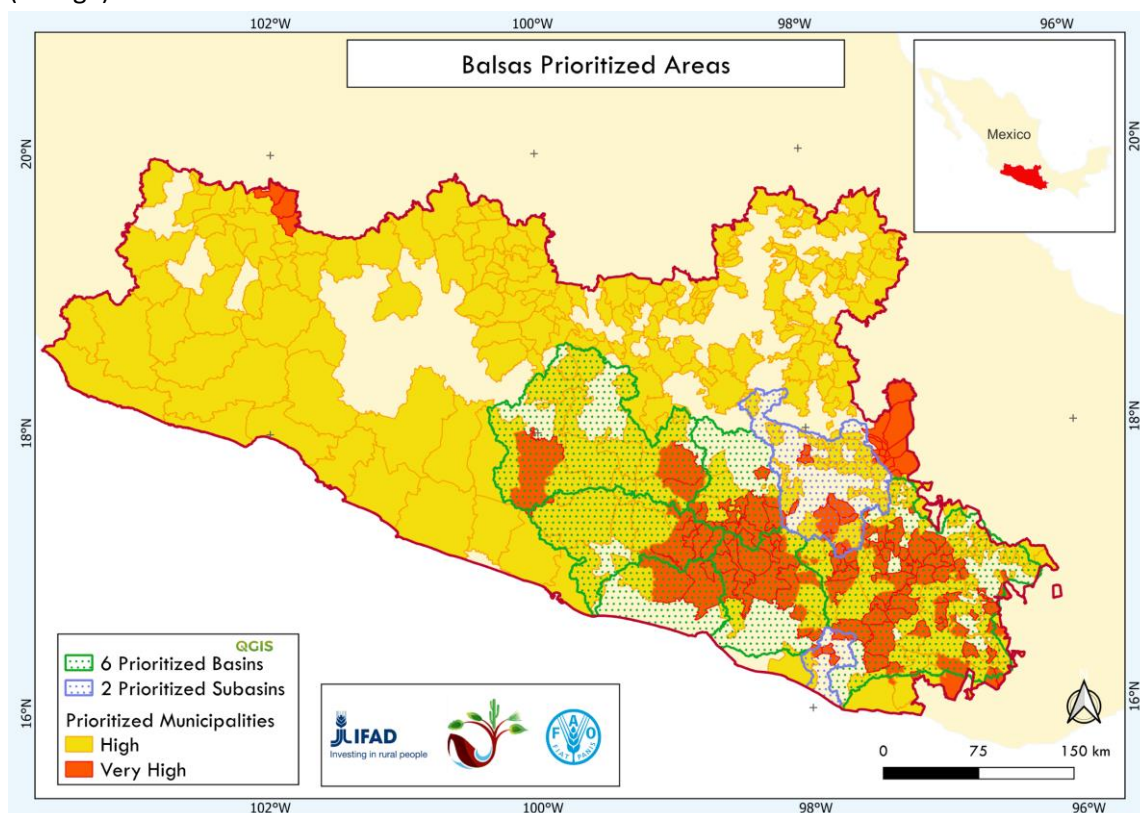


Figure 17. Priority pilot intervention zone of the BALSAS Project: 121 municipalities included in 8 prioritized watersheds, and the Xoxo Mixteca and Purépecha indigenous territories (the latter also marked in orange outside the watersheds). Source: CONAFOR, authors, 2022.

The project aims to increase capacity for resilience, adaptation and climate risk management for approximately 110,000 people from vulnerable rural households, including indigenous communities. They represent 11.56% of the population in the 10 prioritized areas, and 5% of the total population in the 695 priority municipalities within the Regional Program for Development and Welfare of the Balsas-South Pacific Basin. Among this target population, the project will directly benefit 109,200 people, 40% women, 58% indigenous peoples (Nahua, Mixteco, Tlapaneco, Amuzgo, among others) and at least 20% youths. The project will also include other vulnerable groups, mainly the Afro-Mexican population. Project beneficiary calculations are presented in Annex

3. The project is structured into three interrelated, complementary and mutually reinforcing components as described below.

### 3 Nature-based adaptation opportunities for enhanced livelihood resilience through market-based approaches

This section presents a few examples on how traditional land-use practices in the project region can be improved to be better adapted to climate change and climate variability. It showcases how nature based, productive and field tested models can improve the provision of ecosystem services and at the same time provide a bigger contribution to the resilience of the most vulnerable rural livelihoods. In the following each of these examples of possible livelihood strategies to be implemented and scaled-up is described and its feasibility in the project zone analyzed.

While a family economy depends on both, the family-use plot (*“parcela de uso familiar”*), as also on the communal lands of the NA (*“areas de uso común”*), in the following sub-section these are divided depending on the modality of the land use, family-use plot or and communal lands.

#### 3.1 Climate adapted production systems at family / land plot or household level

The members of NAs have traditional use rights to a family plot *“parcela de uso familiar”* which is generally near to the settlement and the house. The smallest of such units are located in very close vicinity, behind the house (*“traspatio”*), while other plots designated for the use of a single family can also be located at bigger walking distance to the house on communal areas.

The project will support vulnerable households to adapt to higher temperatures supporting the transition from traditional cropping systems to silvopastoral and agroforestry systems with much more shade and crop species and varieties better adapted to higher temperatures. In the following sub-section three examples of livelihood strategies for improved livelihood resilience and climate adaptation for the *parcelas de uso familiar* are described.

##### 3.1.1 Transformation of coffee fields to climate adapted agro-forests

###### 3.1.1.1 International and domestic context

Coffee is a key crop for Mexico: With a total of 710,897<sup>ix</sup> planted hectares in 2021 located across 15 states and 480 municipalities, it is the 5<sup>th</sup> largest produced crop in the country<sup>x</sup>. In terms of production, Mexico was the 12<sup>th</sup> largest coffee producer worldwide in 2020<sup>2</sup>, though accounting for less than 2 percent of global production<sup>xi</sup>. The ranking for organic coffee production is very different: Mexico is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest producer worldwide, with a very important penetration in key markets and a big potential for expansion.

Coffee production in Mexico is composed of 2 main varieties: Arabica (*coffea Arabica*) and Robusta (*coffea canephora*). Highland arabica coffee represents 87% of total production<sup>xii</sup> and is much more sensitive to the effect of climate change compared with the much more robust lowland variety Robusta<sup>xiii</sup>.

Coffee production in Mexico is often considered of lower quality and yields compared to other producing states because of a lack of investment and training to apply more efficient technological packages and the development of improved varieties<sup>xiv</sup>.

According to the National Agricultural Information System SIAP, the volume of coffee produced at national level has followed a downward trend in the last decade, because of the combination of the effect of climate change, rust attacks, increase in the labor costs for harvesting and persistent low prices that have reduced the production efficiency of the sector and particularly the economy of smallholders.

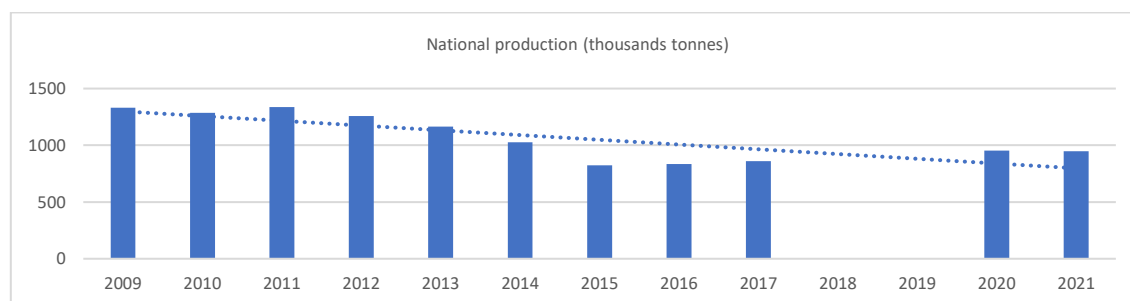


Figure 18. Volume of coffee produced at the national level has followed a downward trend in the last decade. *Source: SIAP, 2021*

Coffee production concentrates in 5 states: Chiapas (36%), Veracruz (20%), Oaxaca (19%), Puebla (10%) and Guerrero (6%)<sup>xv</sup>. The sector also has a strong social significance as it provides employment to 1.2 – 1.3 million people in the phase of growing and harvesting respectively.

#### 3.1.1.2 GHG profile

In terms of emissions, it is estimated that the production of 1 kg of coffee produces a GHG emission equivalent of 28.5 kg<sup>xvi</sup> of CO<sub>2</sub> eq. Another figure of the same source of 17 kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq / kg product along the value-chain are: i) land-use change (3.7 kg), farm (10 kg), processing (0.6kg), transport (0.1 kg), retail (0.1 kg), packaging (1,6 kg).

#### 3.1.1.3 Importance of coffee cultivation in the Balsas Basin

Coffee production is a key crop in the state of Oaxaca, Puebla and Guerrero. It is considered as the main source of income during the year while other benefits are derived from livestock, other agricultural crops and services activities. Note that coffee production in Puebla is not included in the analysis as the relevant production area is not part of the Balsas basin.

According to SIAP, in 2020, the volume of organic coffee production totaled 860 thousand tonnes, making Mexico the world's second-largest producer. With 38,000 tonnes of organic coffee exported, almost all Arabica<sup>xvii</sup>, in 2018 to the European Union in the first place, Mexico is among the top leading exporter of organic coffee<sup>xviii</sup>. Production however remains concentrated: according to the Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER), in 2019 about 7 to 8 percent of growers were cultivating organic coffee.

The States of Chiapas and Oaxaca together are among the world leading exporters of organic coffee<sup>xix</sup>. The table below summarizes key indicators on coffee production in the three states:

Table 9. key indicators on coffee production in the three priority states of the project.

State	Areas of production	Area covered (ha)	Contribution to employment	Production quantities in 2021 (tonnes) <sup>xx</sup>	Production value in 2021 (thousands USD) <sup>5</sup>	Coffee yields (tonnes/ha)
Guerrero <sup>4</sup>	Costa Chica, Región de la Montaña and Costa Grande <sup>5</sup>	45,549	Coffee producers are 20,000 while the sector provides employment to 900,000 people <sup>xxi</sup> .	38.8	14,005	0.97
Oaxaca		134,171	70,000 producers <sup>xxii</sup>	70.5	22, 831	0.76

Source: author's compilation

Organic coffee production is particularly relevant for the States of Chiapas and Oaxaca. The table below summarizes key indicators on organic coffee production in both States.

Table 10. Key indicators on organic coffee production in Chiapas and Oaxaca

State	Number of producers	Areas (ha)	Production ('000 tonnes)	Share of total production
Chiapas	26,411	57,730	335	40%
Oaxaca	5,116	10,817	70.5	8%

Source: <https://dj.senasica.gob.mx/SIAS/Statistics/Inocuidad/OperacionOrganica/Nal>

Yields in these states are low compared to the national average (1.48 tonnes/ha<sup>10</sup>) due to the following factors: i.) the age of the plants, ii.) pest and diseases including rooster eye and rust, iii.) climatic conditions and iv.) reduction of the areas planted with coffee. Puebla has higher yields, as most producers are medium to large, with consistent production investment in new plants, fertilizer, and pest management inputs<sup>3</sup>.

In the states of Guerrero and Oaxaca, production systems remain traditional (rustico or “*de montaña*”) where production is carried out by small-scale units with mainly family labor while occasional workforce is hired at the time of the harvest. These systems are sometimes associated with shade management of the natural vegetation in which only the lower stratum of the forest (shrubs and herbaceous) is substituted by coffee bushes.

<sup>4</sup> The municipalities that contribute most to the production are Atoyac de Álvarez, San Luis Acatlán, Malinaltepec, Coyuca de Benítez and Lliatenco, with 82% of the state production, located in the region of la montaña (Landeta et al., 2011; SIAP, 2019)

<sup>5</sup> Average farm size in Costa Grande is 5 ha and 0.5 ha in Costa Chica and Región de la montaña

### 3.1.1.4 Producer profile, youth and gender

Coffee cultivation is mainly done by indigenous smallholder's producers living in rural areas with a high rate of marginalization and poverty<sup>xxiii</sup>. Out of the more than 500,000 producers in the country, more than 98 percent of them are considered smallholders<sup>xxiv</sup> and account for 44 percent of the total production. These producers usually manage small plots in agrarian communities (ejidos or indigenous communities) and use very low-input, traditional technologies.

Table 11. Main characteristics of the different coffee producer profiles in Mexico.

Production unit size	Characteristics
<i>Small scale coffee producers</i>	
Number	535,282
% of total	98%
Land size	Less than 5 ha
Organized	40%
Unaffiliated	60%
Land tenure	Ejidal and community
Profil	Family/farmer/indigenous
<i>Medium-scale coffee producers</i>	
Number	10,222
% of total	Less than 2 %
Land tenure	Ejidal, community and private
Profil	Farmers and small landowners
<i>Large-scale coffee producers</i>	
Number	1437
% of total	0.20%
Land tenure	15 ha or more
	Large plantation owners, agribusiness/exporting companies
Profil	companies

Source: ILO, 2020

In terms of organization, small-scale producers are either unaffiliated (or “not organized”) or grouped in organization of diverse levels of maturity and consolidation, which provides them with different degree of support compared to non-organized farmers.

Table 12. differences between not organized coffee producers and organized coffee producers.

Type of producer	Description of the farming system	Distribution	Retail markets	Pricing	Supporting environment
Not organized coffee producers	Low inputs, low yields (2-3 quintals/ha). Extensive use of family labour, with eventual hired labour for harvesting	Coffee is sold as cherry or wet parchment to i) intermediaries belonging to large export companies or ii) independent local and regional	Conventional market, without certifications or access to solidarity markets or brand marks of any type.	Selling price is determined by the buyer, low profit margins	Highly risky environment, with potential abandon of the field, change in crop or migration

		collection centre			
Organized coffee producers	Organization represents their members and arranges for different types of support, the most structured organizations are involved in all steps of the coffee value chain: procurement of equipment; collection; dry method processing; export; transformation processing; and sale to the final customer. They may also offer support functions such as financing, certification and training.				

Source: ILO, 2020

Coffee production is male-dominant with producers' average age above 50 years and a limited level of education. These two factors should be taken into consideration when designing support strategies since younger producers with a higher level of schooling might be more receptive to the adoption of new technological packages. Aging population as a consequence of migration and land flight represent an issue for the future development of the sector<sup>xxv</sup>.

Data on women participation in the Mexican coffee value-chain estimate that they account for 22% of the workforce involved in the sector while 4/10 coffee producers are women. Women's participation concentrates on non-mechanized activities, with a high manual labor component, linked to ensuring the quality of the coffee such as harvesting or picking the cherries, and drying the coffee beans<sup>xxvi</sup>, as well as supporting activities such as preparing the food (the 22% are therefore underestimating women participation to productive activities).

#### 3.1.1.5 Potential area for the implementation of coffee agroforests

Within the National Agricultural Plan 2017-2030 (SAGARPA, 2017) various regions of strategic importance for coffee cultivation were identified nationwide. In the states of Guerrero and Oaxaca Regions 10, 11 and 12 were singled out in the Balsas Basin. In the core of the project area, only Region 11 has an area of 77,783 ha with potential for coffee production, of which only 1% (733 ha) was harvested in 2016. To maximize the potential for coffee production in these strategic areas, various actions are recommended, including sustainable intensification, as also replanting and renewing with better, more pest and climate resistant varieties. It was also recommended to foster productive diversification, and implementing various agricultural measures and technologies to improve the adaptation of coffee plantations to climate change.



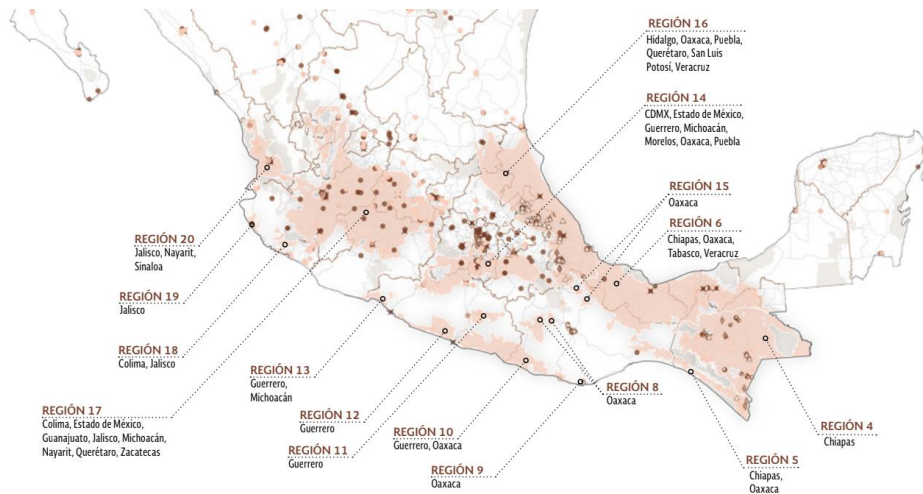


Figure 19. Strategic map for the development of coffee cultivation in Mexico (SAGARPA, 2017)

Simonit et al (2020, *ibid*) estimates that there are approximately 19 000 hectares available in the State of Oaxaca for moving towards agroforestry coffee, 13,150 and 6,838 ha for Arabica and Robusta coffee respectively. The maps below show the areas with more potential.

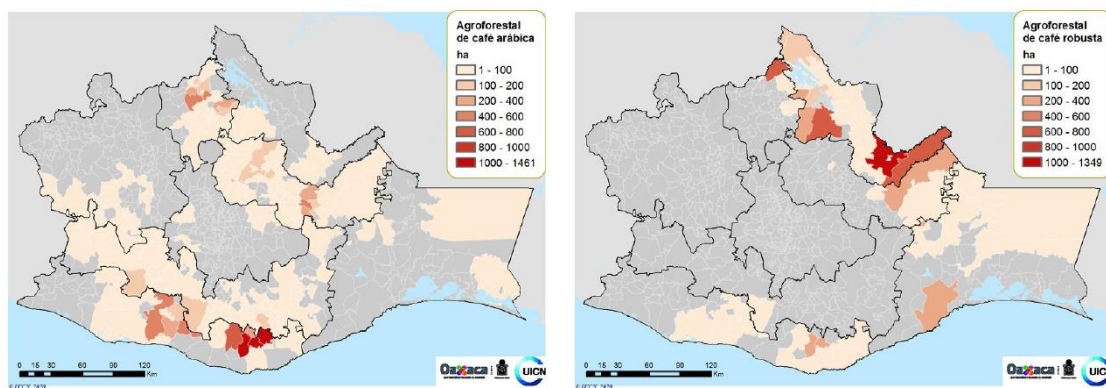


Figure 20. Map of restoration opportunities with coffee agroforestry in the State of Oaxaca (SAGARPA, 2017)

### 3.1.1.6 Impacts of climate change and variability on coffee production

As to Läderach P. et. al. (2010) [...] “higher ambient temperatures speed up the ripening of coffee berries, leading to poorer cup quality. Moreover, high value Arabica coffee, especially the type that meets the qualifications of more lucrative specialty markets, requires lower temperatures. Areas currently growing Arabica may therefore need to be replaced by (lower value) Robusta coffee, cattle pastures or food crops”[...] rainfall will continue to be erratic and exhibit greater extremes, which could significantly impact coffee, whose production cycle is highly dependent on rainfall patterns. Coffee flowering is triggered by the first rainfalls at the onset of the rainy season, but if precipitation drops off or becomes too heavy, both coffee flowers and fruits may drop from the tree. This stunted fruit growth would result in fewer, smaller beans of lower quality, which would in turn fetch lower prices. Harvesting often represents the majority of production costs, so if erratic flowering and ripening cycles require additional harvesting cycles, these changes could drastically and



unsustainably raise costs.[...] Changes in temperature and rainfall will decrease the area suitable for coffee and effectively move crop potential up the altitudinal gradient. In the Sierra Madre de Chiapas, Mexico, current growing zones with high suitability (60%-100%) could decrease from 265,400 to 6,000 ha—a loss of productivity in 259,400 ha, or over 97%. Proposed adaptation strategies include the use of drought- and heat resistant varieties, irrigation and shade cover within coffee agroforests.

There is also some evidence on the relation between climate change and increasing population of phytopathogens and disease development such as coffee rust<sup>xxvii</sup>. Coffee Leaf Rust has caused significant production losses. Higher temperatures are expected to increase the spreading of coffee pathogens, especially at higher altitudes (USDA, 2016; SAGARPA)

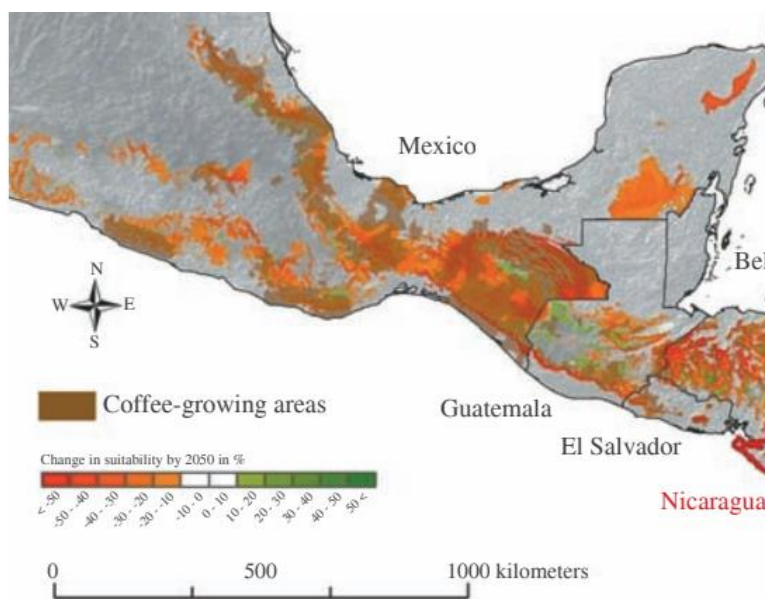


Figure 21. Projected changes in suitability in Mesoamerica by 2050 and coefficient of variance of 18 different Global Circulation Models (GCM) (Source: Läderach P et al, 2010)

As can be seen in Figure 22 below, most of the coffee growing area in the Balsas Basin (light green) could cope with climate change and variability if currently available adaptation practices are adopted, like shade of agroforestry systems and processing technologies which require less water, (Schroth et al 2009). A much smaller area will need systematic changes to adapt, including the replacement with new varieties more resistant to higher temperatures and drought, and only relatively small areas (red) will have to be transformed to other crops.

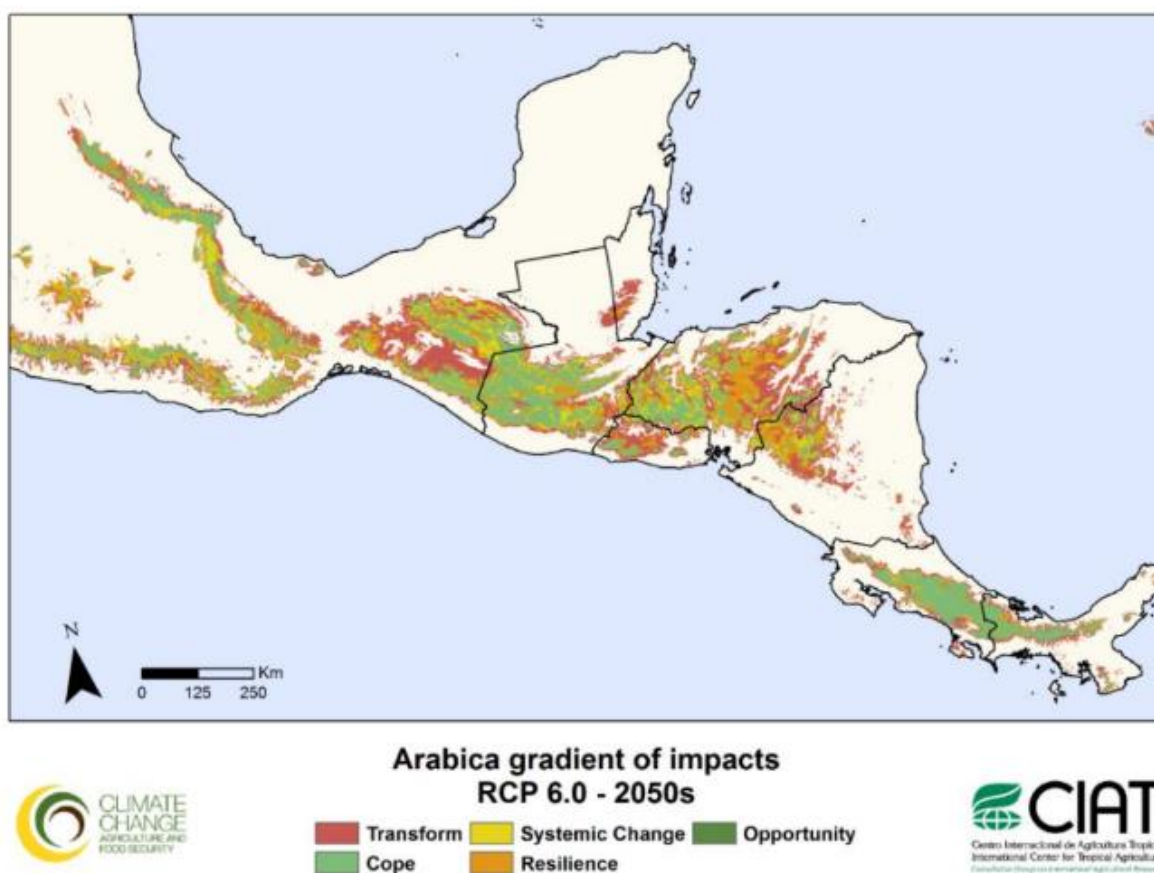


Figure 22. Impact gradient for Arabica coffee in Central America in the 2050s in the RCP 6.0 emissions scenario. Red area will likely transform to other crops, light green may be able to cope with currently available production practices, light yellow area may require systemic changes as suitability type characteristics change. (Source: Bunn. C et al 2017)

### 3.1.1.7 *Adaptation benefits of coffee in agroforestry systems*

Improving productivity level and quality while improving the resilience of the coffee productive systems in a context of climate change is key to ensure the sustainability of the sector. This implies strengthening production systems by adopting practices that reduce the sensitivity of plants to climate stress and at the same time, reduce the emission of GHGs.

As shown in the table below, moving towards agroforestry coffee is one of the most efficient measures to adapt and mitigate the impact of climate change (Table 13).

Table 13. Brief summary of the general practices and technologies available for sustainable and resilient coffee cultivation.

Practice/ Impact	Direct support to the cultivate				Soil conservation Protection against erosion and runoff	Climate regulation				Control of pest and disease	Soils fertility		Mitigation	
	Regulate plant growth	Regulate plant fructification	Maintaining quality and quantity	Protection of the cultivar		Control of air circulation	Regulation of humidity	Regulation of the temperatures	Regulation of soils temperatures		Improvement in soils fertility (N2)	Improvement in nutrients cycling	Improvement in carbon storage	Reduction of GHGs emissions
Agroforestry	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	
Planting against the slope					x							x		
High weeding	x				x					x		x		
Soil coverage	x				x						x	x	x	
Farm field bundling					x	x								
Terraced agriculture	x				x									
Selected harvest			x											

Source: *Guía Técnica de Caficultura Sostenible adaptada al Cambio Climático*, 2017

Agroforestry coffee systems consist of coffee plants intercropped with shade trees. The presence of trees can increase nutrient cycling, biodiversity, carbon storage, and provide a moderate [microclimate](#)<sup>xxviii</sup>. Benefits of agroforestry coffee include a reduction in the biennial fluctuation in coffee production<sup>xxix</sup> which puts less pressure on the plants. As a result, this secures income for farmers by increasing the lifespan of the coffee plantation. Additional benefits include improvements in soil organic matter (reducing therefor the consumption of synthetic fertilizers), recycling of nutrients and fertility, control of plagues and diseases, biodiversity conservation, reduction of the erosion and carbon storage<sup>xxx</sup>. Shade management, combined with the use of more resistant varieties is also an option to prevent the incidence of coffee rust<sup>19</sup>.

Currently in Mexico, more than 90% of the coffee is grown under shade<sup>xxxix</sup>, including in the States of Oaxaca and Guerrero. Coffee bushes are cultivated in mixed cropping with complementary agricultural production as well as different timber species<sup>xxxii</sup>. Despite all the benefits listed above, and according to SIAP data, planted area with shaded coffee decreased between 2010 and 2017 from 781,015 to 717,388 ha.

### 3.1.1.8 Production and transformation costs

According to estimates on the cost of transitioning to agroforestry coffee, investment would be comprised between 217'600-221'800 MXN/ha (around 11,000/ha)-<sup>xxxiii</sup>. Harvesting represents between 40-60 % of total production costs.

These are theoretical calculations intended to provide an order of magnitude of the size of the investment that would be needed to move towards this type of management. Two examples of possible coffee agroforestry systems, one of robusta (lowlands) and the other for arabica coffee (highlands) are included in Annex 1.

Mexico produces three main products: green coffee, roasted coffee and products derived from coffee such as soluble coffee, decaffeinated, coffee essence and extracts. Roasted coffee is produced by small producer's organizations, farms and roasters of all sizes while derived products are mainly produced by large industrial groups.

There are 2 ways of processing green coffee: wet and dry. Mexican producers use mainly wet processing<sup>6</sup>. Note that small producers using this type of process are often not yet equipped with available water saving technologies.

Production costs for coffee obtained via wet processing (parchment coffee) reach USD 45 (around 900 MXP), this includes: i) cost for 1 quintal of coffee cherries (84% of total costs), ii) packaging (6%) and iii) conversion costs of cherry coffee (10%).

In 2022, Mexican High Grade Coffee price on New York stock exchange market reached 269 USD cts/lb with a minimum and maximum price at 244 and 290 USD cts/ pound respectively<sup>xxxiv</sup>. In comparison, Brazilian coffee<sup>7</sup> traded at a lower price of 234 USD cts/pound.

### 3.1.1.9 Consumption, commercialization and trade

The sales of coffee are mainly sold to intermediaries (90%) who in turn sell it for profit. In 15% of the cases cherry coffee is sold directly at the nearest mill and only 5% of the producers sell directly at their farm. According to data from USDA, about 85% of the domestic production is exported.

Table 14. Main actors involved in the coffee commercialization and trade process.

Stage	Product	Actors
<i>Domestic trading or collection</i>	Organic or conventional	Local intermediaries
	Coffee cherries	Trading, threshing and export firms
	Coffee parchment	Organizations of coffee producers
<i>Processing</i>	Organic or conventional	Organizations of coffee producers (15%) Processing and roasting agribusinesses (85%)
	Green coffee	
	Roasted coffee: without decaffeination and decaffeinated	
	Soluble coffee and extracts	
<i>Marketing/ export</i>	Organic or conventional	259 trade/export firms, 10 of which market 47% of the volume and represent 48% of its value
	Green coffee: Arabica, Robusta	The main multinational companies dominating the export market are AMSA (Atlantic Coffee), Nestlé, Cafés California (Neuman) and Becafisa (Volcafé); they handle 85 per cent of the export market, while only 15 per cent is marketed by organizations of coffee producers and coffee producers that are directly linked to foreign buyers of both organic and conventional coffee
	Roasted coffee: without decaffeination and decaffeinated	
	Soluble coffee and extracts	
	Soluble, prepared from extracts, other concentrates	
<i>National distribution and consumption</i>	Green coffee	12 companies, mainly Nestlé Mexico, roasted coffee for export, as well as Sabormex and others
	Roasted whole-bean and roasted ground coffee, decaffeinated and soluble	Organizations of coffee producers 70,000 coffee shops nationwide 350,000 jobs

<sup>6</sup> [https://dicea.chapingo.mx/pdf/investigacion/Libro\\_Chapingo.pdf](https://dicea.chapingo.mx/pdf/investigacion/Libro_Chapingo.pdf) Units are unclear in the text: i) unit for costs is not specified (USD vs MXP – I would assume it's MXP), ii) same for weight (lbs vs kg); it is then difficult to calculate the cost for processing 1kg of coffee

<sup>7</sup> Santos Brazil Coffee No 2 3

Source: ILO, 2020

Between 2020-2018, average production reached 166'525 tonnes of green coffee<sup>1</sup>, of which 60% is exported, for a total value of 345 million USD<sup>1</sup>. Average exports quantities of roasted coffee for the period reached USD 16,641 thousands<sup>1</sup>. Exports are mainly directed to the USA, the EU and Canada.

#### *3.1.1.10 Price premium for fair traded, certified coffee*

There is a recognized interest to produce organic or specialty coffee given the high price premium available for this segment: up to 200% higher than price for conventional coffee<sup>17</sup>. Enhancing quality and differentiation, as well as producing certified coffee can represent a solution against low coffee price.: In 2019 coffee with organic certification was paid USD 0.30 per pound while small-scale producers with fair trade certification received USD 1.4 per pound plus USD 0.2 for social insurance. In comparison, the International Coffee Organization composite price for the same year ranged between USD 0.11-0.12 per pound<sup>xxxv</sup>.

The main certifications of environmental and social sustainability with presence in Mexico include UTZ Certified; 4C Global Coffee Platform; RainForest Alliance; Bird Friendly; USDA Organic; Japanese Agricultural Standards (JAS); ECOCERT; Organic Crop Improvement Association (OCIA) International; Starbucks Coffee and Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.) Practices, Nespresso AAA; and Fairtrade. In 2017, Mexico had the largest number of hectares with organic certification and the 6<sup>th</sup> largest number hectares with Fairtrade certification.

#### *3.1.1.11 Policy and supporting programs*

One of the most important program include the Production for Wellbeing Program implemented by SADER: this subsidy program is available to 250,000 producers of up to 20 hectares of rainfed production, or up to five irrigated hectares for small and medium producers for an amount of USD 300/producer/year (around 6,200 pesos)<sup>xxxvi</sup>.

Currently coffee growers can benefit from the Sustainability and Welfare Program for Small Producers of Coffee (SUBICAFE) whose purpose is to increase productivity, promote sustainable development of small and medium producers through incentives aiming to support their productivity and economic capacity. The program also focuses on sustainable resource management and integration in productive and commercialization chains<sup>xxxvii</sup>.

Additional programs include support to land rehabilitation as well as the Program “*Sembrando Vida*” which provides support to smallholder producers (2.5 ha or less) in 19 States with direct cash payments to grow fruit and timber trees. Some coffee producers (approximately 6,000) with this tree planting scheme can receive 5,000 pesos (\$208) per month. The Secretariat of Economy manages a Sectorial Production Program (PROSEC) that allows for the importation of a product at a preferential tariff if the product is transformed into a different product in order to increase competitiveness and supply chain efficiency; this program is used mainly to cover robusta demand, with green coffee mainly from Brazil.

### *3.1.2 Transformation of extensive livestock to climate adapted silvo-pastoral systems*

#### *3.1.2.1 International and domestic context*

Global meat production has been increasing rapidly over the last 20 years: since 2000, production increased by 50 percent from 232 to 341 million tonnes<sup>xxxviii</sup>. While most of the production is coming

from Asia, Mexico remains an important actor in the sector: in 2020 the country ranks seventh in terms of world animal proteins supply with a total production of 23.78 million tonnes of animal proteins for a value of 550 billion pesos<sup>xxxix</sup>. In 2019, they were 568 million poultry, 35 million of bovine, 18 million swine, 8.8 million goat and sheep, respectively. In terms of production beef, pig and milk production reached 2.1 million (for a value 151.7 million pesos) and 1.7 million tonnes (value of 79 million pesos) and 13 million litres (value of 92 million pesos) respectively in 2021. Poultry production grew by 2.5 percent between 2020-2021 to reach 3.6 million tonnes with total value of 130 million pesos.

The livestock sector uses more than a third (34%) of the countries' total land area of 190.272 million hectares<sup>xl</sup>.

Table 15. Properties and land area used (in number, area, and in % of the total) for different land uses (livestock, agriculture, forestry, without use and other uses)

ACTIVIDAD	NÚMERO DE TERRENOS	(%)	SUPERFICIE TOTAL	(%)
Canadería	1,065,945	11	64,106,425.93	34
Agricultura	6,432,484	69	49,951,551.92	26
Forestal	62,873	1	1,790,926.52	1
Sin actividad	1,449,426	16	71,612,892.76	38
Otra	288,575	3	2,810,335.11	1
Total	9,299,303	100	190,272,132.24	100

The activities in order are stock, agriculture, forestry, no activity, other activities and total; the second column shows the number of land, the third column is the percentage of the total lands, the fourth column is the total surface for activity and the percentage of the total surface.

**Source:** INEGI SAGARPA (2016), in Arellano L et al (2018)

### 3.1.2.2 GHG emissions and environmental impacts

Meat production, and especially beef, is a large contributor in terms of GHGs emission. Beef production contributes up to 18% of world GHGs and 9% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. In Mexico methane from the metabolic processes of the digestion of carbohydrates contained in livestock feed, a process known as enteric fermentation, contributed 82,287.31 GgCO<sub>2</sub>e to total emissions in 2019. A figure that represents 75% of the total emissions produced by the livestock sector. Cattle are a key source of methane; therefore, 126 emission factors<sup>8</sup> were estimated on a regional scale, while default emission factors were used for the rest of the livestock.

Much of the daily operations in the livestock sector involve the handling and management of manure. Producers must remove this manure from the stables, either by washing, scraping or vacuuming systems, and find a place to put it, this process is known as manure management, this category contributed in 2019 27,984.89 GgCO<sub>2</sub>e, it is important to mention that between 1990 and 2019 emissions from this activity increased by 32.73%. Of the emissions, 70.8% corresponded to

<sup>8</sup> These factors are usually expressed as the mass of the pollutant divided by a unit of weight, volume, distance or duration.

CH<sub>4</sub> (19,818.59 GgCO<sub>2</sub>e) and 29.2% to N<sub>2</sub>O (8,166.31 GgCO<sub>2</sub>e). Cattle and swine were the main source of emissions, with 68.40% and 22.73% of emissions, respectively.

Other important source of GHG comes from land use and land use change: between 2000-2015, 232'403 hectares were transformed to pastureland in the state of Jalisco, one of the largest cattle producer in the country<sup>xli</sup>. For this reason, it is crucial to transform the livestock sector in a zero-deforestation and carbon neutral production chain. On the other hand, overgrazing is also an issue in Mexico: according to 2016 data from the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources overgrazing had led to soils degradation of 71%, 55% and 52% of the area used for livestock production in the States of Chihuahua, Sonora and Durango<sup>xlii</sup>.

Meat production concentrates in the states of Veracruz (dry tropical climate – 12% of the production) and Jalisco (semi-arid – 14% of the production).

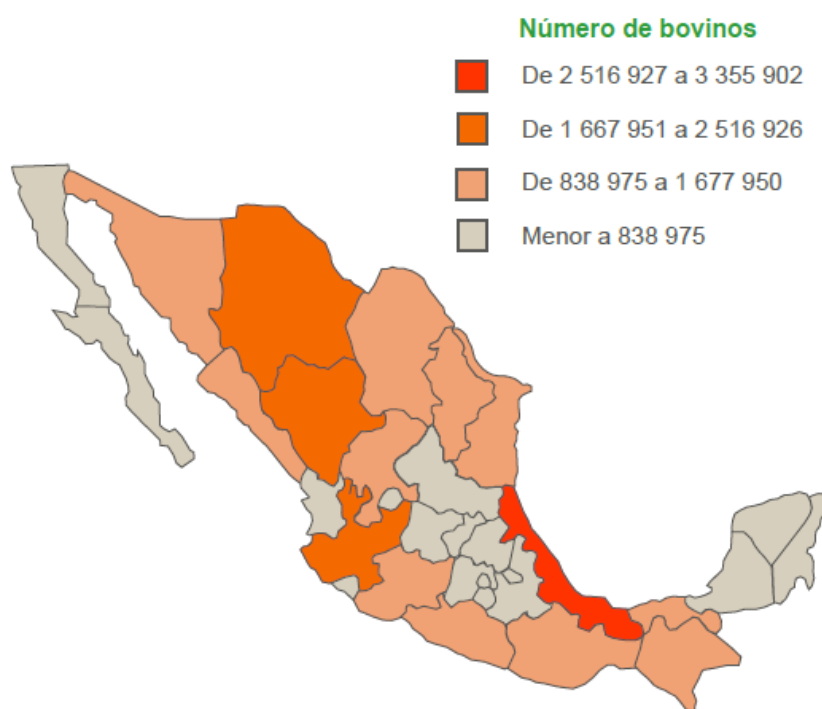


Figure 23. Distribution of bovine livestock in the different states of Mexico:

**Source:** ENA, 2014

Cattle is produced in virtually all of Mexico different agro-climatic conditions, with production systems (intensive, extensive and self-consumption ("*sistemas campesinos*")<sup>xliii</sup>.

#### 3.1.2.3 *Livestock production for the Balsas Basin*

Meat production concentrates in the states of Jalisco, Puebla and Michoacán, the latest two accounting respectively for 6 and 3 percent of total meat production in the country.



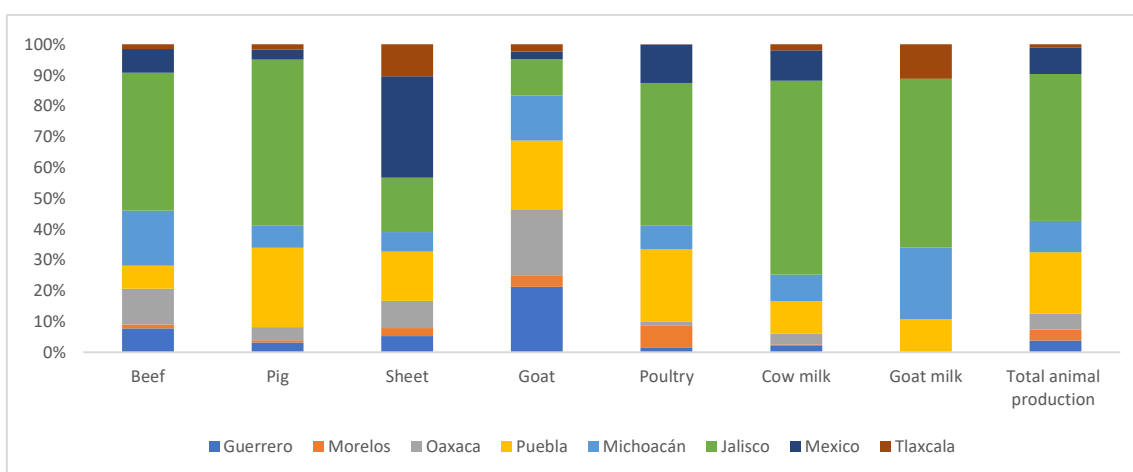


Figure 24. Concentration of meat production for 2021 across the different states of the Balsas Basin, by type of animal product. **Source:** SIAP, 2022

With the exception of Jalisco and Michoacán (12 and 5 percent of total respectively), beef production is relatively less present in the region and concentrates mainly on dual purposes (milk and beef). In addition to beef production, the State of Jalisco concentrates 22% of total pig production, 21% of cow milk, 11% of poultry and 7% of sheep production<sup>5</sup>. The state of Puebla accounts for 11, 10, 7 and 6 percent of total production of pig, goats, sheep and poultry in 2020. Goat production is also relevant in the state of Oaxaca and Guerrero (9 percent of total each) and Michoacán (6 percent). Backyard (“*traspatio*”) cattle production is significant in the State of Oaxaca.

#### 3.1.2.4 Rural employment, economy, socio-cultural linkages

Nationwide more than a million properties are used for livestock (11% of all) which makes up the sector's importance as it provides jobs for 817 thousand people. According to the data from the 2014 agricultural census, about 88 percent of the producers can be considered as smallholders with herd sizes between 1-10 heads (62%) and 11-35 (27%), while only 2 percent of the producers owned more than 120 heads.

Table 16. Quantities produced and the average selling price registered across the different States of the Balsas Basin and compares it with the national average (beef and milk highlighted).

	Production (tonnes)	Price range (USD/kg)	National average price (USD/kg)
<b>Beef</b>	557,546	2.65-3.85	3.55
Pig	704,343	2.15-2.25	2.35
Sheep	27,882	3.1-4.2	3.85
Goat	17,434	2.75-3.95	3.45
Poultry	903,158	1.6-2.05	1.75
<b>Cow milk</b>	4,292,257	0.3-0.45	0.35

Source: SIAP, 2022



#### 3.1.2.5 *Silvopastoral systems and their elements*

A silvopastoral systems (SPS) is a modality of agroforestry in which livestock production is combined with mix-cropping in the same space, including grasses, legumes, shrubs and timber trees intended for animal feed and complementary uses such as wood/fruit production, shade and water regulation, wildlife restoration, among others<sup>xliv</sup>. Improved productivity is mainly a result of improved nutrition and management. Multiple variations of the spatial arrangement of a SPS may contain different elements of the following building blocks:

Dispersed trees in paddocks are a modality of SPS based on a vertical multi-layered structure made up of trees growing dispersed or in groups within grazing areas, and which fulfil a series of productive, socio-economic and environmental functions in livestock systems (Villanueva et al. 2018). DPs are constituted by natural, naturalized or improved pastures in which trees or palms are maintained or incorporated in densities higher than 25 individuals per hectare in geometric or random spatial arrangements (Giraldo et al., 2018). Trees associated with pastures generate various benefits for the environment and the productive system, such as shade, nitrogen fixation, soil improvement, wood for poles, firewood, fruits, forage, and other uses (Giraldo et al., 2018; Villanueva et al., 2018).

Live fences (LF) are a type of linear SPS established with woody plants (trees, shrubs and palms), which serve as a support for barbed or smooth wire fencing, and whose purpose is to delimit the property or mark paddock divisions in productive systems (Chará et al., 2011). A live fence can be made up of woody species planted every 3 meters or a combination of trees with wooden posts (which can be progressively replaced by trees). In addition, it allows for efficient land use and contributes to freeing up areas for conservation or agriculture, depending on the potential land use (Villanueva et al., 2018). Live fences can be up to 50% cheaper than conventional post fences. Lush-growing trees and bushes whose architecture allows them to form a barrier preventing animals from passing through them can be chosen, and several species that differ in height and leafiness can also be used (Sotelo et al., 2017). Live fences provide different benefits to livestock systems and the environment such as (Villanueva et al., 2005), including:

- LFs have a longer lifespan than a fence with dead posts.
- They allow the division of paddocks for livestock rotation during grazing, isolate areas or delimit the farm.
- Provision of shade for livestock and improve micro-climate.
- They produce firewood, wood, poles and fruit for human consumption.
- LFs are a source of fodder and fruit to feed livestock.
- They add value to the property.
- They serve as firebreaks preventing the spread in case of fires.
- They reduce pressure on forests because they produce firewood and timber.
- They protect soils from the erosive effects of rain and wind.
- LFs contribute to the conservation of biodiversity.
- LFs Increase structural connectivity in the landscape by establishing biological corridors and facilitating wildlife movement.
- They fix carbon.
- LFs enhance the scenic beauty of the landscape.

Fodder Banks (FB): are crops in which herbaceous, shrub and tree species of high nutritional value are associated, sown at high density ( $\geq 10,000$  plants/ha), in order to obtain foliage (leaves and green stems) of high nutritional value; which provide proteins, carbohydrates, minerals, vitamins and fibre for animal feed. The foliage can be offered fresh or preserved by drying or ensiling (Uribe et al., 2011). In FB it is possible to associate forage species (herbaceous and shrub) with crops for human consumption, fruit or timber trees and palms. Forages from cultivated shrubs are high in protein ( $> 15\%$ ), energy, minerals and vitamins. Because they have deeper roots than grasses, they can maintain a better biomass production in the dry season and help to conserve the soil.

Fodder hedges (FH) or agroforestry strips are a type of linear system of variable width (minimum 2.5 m) consisting of improved pastures managed in rotational grazing with paddock divisions with lines of trees associated with fodder shrubs (Giraldo et al., 2018). The FH are made up of one or several rows of timber, fruit, leguminous and/or multipurpose trees, with two or more rows of forage shrubs planted at high density. The forage from the shrubs is harvested by browsing by the animals or by cutting and hauling for fresh supply in the paddock or chopped in the stable (Giraldo et al., 2018; Solarte et al., 2018). This spatial arrangement in practice forms an agrosilvopastoral strip that divides the paddocks, and is protected from animals with fences on both sides. The most commonly used forage species in the middle and lowlands is *T. diversifolia*, but species such as *L. leucocephala*, *G. ulmifolia*, *C. argentea*, among others, can also be used (Giraldo et al., 2018).

Intensive silvopastoral systems (iSPS) are a livestock agroforestry system consisting of several strata (herbaceous, shrub and tree) that associates the agroecological cultivation of forage shrubs at high density (4,000 to 40,000 plants/ha) for direct grazing of livestock, with improved grasses and herbaceous legumes, and trees and/or palms (Murgueitio et al., 2015). Trees can be scattered or in lines and also on the periphery and in paddock divisions as live fences (Uribe et al., 2011). Tree density varies between 25 and 200 adult trees/ha, and depends on the species used, age, tree structure and agro-ecological conditions of the site (Murgueitio et al., 2015). These systems favor the production of meat and milk, as well as timber, fruits and other associated goods. They are managed under rotational grazing with fixed or mobile electric fences or belts, with high instantaneous load, with occupancy times of 12 to 24 hours and rest times of 40 to 50 days. In addition, animals must be supplied ad libitum with clean water in mobile drinking troughs and balanced mineralized salt in each paddock (Murgueitio et al. 2016). These systems can be used by domestic animals (cattle, sheep, buffalo, horses and goats), which benefit from an ample supply of forage in a low heat stress environment (Molina et al., 2011).

Improved pastures (IP): Switching from degraded pastures to improved pastures allows increasing forage supply both in quantity and quality. Following proper soil preparation, fertilizers and selection of grass and legume species adapted to the agrological conditions of each locality, an important impact is obtained in increasing productivity. According to Pezo (2018), improved pastures are forage species, mostly grasses and legumes, which are not native but are adapted to the agro-ecological conditions prevailing on a farm and which, properly managed, have a high production of forage biomass of good nutritional quality, and which persist in a way that, as a result, contributes to achieving high animal productivity, and also helps to conserve the environment.

Riparian Corridors (RC) are strips of trees, shrub or secondary or native woodland vegetation that protect watercourses and are established along rivers, gullies and streams. Riparian corridors

contribute to reducing riverbank erosion and river sedimentation levels on the farms and in the wider landscape, which facilitates the management of aqueducts and prevents or minimizes disasters such as avalanches and floods. They also reduce the negative effects of pesticides and organic pollutants, including animal excreta (Proyecto Ganadería Colombiana Sostenible, 2017) on streams.

Silvopastoral systems in combination with improved forages increase high quality feed availability, allow for soil restoration, increase resilience to extreme weather events (drought, excess rainfall), provide firewood and contribute to household food security. Apart from providing shade and animal feed, the trees provide additional income (which can be substantial) through the sale of timber and fruits.

Because of the importance of livestock production in the Balsas Basin, massive adoption can have a profound impact, if some rather basic improvements to actual practices are introduced, including:

- The introduction (small farmers) or increase (medium farmers) of improved grasses that have higher nutritional value and are better adapted to drought and waterlogging, in combination with dispersed trees in well-managed pastures under rotational grazing, contributing to recovery of degraded soils, reduced soil erosion, water and biodiversity conservation.
- The introduction (small farmers) or increase (medium farmers) of cut-and-carry grasses to increase general feed availability, especially during the drier months.
- Protein banks, and live fences to increase nutritional quality of the ration. Shrub legumes' deep roots reduce erosion and optimize recycling of nutrients.
- Electric fences to facilitate rotation of cattle between pastures, to optimize use of biomass.
- Inclusion of legumes in the diet, especially trees and shrubs (mainly live fences, protein banks), increasing availability of protein, which is generally the limiting component for milk production and to a lesser extent for live weight gain.
- Increased use of cut-and-carry grasses (*Pennisetum* spp.), providing energy (especially for live weight gain) and an important feed for periods with less rainfall.
- Improved pasture management, including intensive rotational grazing with improved grasses improving feed availability and quality and allowing for higher stocking rates, milk production and live weight gain.
- The tree components of SPS provide shade and improve the wellbeing of the animals, while increasing the availability of high quality feed (legumes), provide shade (decreasing heat stress of cattle), increase water availability in pastures and enhance nutrient cycling, increasing availability of essential elements like nitrogen for forage production.

As they are multiple alternatives and combination of elements for a SPS which depend on the local condition and the preferences of each farmer, one possible combination of these with its technical

specification and a financial analysis, specifically developed for the project region is included as Annex 3 b (Simmonit et al, 2020)<sup>xlv</sup>.

### 3.1.2.6 Adaptation benefits of SPS

Table 17. Common problems faced by currently adopted livestock production systems (BAU) vs the adaptation and mitigation benefits of SPS.

Problems faced in current livestock productive systems (BAU)	Adaptation and mitigation benefits of SPS's best practices	Source
<b>Environmental</b>		
Low CO <sub>2</sub> capture and storage of traditional livestock production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mix cropping can improve carbon capture and storage compared to mono-culture. For example, a SPS with <i>Leucaena Leucocephala</i> can store up to 65.3 ton/ha/year of CO<sub>2</sub> against 43.7 ton/ha/year for grass monoculture. [220 ton/ha/year; 12 – 14.6*]</li> <li>CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration potential of SPSs in Colombia Dry Forest Region: 1.5 -6.5 t/ha/year</li> </ul>	LOK et al. (2013) <sup>xlvi</sup> *Crespo Huerta et al (2018) <sup>xlvii</sup> Chará J (2022) <sup>xlviii</sup>
High methane emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Better nutrition for livestock, with forage of good nutritional value such as legumes, and proper management of manure that can help reduce the emission of methane resulting from ruminal fermentation. Emission could be reduced by to 15 – 21*% compared to emissions from animals fed with low digestibility forage.</li> <li>NO<sub>4</sub> emission can be reduced by 36%<sup>15</sup></li> </ul>	Hristov et al. (2013) <sup>xlix</sup> ; Gerber et al. (2013) <sup>l</sup> ; Bonilla, Lemus (2012) <sup>li</sup> ; Andrade et al. (2012) <sup>lii</sup> ; Montagnigi et al. (2015) <sup>liii</sup>
Soil degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The association of pastures with trees enriches the soils due to the addition of litter, roots and stems that increase the levels of organic matter by gradually incorporating nutrients in the soil-grass systems. It also protects the soils by reducing the direct effect of the sun, water and wind.</li> <li>Nitrogen fixation by legumes is another positive effect of SPS on soil benefits.</li> </ul>	Crespo (2008) <sup>liv</sup> ; Mahecha et al. (1992) <sup>lv</sup> ; Hristov et al. (2013); Ramírez et al. (2012) <sup>lvi</sup>
Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The roots of the trees and shrubs have soil retaining functions which can reduce possible erosion and compaction generated by overgrazing and livestock activity.</li> </ul>	Hristov et al. (2013);
Biodiversity losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The conversion of pasture into SPS contributes to the preservation of many species: studies show a significant increase in the richness of species and in the Shannon index of biology diversity as SPS developed, in the soil macro fauna including insects and birds.</li> </ul>	Alonso et al. (2007) <sup>lvii</sup>

Water availability/contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The presence of trees improves the capture, infiltration and retention of water and recharge of the aquifers and helps reduce the effect of water contamination. A study carried out by the GEF silvopastoral project in Costa Rica shows that runoff was significantly higher in degraded pastures (42%) compared to fodder banks with high density of trees (12%).</li> </ul>	Ríos et al. (2007) <sup>lviii</sup> Auquilla (2005) <sup>lix</sup>
Adaptation to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The presence of trees in high density produces shade, reduces high temperature and maintains soil moistures. SPSs would reduce the average annual temperature between 2-3 degrees in dry tropical climates and by 13 degrees in the hottest days. In addition, they would increase relative humidity by 10-20% and reduce evapotranspiration by approximately 1.8 mm/day.</li> </ul>	Murgueito et al. (2014)
<b>Economical</b>		
Increase in feed cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPS show greater stability in the production and availability of forage and nutrients throughout the year compared to mono-cropping.</li> <li>In addition, the combined effect of the presence of shade/legume increases the quality of forage.</li> </ul>	Broom et al., (2013) Samarakoon et al. (1990)
Increase in input cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nitrogen fixation in SPS allows for a reduction in the use of nitrogenous fertilizers.</li> </ul>	Mahecha et al. (1992); Hristov et al. (2013);
Low productivity systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The presence of trees in high density would improve forage quality, reduce meat and milk seasonality and favours the production and reproduction of bovines.</li> <li>Most of the plants used in SPS have superior nutritional values compared to those of grasses commonly used for grazing.</li> </ul>	Broom et al., (2013) Murgueito et al. (2014)

### 3.1.2.7 Productivity gains and mitigation benefits

Table 18. Main mitigation benefits of a SPS in the Caribbean Region of Nicaragua.

	Small farms		Medium farms		1 ha
	BAU	SPS	BAU	SPS	Full SPS
Stocking rate (TLU/ha)	1.26	2.11	1.49	2.40	3.17
N-balance (kg/ha)	-21.60	-36.58	-25.24	-29.90	-53.03
water use (m3/kg milk)	2.34	0.92	1.31	0.74	0.60
water use (m3/kg meat)	18.93	10.60	21.79	13.01	6.50

GHG emissions (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/kg milk)	9.69	4.51	5.22	3.91	3.67
GHG emissions (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/kg meat)	78.33	51.85	87.05	68.44	39.82
GHG emissions (t CO <sub>2</sub> e/ha)	3.23	4.97	3.48	5.45	7.59
Carbon stock change (t CO <sub>2</sub> e/ha)	1.14	8.92	1.14	6.26	23.90
Balance GHG emissions - C-stock change (tCO <sub>2</sub> e /ha)	2.09	-3.95	2.34	-0.81	-16.30

**Source:** FAO / CIAT Rein van der Hoek, Martín Mena, Marlon López, Jenny Wiegel (2020). Feasibility Study for Silvopastoral Systems for the Bio-Clima Project Nicaragua.

#### 3.1.2.8 Costs

The cost of establishing an intensive SPS in Michoacán was estimated at MXP\$ 15.020/ha during the first two years, compared with the establishment of a traditional pasture that was MXP\$ 11.200.<sup>lx</sup> Another estimate on the cost of transitioning from extensive traditional pastures to silvopastoral systems, investment would be approximately 1,600 USD/ha (32,700 MXN/ha)<sup>8</sup>. Nevertheless, the latest figures are theoretical calculations that are intended to provide an order of magnitude of the size of the investment that would be needed to move towards this type of management. Detailed cost structure for one example of a possible, among many alternatives, of a SPS is included in Annex 3-b.

#### 3.1.2.9 Potential implementation area

As mentioned above, moving towards SPS has potential for functional landscape restoration. According to a study on the potential for landscape functional restoration in the state of Oaxaca<sup>lxi</sup>, there would be up to 68,617 hectares available for restoration with SPS.

The table included below shows the areas with more potential only in the State of Oaxaca: the adoption of SPS would have a large impact on reduction of deforestation but also on biodiversity conservation, food and water security.

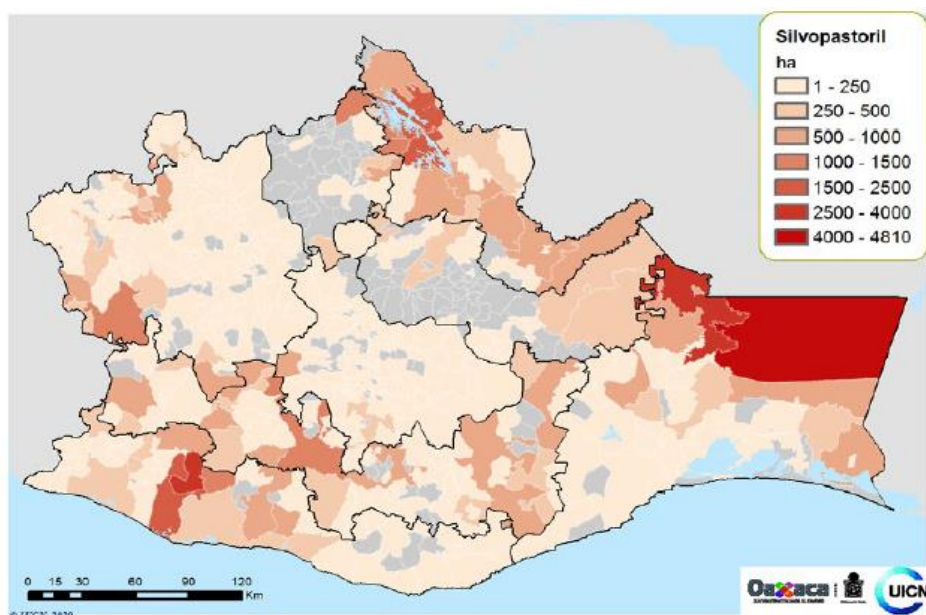


Figure 25. Location of the opportunities for SPS per municipality in the state of Oaxaca

Source: Sale of livestock production: Table 10 ( page 203), Credit Table 11, Costs and financing (page 411).

#### 3.1.2.10 Consumption, commercialization and trade

The value of meat export from Mexico in 2021 reached USD 3.2 billion<sup>lxii</sup>, an increase of 23% compared to 2020. Over the last 10 years, exports in value terms increased by almost 240%<sup>10</sup>. The United States of Americas (USA) are the main trading partner followed by Japan, China and Canada. 85% of the beef produced in Mexico is exported to the United States of Americas<sup>lxiii</sup> (USA) and exports account for 87% of total exports to the USA in value terms<sup>10</sup>. Forecast for meat production are positive and production is expected to increase to meet growing demand from domestic and international markets.

In terms of commercialization, about 60 percent of the meat produced is sold to intermediaries, 40 percent directly to the consumer, while small fractions of the producers sell to butcher shops and slaughterhouses (Arellano L et al 2018).

### 3.1.3 Landscape restoration with multi-purpose agave – bursera agroforestry systems

#### 3.1.3.1 International and domestic context for agave

Agave (or maguey) is a plant originally from Mexico. About 75 percent of the species can be found in its territory, as the country is a dispersion, diversification and domestication centre for agaves worldwide. Agave grows in 25 federal states: In the state of Oaxaca alone, 42 out of the 180 species growing in Mexico can be found. Only around 50 species are used to prepare mezcal (from Nahuatl *mexcalli*, 'cooked maguey leaves') (Illsey Granich, 2018).

The Official Mexican Norm (NOM 70) recognizes more than 20 varieties of agave to produce mezcal. Each variety of agave produces mezcal with different particularities and flavors.





Figure 26. Distribution of the main agave species across the country.

Source: <https://mezcaliniquom.wordpress.com/category/maquev/>

In year 2021 the area under agave cultivation at national level reached 139,319 hectares and total production of agave amounted to 1.77 million tonnes, 21 percent of which was to produce mezcal<sup>lxiv</sup>. Production of agave concentrates in the state of Jalisco (54% of the quantities produced at national level), Guanajuato (18%), Oaxaca (11%), Michoacán (5%) and Guerrero (2%)<sup>4</sup>.

Mezcal manufacturing is an activity that completely depends on raw materials produced domestically including: agave, firewood, workforce and energy inputs for its transformation. This peculiarity makes the mezcal production more beneficial than the average of other manufacturing industries<sup>lxv</sup>. The sector has a strong economic importance: it contributed to 1.25 percent of agricultural GDP in 2017 and 3 percent of agro-industrial production.

The sector is growing both at international and domestic level: according to data from the National Regulating Council for Mezcal COMERCAM (*Consejo Mexicano Regulador de la Calidad del Mezcal*), mezcal production increased by 173 percent between years 2018 and 2019 and by 30 percent between years 2019 and 2020. At international level, demand is driven by the increasing request for luxury beverages while at domestic levels growing income is expected to push sales of mezcal in the country<sup>lxvi</sup>.

### 3.1.3.2 Regulatory aspects

The agave-distilled beverages are certified by the Denomination of Origin Mezcal (DOM) under the Mexican official standards NOM-070-SCFI-2016, regulated by the COMERCAM. Federal states



recognized by the DOM and considered as mezcal-producing regions include Oaxaca, Guerrero, San Luis Potosí, Zacatecas and Durango, 2 municipalities of Guanajuato, 29 municipalities of Michoacán, and 116 municipalities of Puebla<sup>lxvii</sup>.



Figure 27. States included in the Denomination of Origin Mezcal (DOM)

Source: Comité Nacional Sistema Producto Maguey Mezcal, A.C.

Agaves fructify only once during their lifetime, when reaching their maturity and most sugar is concentrated in their “heart”. This is precisely the time when the maguey heads are harvested at an age that can vary between 6 and 14 years. As the heads are harvested and the plant destroyed, harvested plants can not fructify. To secure fructification and maintenance of a viable population, a well-organized regulated system for sustainable management and harvesting must be followed (Illsley Granich et al 2018)<sup>lxviii</sup>. Therefore, a management plan must be prepared and approved by the SEMARNAT to obtain harvesting permits for wild agave stands. Management plans must comply with the criteria specified in the Forest Law and its regulations and in the NO M-005-RECNAT-1997.

### 3.1.3.3 Cultural and socio-economic importance of agave cultivation for the Balsas Basin

The plant holds a significant role in Mexican culture since pre-Hispanic times and invaluable knowledge of the different agave species and their uses has been preserved and developed along the centuries: fibers were used to produce rope, clothes and netting; thorns were used as sewing needles and in medicinal and ceremonial application while the flower, leaves and stalks served as important nutrient sources. More recently, the different species of agave have also been used to produce a distillate called mezcal<sup>9</sup> which can be defined as “a distilled beverage obtained from the fermentation of the stems or juices of the stems of different agave species, previously cooked and crushed or grounded”. Mezcal is the generic definition that includes all the distilled beverage obtained from agave including, Sotol, Raicilla, Tequila and Bacanora. Additional products derived from agave include the ancestral fermented beverage “Pulque”<sup>lxix</sup>. Agave nectar or syrup that contains 56% of fructose is a product largely traded in the world<sup>lxx</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> Note that for smaller producers, the cost of the certification might represent a challenge and question the impact of the appellation in terms of regional development/ culture conservation.

Different agave species are used for mezcal production depending on the region and targeted market. For example, mezcal production in Oaxaca uses mainly cultivated *A. angustifolia* (“*espadin*”, “*maguey delgado*”, “*mezclero*”, “*sacatoro*”), but several wild species are also used, especially *Agave Americana*, *potatorum* and *Agave karwinskii*. *A. angustifolia*, *A. cupreata* and *A. inaequidens* are commonly used in Guerrero and Michoacán.

Agave plants for mezcal production come from two sources: cultivation, usually *Agave angustifolia*, which can be easily reproduced through asexual means and wild agaves that are generally collected or managed from natural ecosystems. Recently, producers of Oaxaca and Guerrero are cultivating wild varieties, especially *A. potatorum* and *A. cupreata*.

With 11 000 hectares under cultivation in the Balsas Basin, production of mezcal agave concentrates in the states of Oaxaca (54% of total production of mezcal agave in 2021), Guerrero (10% with 1 700 ha) and Michoacán (9% with 1 500). Most of the production is located in the Oaxaca Valley and Sierra Sur, areas which are partially included in the Balsas and South Pacific Basins. In the Balsas Basin the production of mezcal 2019 reached 7.1 million liters, of which 90 percent came from the state of Oaxaca. Out of the 6.4 million liters produced in the state of Oaxaca, 80 percent was exported, for an estimated value of USD 245 million<sup>lxxi</sup>. In the other states, quantities produced are minor: in the state of Guerrero and Michoacán for example, production is around 1.5 million<sup>lxxii</sup> and 300’000 liters, respectively.

In addition to its important contribution to the Mexican economy, the production of mezcal also has a significant cultural and social importance: only in the state of Oaxaca more than 48 000 rural indigenous families are involved in the sector. In Guerrero there are approximately 900 mezcal producers (Kirchmayr et al 2014, in Huerta Zavala 2019).

#### 3.1.3.4 Agave Producer profile

In 2010 there were 4 335 registered maguey growers across the different certified mezcal producing regions. As most small producers face difficulties in complying with national standards, especially in relation to the registration of the plantation, a limited number of producers are registered in COMERCAM, which results in an underestimation of the real number of producers. Therefore, the establishment of an updated list of maguey producers would be necessary for decision making as well as for targeted support.

Production systems in the states of Oaxaca, Guerrero and Michoacán remain mainly traditional: in most of the municipalities where mezcal is produced, the land is owned by agrarian communities, in which each of the community members has approximately 1-3 hectares of land for agricultural activities.

Table 19. Key indicators for the different types of agave producers in the State of Oaxaca.

Type of producer	Average land size (ha)	Estimated monthly income (pesos)	Share if terms of total producers
Subsistence agriculture producer	1- 3	2 600	68%
Small productive scale	3-6	5 000	20%

Medium productive scale	6-22	20 000	11%
Highly productive producers	>22	20 000-80 000	Less than 2%

Source: Simonit et al. (2020), Palma, Pérez, Meza (2016).

Although the studies on producer's profiles show contrasting findings, the results show that in average producers are between 50-60 years old, with limited level of education<sup>lxxiii</sup>, while medium/large scale producers are younger with a higher level of schooling. These two factors should be taken into account when designing any intervention since younger producers with a higher level of schooling might be more receptive to the adoption of new technological packages.

### 3.1.3.5 Adaptation Benefits of agave fringes and terraces

The increasing demand for mezcal has been putting pressure on wild agave species, as well as valued the traditional knowledge associated with artisanal mezcal production. According to FAO<sup>lxxiv</sup>, agaves cultivated in mix-cropping present an opportunity to restore degraded land through for example, agave-based agroforestry: maguey can be cultivated together with other native nitrogen-fixing trees or shrub, such as mesquite or acacia trees, native vegetation and native timber trees (that can be used at a later stage for firewood for mezcal production), as well as pastures and cover crops to fix the nitrogen and nutrients in the soils needed for agave cultivation. Benefits of agroforestry with agave include GHGs sequestration, improvement in soils organic matter and reduction in water runoff and soil evaporation. It also has a positive impact on biodiversity that can affect the productivity and fructification of other species. Established in rows and fringes along to form terraces in slopes, agave can also be used to control soil erosion<sup>lxxv</sup>, retention of rainwater<sup>lxxvi</sup> and favor the recharge of groundwater<sup>lxxvii</sup>. Landscape restoration with maguey also has the potential to preserve the gene pool of wild agaves and limit the extinction of certain wild agave species over-extracted because of growing demand for maguey-based products.

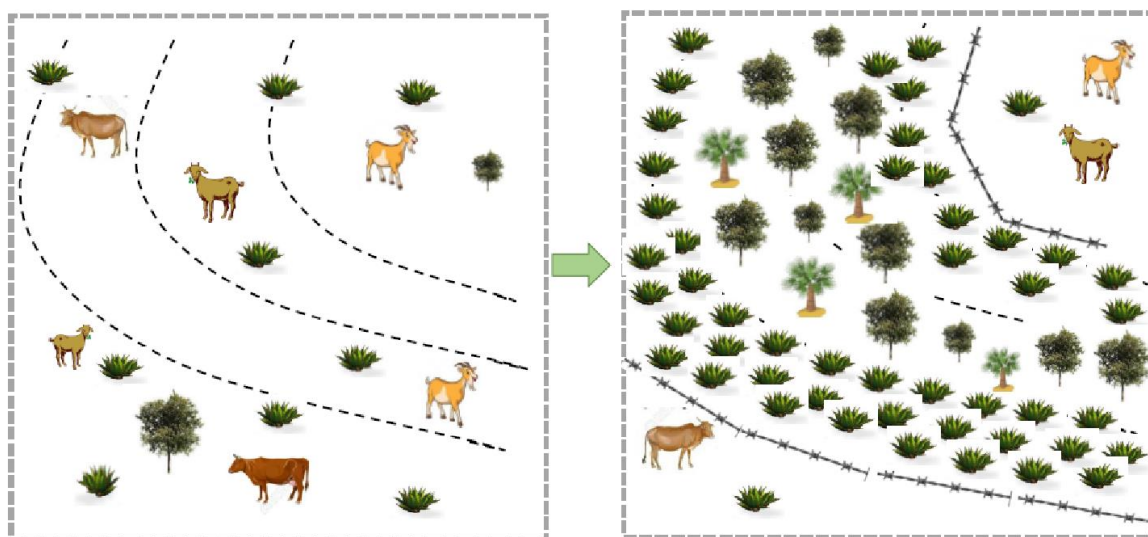


Figure 28. Forest landscape restoration with agaves, trees and palms planted in terraces along the slope, with controlled grazing practices (left panes is BAU). Authors.

### 3.1.3.6 Potential area for landscape restoration with multi-purpose agave agroforestry systems

As discussed agroforestry with agave plants has potential for functional landscape restoration. According to a study conducted for the state of Oaxaca, there would be up to 237 505 hectares available for restoration<sup>lxxviii</sup>.

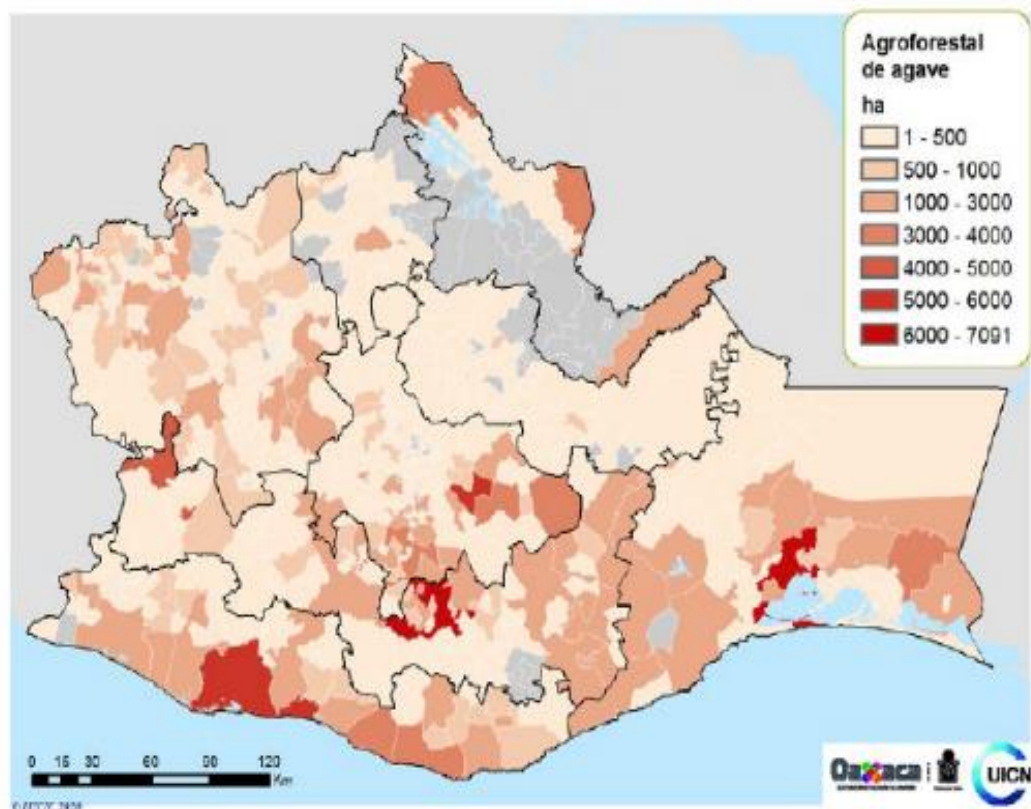


Figure 29. Areas with more potential for landscape restoration in the state of Oaxaca<sup>10</sup>.

Source: Simmonit et al 2020

<sup>10</sup> The methodology used to select the areas with more potential for restoration uses a zoning matrix to define areas complying with economic and environmental criteria. The selected areas need to present agroclimatic, edaphological and topographical characteristics that guarantee a certain level of productivity (in the case of agave, productivity should be >30 per cycle)

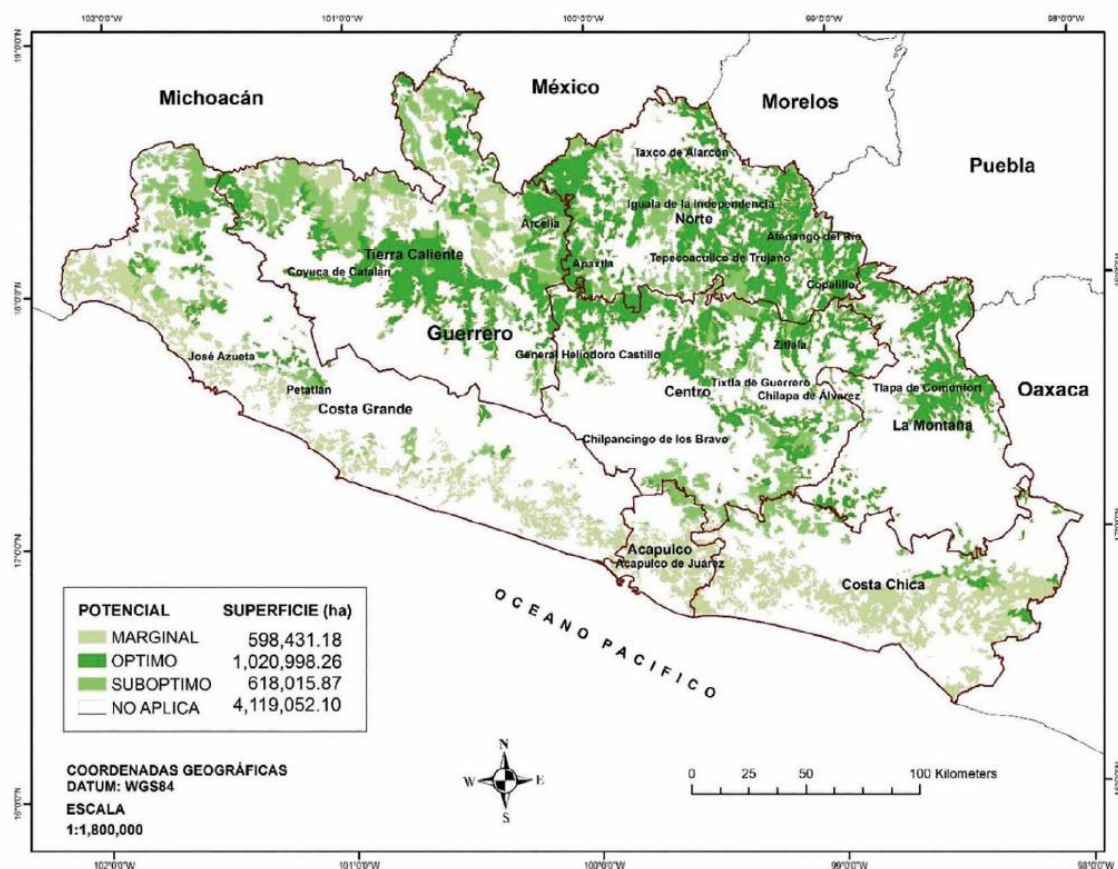


Figure 30. Agroecological zones for the cultivation of *A. augustifolia* in the State of Guerrero  
Source: Huerta Zavala et al 2019

The table below shows that nearly 2.4 million hectares (16% of the total area of the State of Guerrero) show optimal conditions for *A. augustifolia* cultivation in the State of Guerrero: these areas are actually covered with agricultural rangeland, antropogenic pastures and degraded areas and do not include natural forest or ecosystems.

Table 20. Area with agroecological potential for *A. augustifolia* cultivation ( Huerta-Zavala 2019)

Región	Optimo (ha)	Sub-optimo (ha)	Marginal (ha)	Total regional (ha)
Acapulco de Juárez	6,238.84	33,935.33	100,956.96	141,131.13
Centro	528,580.11	326,759.15	117,140.89	972,480.15
Costa Chica	143,349.98	142,025.85	489,193.51	774,569.34
Costa Grande	308,071.61	293,236.19	523,196.62	1,124,504.42
La Montaña	388,784.75	89,098.71	14,861.53	492,744.99
Norte	553,964.05	262,962.76	20,590.73	837,517.55
Tierra Caliente	462,676.99	333,383.79	225,457.40	1,021,518.18
Total estatal	2,391,666.33	1,481,401.78	1,491,397.64	5,364,465.76

Source: Huerta-Zavala et al (2019)<sup>lxix</sup>



Table 21. Agroecological conditions for *A. agustifolia* in the State of Guerrero

Variable	Óptimo	Sub-óptimo	Marginal
Temperatura (°C)	18-30	11-<18 y >30-45	<11 y >45
Probabilidad de Heladas	<0.10	>0.10-0.15	>0.15
Altitud (m)	700-1800	500-<700 y >1800-2200	<500 y >2200
Pendiente del terreno (%)	2-15	1-<2 y >15-45	<1 y >45
Precipitación anual (mm)	600-1300	500-<600 y >1300-1800	<500 y >1800
Grupos de suelo	Leptosol, Phaeozem y Regosol	Luvisol, Calcisol, Cambisol y vertisol	Fluvisol
Textura de suelo	Franco, franco-arenosos o franco-arcillosos	arcillosos	Limo-arcillosos
pH	6.5-7.5	6.0-<6.5 y >7.5-8.0	<6 y >8
Tipo de Clima	Cálido subhúmedo y Semicálido subhúmedo	Semisecho muy cálido y Templado subhúmedo	Semicálido húmedo
Tipo de vegetación contigua	Selva baja caducifolia	Ecotono entre selva baja caducifolia y bosque encino	Vegetación costera, Bosque de coníferas
Días con lluvia al año	80-95	50-<80 y >95-105	<50 y >105

Source: Huerta-Zavala et al (2019)

In terms of impact on indicators of sustainable development, the adoption of agave-agroforestry would have a large effect on reduction of deforestation, poverty reduction and water security<sup>7</sup>.

### 3.1.3.7 *Agave production costs comparison*

According to estimates on the cost of transitioning from BAU to and agroforestry agave system, the estimated investment would be around 2 450 USD/ha <sup>8</sup>. Other authors estimate costs for agave cultivation (considering a cycle of 8 years) at around USD 1'370 (27.36 thousands pesos)<sup>12</sup> per hectare. Both of these are theoretical calculations intended to provide an order of magnitude of the size of the investment that would be needed to move towards this type of management. Nevertheless, in order to ensure a successful implementation of the best practices and technologies listed above, it is key to perform a diagnostic of the specific agro-ecological and socio-economic context.

Investment cost for a facility for mezcal production of an initial volume of 3000 litres/year (to grow to 6000 litres in 15 years), is estimated at USD 12'800 (256.3 thousands pesos)<sup>lxxx</sup>. This includes equipment for cooking/distillation, animals and buildings.

Table 22. Different costs and amounts associated with mezcal production (assumably in MXP, source does not specify).

Type of cost	Unit	Cost per unit	Frequency
<i>Variable cost</i>			
Raw material	6750 kg	20	monthly
Bottle	250	150	monthly
Labour (carrying stones/firewood)	3 days	450	monthly
Labour (cooking agave)	2 days	150	monthly
Labour (chooping/slicing pineapple)	2 days	150	monthly
Labour (fermentation)	2 days	150	monthly
Labour (distillation)	2 days	200	monthly
Labour (refining)		200	monthly
<i>Fixed cost</i>			
Mule maintenance	Food	2145	monthly
Wood	25	250	monthly
Freight of the material	1 freight	300	monthly
Pipeline maintenance	1 maintenance	1500	annual

Source: Varela, Tovar (2021)

### 3.1.3.8 Agave cultivation systems

The area of intensive industrial agave cultivation is growing, but these plantation monocultures have a very limited landscape restoration and socio-cultural benefit. This is the reason why sustainable socio-economic development of rural communities within nucleos agrarios is more oriented to climate adapted production systems that would yield socio-economic benefits to most marginalized rural communities. This purpose is best served by the concept of forest landscape restoration

and management of mezcal producing agaves bid)<sup>lxxxii</sup> Agave heads harvested in wild areas have better flavor and yield a higher sugar and alcoholic content (Illsey Granich 2018, page 47) than those in plantation monoculture.

### 3.1.3.9 Mezcal production

While the number of small enterprises<sup>11</sup> has been growing overtime, increasing from 71% of total production units in 2010 to 81% in 2014, production concentrates in medium and large enterprises that concentrate about 50% of the total production<sup>25</sup>. In 2019 there were 7 productions units considered as large (employing more than 251 people), all of them located in the State of Jalisco<sup>lxxxiii</sup>, which is outside the Balsas Basin. Regarding mezcal production there were around one thousand small and medium mezcal factories in the state of Oaxaca in 2016 and 3 industrial plants<sup>12</sup>.

In the state of Guerrero there were 500 mezcal factories in 2020 (of which were 100 certified) and 7 bottling companies (5 certified) with an annual bottling capacity of 2.8 million liters.

<sup>11</sup> Micro enterprises employ between 0-10 people, while medium and large companies have between 50 to more than 251 employees

<sup>12</sup> Casa Armando Guillermo Prieto, Benev y Fandango, volumes of production not available

While the growth of the industry is important more than 80% of mezcal production remains traditional<sup>lxxxiii</sup>. Productivity varies according to the level of technology: for traditional producers with manual production systems: production of 1 liter of mezcal requires between 11-35 kilos of mature heads of maguey while it takes 6-20 kilos if processed industrially with basic technological improvements.

### 3.1.3.10 Mezcal consumption, commercialization and trade

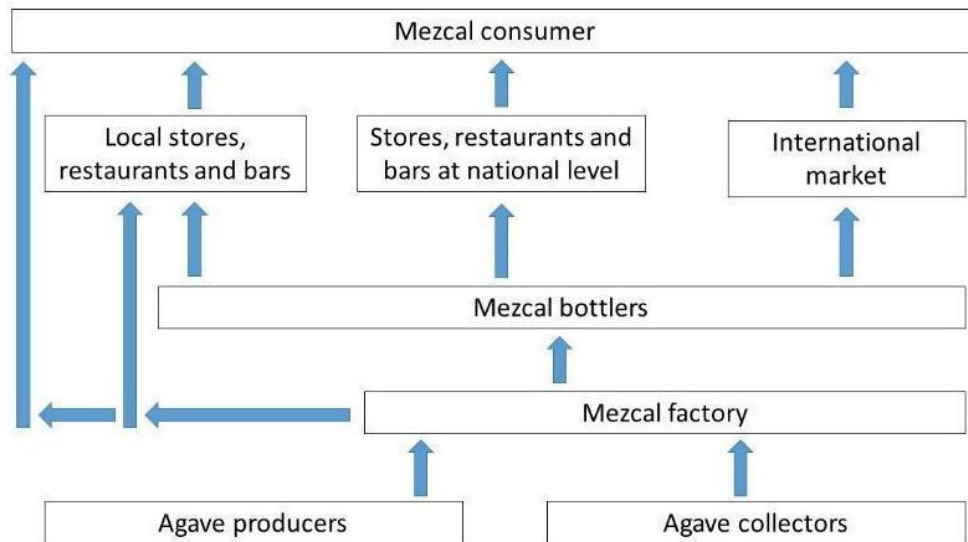


Figure 31. scheme of the value chain of mezcal from production to consumption:

Source: <https://embamex.sre.gob.mx/belice/images/stories/docs/mezcal.pdf>

Mezcal producers are rarely agave growers; usually mezcal producers (“mezcaleros”) buy agave directly from the producers or establish some arrangements in which agave production is paid to the grower in liters of mezcal. The product is then sold to intermediaries outside of the community and bottled before it is traded through distributors on domestic and international markets. While there were 78 companies in the State of Oaxaca in 2016 the official number of bottlers and retailers is unknown.. While this data might not reflect the current situation, it allows a broad comparison of the development of the sector: in comparison, there were only 26 bottling companies registered in 2010<sup>23</sup>. More than 60 percent of the total production is exported and main trading partners include the USA, that imports up to 60 percent<sup>lxxxiv</sup> of total exported quantities, followed by Spain, England, France and Canada, among others. New opportunities are also emerging in Asia, with exports registered to China and Shanghai. On domestic market, selling prices for 0.75 liters are comprised between USD 20-50 while prices on international markets are twice as high, depending on the variety of agave (wild agaves are more appreciated and the process (1 to 3 distillations)).



### 3.1.4 Linaloe Essence

#### 3.1.4.1 *International and domestic context*

The essence of linaloe is extracted from the fruit of the *Bursera Linaloe*, a native tree from the dry forest zone of the South of Mexico. The use of its essence has been part of the tradition since pre-Columbian times, and repeated references exist as to the use of the resin for ritual purposes. Even now, the tradition continues in various indigenous areas of Mexico and other parts of Central America<sup>lxxxv</sup>. Nowadays the essence is mainly used in the perfumeries and the pharmaceutical industry. Oil is being extracted from the fruit rather than from the wood. While production data are not available, oil extraction has progressively declined in Mexico as a variant of linaloe was introduced in India that has currently displaced Mexico as global supplier.

Until recently the wood from *Bursera Linaloe* was used to produce unique handicrafts typical from Olinalá in the state of Guerrero. The impact of the handicraft industry on the Olinalá is important, as it involves at least 570 artisans—at least one of nine inhabitants—associated with 11 production groups<sup>lxxxvi</sup>. The artisans of Olinalá process wood, together with other materials, within the framework of traditional activity, linked to a market traditionally comprised of regional fairs that has now diversified to include touristic circuits and exports. However, the intensive exploitation of the tree for its wood led to its depletion and pine wood is currently used for this type of crafts.

#### 3.1.4.2 *Importance of linaloe production in the project area*

*Bursera Linaloe* occurs naturally in the states of Oaxaca, Morelos, Michoacán, Guerrero and Puebla. The natural distribution of linaloe coincides with the presence of rural communities with high rates of marginalization and poverty and represent one of the limited options available for these communities as a source of income. Currently, the distillation of essence of linaloe is almost exclusive to the state of Morelos<sup>lxxxvii</sup>. On the other hand, the impact of oil production remains insignificant in the communities that continue distilling it in a rudimentary way.

#### 3.1.4.3 *Transformed products production*

Nowadays, the oil is obtained from a distillation process of the fruits and not from its wood or branches, which allows the natural population of the trees to be harvested in a sustainable way. Distillation of *Bursera Linaloe* yields between 2.5-3 percent, while oil is extracted from the wood yields between 2.3-3.3 percent<sup>lxxxviii</sup>. According to data collected during field work conducted by IFAD and FAO, the retail price for the essence is around USD 5.5 for 7 millilitres (110 pesos)<sup>13</sup>. Recently CONAFOR financed several project for the distillation of *Bursera Linaloe* in order to create distillation systems that meet current requirements in terms of yields and quality. Examples of such initiatives include the project in the indigenous town of Atentango del Río.

## 3.2 Climate adapted production/conservation systems on areas of communal use

### 3.2.1 Establishment / management of climate adapted multipurpose planted forests

#### 3.2.1.1 *International and domestic context*

Plantation forests cover about 131 million ha, which is 3 percent of the global forest area and 45 percent of the total area of planted forests. Other sources<sup>lxxxix</sup> indicate that globally, commercial

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<sup>13</sup> Field information gathered June 2020 during the IFAD/FAO mission.

forest plantations cover 7% of the forest area, but produce about 46% of the wood consumed by the industry. Whereas in Mexico, only 9% of forest production comes from commercial forestry plantations.

The highest share of plantation forest is in South America with 99 percent of the total planted-forest area and 2 percent of the total forest area. Globally, 44 percent of plantation forests are composed mainly of introduced species<sup>xc</sup> (figure 32).

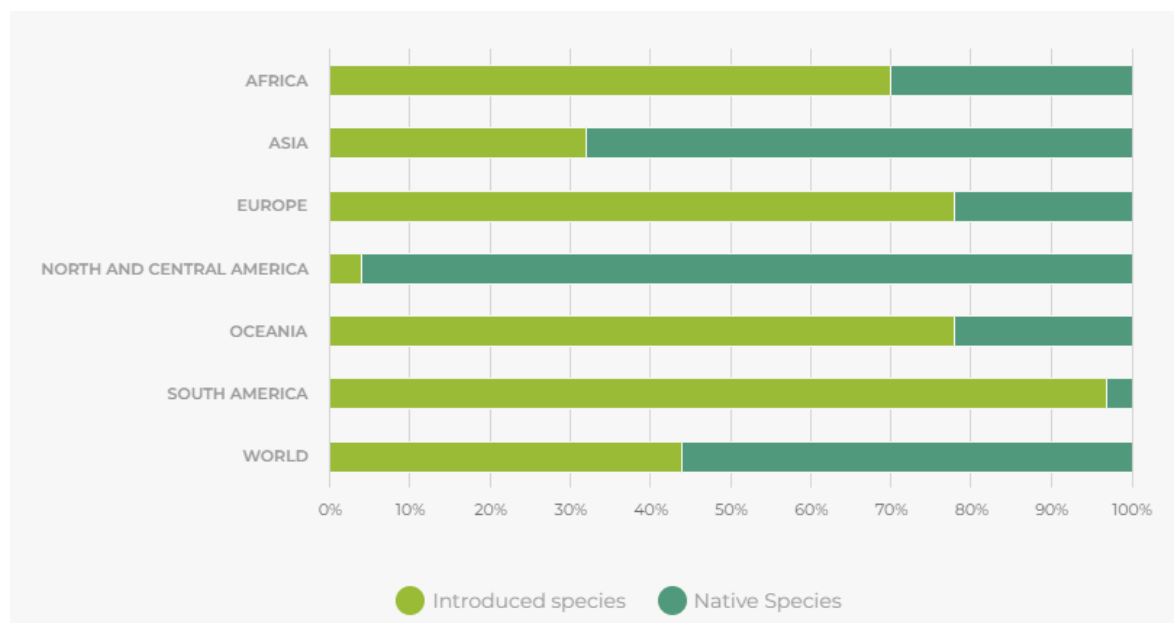


Figure 32. Proportion of introduced and native species in plantation forest, by region, 2020.

Source: FAO

In Mexico, the development of commercial forestry plantations dates back to 1930, with the incursions of large companies into the Mexican forestry industry. The first attempt to develop commercial forestry plantations was made in 1932 by the *Cerillera La Imperial*, which established poplar plantations near Chalco, State of Mexico.

In 1997, PRODEPLAN (Programa Nacional para el Desarrollo de Plantaciones Forestales) was established and redesigned in 2001, being the first of its kind in the country, whose main objective was to support, over a 25-year period, the establishment of 875,000 hectares of commercial forestry plantations.

During the period 2000-2018, 350 thousand hectares of commercial forest plantations have been established in Mexico, of which 225 thousand are for timber purposes with species such as eucalyptus, red cedar, pine, teak and *Gmelina sp.*, being the states with the largest planted area Tabasco, Veracruz, Campeche and Chiapas. On the other hand, plantations for non-timber forest products represent 29% of the total and were planted for the production of fibers, gums, waxes, leaves, bamboo, Christmas trees and wood energy and, although they are found in several states, Coahuila and San Luis Potosí account for more than half of the area of non-timber commercial forestry plantations. Finally, only 7% of plantations are dual-purpose.

There are currently more than 50 companies participating in this agribusiness and more than 1,500 plantation projects established by private companies, small landowners, ejidos, communities and

agrarian societies, which are being supported by the National Forestry Commission, thus promoting the increase of areas established with commercial forestry plantations<sup>xci</sup>.

At the national level, in 2018, 1,052 certificates of registration of commercial forest plantation were granted corresponding to an area of 24,699 ha, where the states of Veracruz, Tabasco, Michoacán, Chiapas and Tamaulipas stand out, which together account for 66.5% of the authorized area at the national level.

Mexico has a potential area of 20.8 million hectares to be incorporated into Sustainable Forest Management, of which 830 thousand hectares are potential for the establishment of Commercial Forest Plantations<sup>xcii</sup>. CONAFOR will promote the establishment and development of commercial forestry plantations in regions with greater productive potential, respecting social and environmental safeguards, and will promote and support certification processes and the implementation of silvicultural improvement practices that optimize productive potential and conserve biodiversity.

### 3.2.1.2 Plantations on the Balsas Basin

According to data from the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR)<sup>xciii</sup>, by 2021 in the priority states of the project (Guerrero, Michoacán and Oaxaca), there is a total of 35,960.1 ha occupied by commercial forest plantations, the species and area occupied are shown in table 23, the most used species for plantations is eucalyptus with a total of 8847.7 ha occupied in the priority states.

Table 23. Surface areas and species used in Commercial Forest Plantations established with support from CONAFOR, in the priority states of the project in the Balsas Basin.

Specie	Guerrero	Michoacán	Oaxaca	Total
<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	1601.4	2691.8	4554.6	8847.7
<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	2705.4	246.8	2913.4	5865.6
<i>Pinus spp.</i>	407.9	4356.9	3150.3	7915.0
<i>Tectona grandis</i>	0.0	93.7	475.7	569.4
<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	24.7	34.0	944.2	1002.9
<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	944.7	1763.9	449.9	3158.5
<i>Prosopis spp.</i>	36.0	0.0	0.0	36.0
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	0.0	0.0	614.3	614.3

<i>Caesalpinia platyloba</i>	0.0	3167.9	0.0	3167.9
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	0.0	3328.0	0.0	3328.0
<i>Acacia mangium</i>	0.0	288.7	0.0	288.7
<i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i>	0.0	159.7	19.0	178.7
<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	0.0	20.0	15.0	35.0
<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	0.0	81.0	0.0	81.0
<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	199.1	70.0	272.1	541.2
Otras	110.6	156.7	63.0	330.3
Total	6029.6	16458.9	13471.5	35960.1

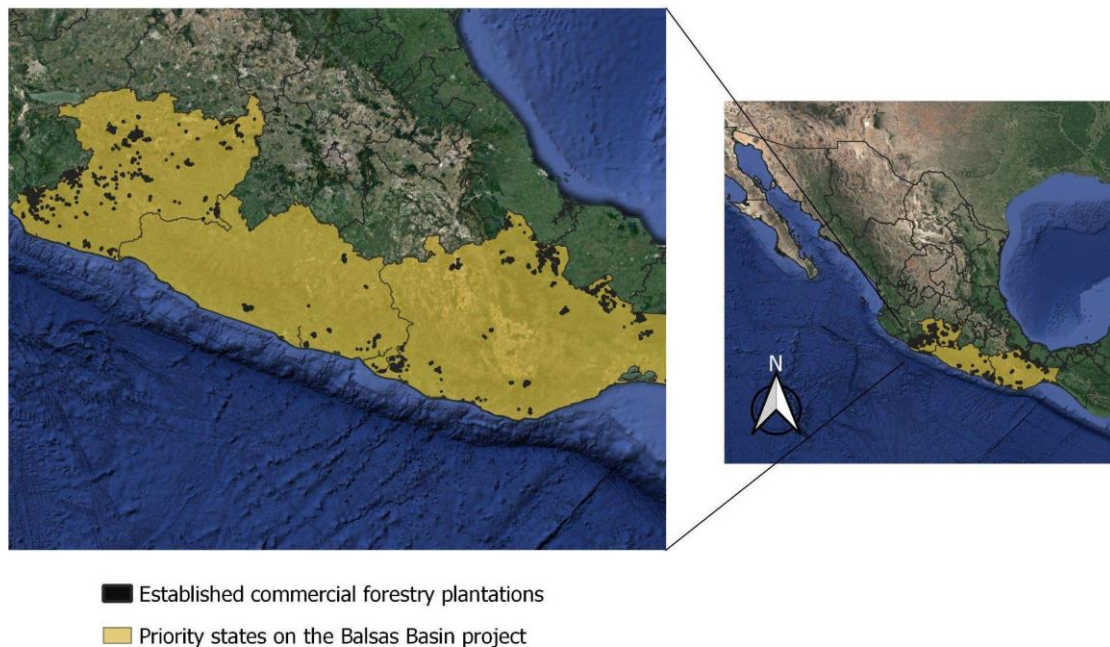


Figure 33. Geographical location of commercial forest plantations in the project priority states to 2021. Source: CONAFOR, authors

Most of the species used in forest plantations are used for timber harvesting; only plantations of different *Pinus* species are reported to be used for dual purposes (timber and resin).

During the 2007-2012 period, timber production from commercial forestry plantations was reported at the national level at 1.3 million m<sup>3</sup>, which represented 3.4% of national production reported by SEMARNAT during the same period. The priority states in the project area contributed 183 thousand cubic meters of timber. Wood from commercial plantations is regularly used to produce sawtimber, cellulose, poles, posts, piles, firewood, and charcoal.

Some women groups in the Project Region have developed nurseries to produce seedlings for forest and fruit trees, as well as non-timber forest plants like native agaves: the project will search to replicate and scale-up these initiatives, especially in the context of the need for seeds and seedlings with a wider genetic diversity and resilience for climate adapted silviculture, or to support landscape restoration terraces (agave and tree fringes).

Referring to the type of ownership, of the 104 authorizations registered in 2018, 47.1% corresponds to ejido property, 46.2% to private property and 6.7% to communal property, as for the priority states of the project in Guerrero 7,423 planted hectares were registered under the ejido regime, 129 under the communal regime and 7,063 under the private regime; In the state of Michoacán, 26,156 ha were planted under the ejido regime, 7,880 under the communal regime and 13,584 under the private regime; finally, in Oaxaca, 10,077 ha were planted under the ejido regime, 5,020 under the communal regime and 10,981 under the private regime.

In terms of products derived from the timber harvesting of forest plantations, the most important products are squared products with 77.2%, followed by cellulosic products with 10.9%, firewood with 7.0%, charcoal with 3.9% and posts, piles and morillos with 1.0%. Regarding the priority states of the Balsas Basin, in Michoacán, 1,536 m<sup>3</sup> of wood was harvested for the production of posts, piles and *morillos*; and 43 m<sup>3</sup> for the elaboration of squaring and other forest products; a total of 759,867 m<sup>3</sup> were harvested, however, most of them do not specify which product was elaborated. In the case of Guerrero, harvesting of 239,449 m<sup>3</sup> of timber from commercial forest plantations was recorded in 2018, however it is not specified which product was processed. In Oaxaca, 2,152m<sup>3</sup> of timber from forest plantations was harvested for the production of poles, piles and morillos; and 1,177,518 m<sup>3</sup> in total where it is not specified which product was elaborated.

#### *3.2.1.3 Potential areas and species for commercial forest plantations in the project area.*

The specific institutional intervention program for Commercial Forestry plantations 2014-2018 of CONAFOR<sup>xciv</sup>, recognizes the states of Michoacán and Oaxaca as priority states for the establishment of forest plantations, due to their agro-ecological, technical and legal characteristics, which are ideal for the development of commercial forest plantations, as well as their relevant background in the development of Commercial forestry plantations and the presence or plans for the establishment of forest raw material processing industries. In the case of Oaxaca, it recommends fast-growing species such as Eucalyptus, Melina and Acacia; species of high commercial value, such as Teak, Red Cedar and Mahogany; and dual-purpose species, such as tropical Pines (resin/wood) and Rubber (latex/wood). The geographic location of the potential zones for establishing plantations is shown in figure 34.

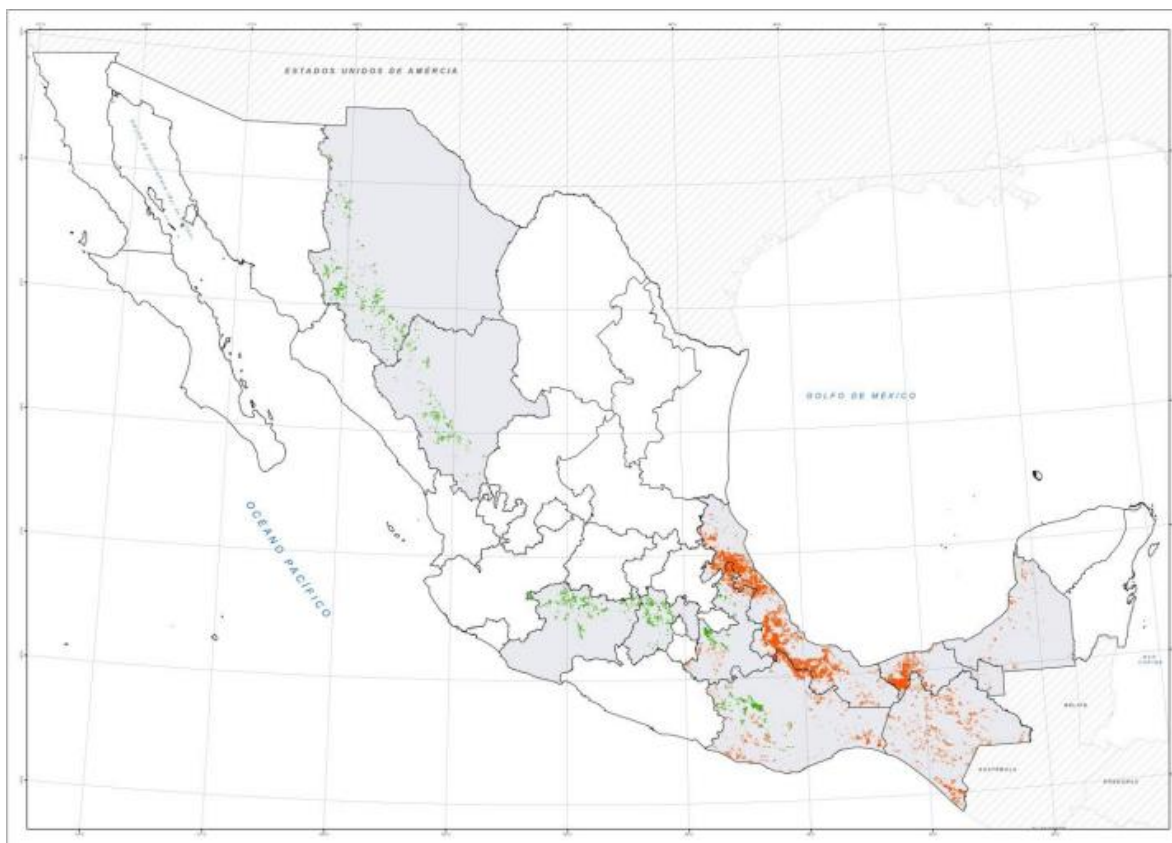


Figure 34. Priority federal entities for the implementation of the commercial forest plantation program and areas with potential for the development of commercial forest plantations

The states in gray are those considered as priority. Green dots indicate potential sites for the establishment of temperate climate plantations, while orange dots show potential sites for tropical plantations, according to CONAFOR's Specific Institutional Intervention Program for Commercial Forest Plantations 2014-2018. Source: CONAFOR, 2022.

#### *3.2.1.4 Forest plantations as objective of the PADFs*

Component 2 of the program of support for sustainable forestry development (PADFs) is dedicated to forestry plantations, with the objective of establishing and developing commercial forestry plantations, as well as agroforestry systems, promoting the diversification of land use and encouraging an increase in the country's forestry production. The support provided for this component is divided into three categories:

**PFCA.1 Commercial Forest Plantations:** economic resources intended to partially cover the costs of land preparation, acquisition of forest plant, establishment, fertilization and initial maintenance of PFC to ensure its establishment, as well as monitoring and evaluation through the payment of Technical Assistance.

**PFCA.2 Agroforestry Plantations:** Economic resources destined to partially cover the costs of land preparation, forest plant acquisition, establishment and initial maintenance of forest species plantations, on land where silvicultural activities will be developed in combination with agricultural or livestock activities, to develop an Agroforestry System. As well as monitoring and evaluation through the payment of Technical Assistance.



PFCA.3 Maintenance of Commercial Forest Plantations: Economic resources destined to execute maintenance activities in PFCAs to ensure their survival and productivity, such as weed control, replanting, fertilization and protection; as well as monitoring and evaluation through the payment of technical assistance.

The PFCAs eligible for this support concept will be those that are at least 4 months old, have a minimum survival rate of 70% and are in development; the maximum age limit for PFCA eligibility will be specified in the calls for proposals to be published, depending on the type of plantation, species and objective.

In 2021, an amount of 137,657,775 Mexican pesos was granted to this component, a figure that represents 4.76% of the resource delivered by this program that year, and which served to support 209 projects nationwide, 83.69% of the projects supported correspond to the PFCA.1 Commercial Forest Plantations. In the priority states of the basin, 15 forest plantations were supported through the PADFs program in 2021, in Oaxaca 7 forest plantation projects were benefited, receiving a total amount of 3,975,000 MXN, a figure that represents 2.9% of the resource delivered for this component; in Michoacán de Ocampo 8 projects were supported for a total of 4,842,300 MXN, representing 6. There is no record of support for forest plantations from the PADFs to any project in Guerrero in 2021, however, like the other priority states, they have received support from this program in another year (Figure 35).

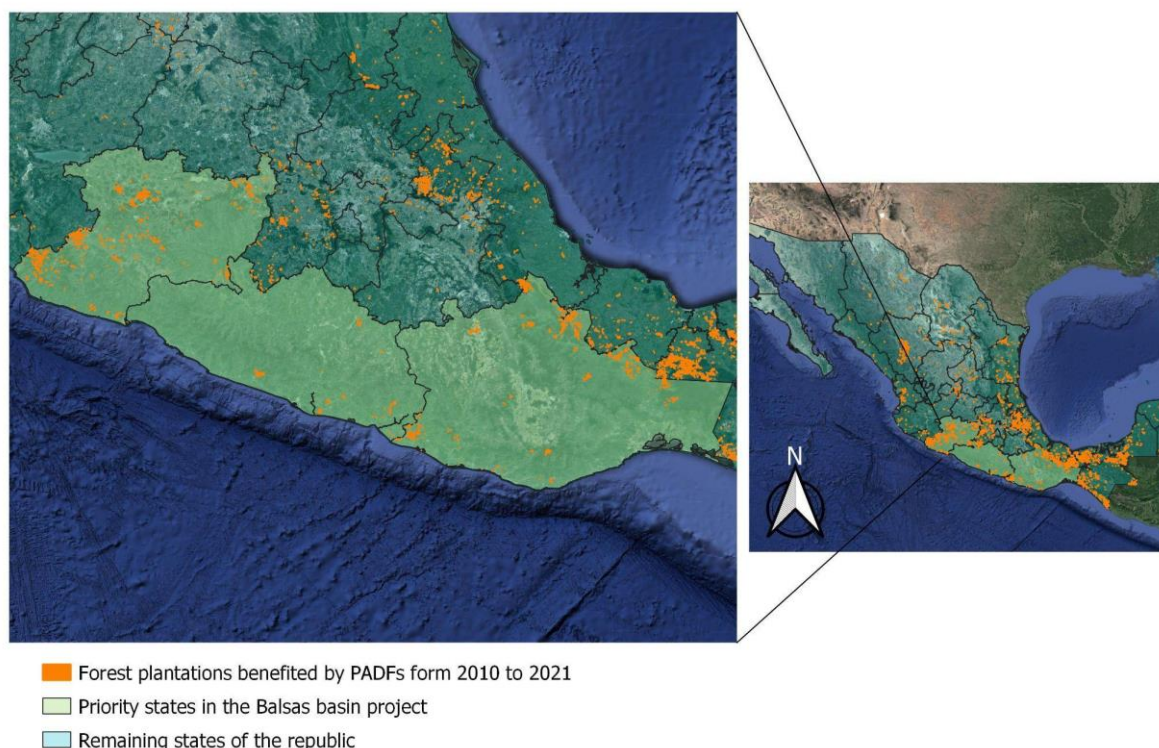


Figure 35. Forest plantations supported by PADFs from 2010 to 2021 at the national level and in the project's priority areas. (CONAFOR, 2022)



### 3.2.1.5 Private initiative in the forest plantation sector

- Forestaciones Operativas de México, S.A. de C.V. (now ProTeak): according to data from PRODEPLAN ( Commercial Forest Plantation Development Program), this private company has 14,548 ha of forest plantations, distributed in the states of Mexico, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Tabasco and Veracruz (Figure 36); in the project's priority states, they extract *Eucalyptus* spp., *E. urophylla* and *E. grandis* wood; the wood from these species is used to make tecnobla, a product useful for interior finishes and decoration.

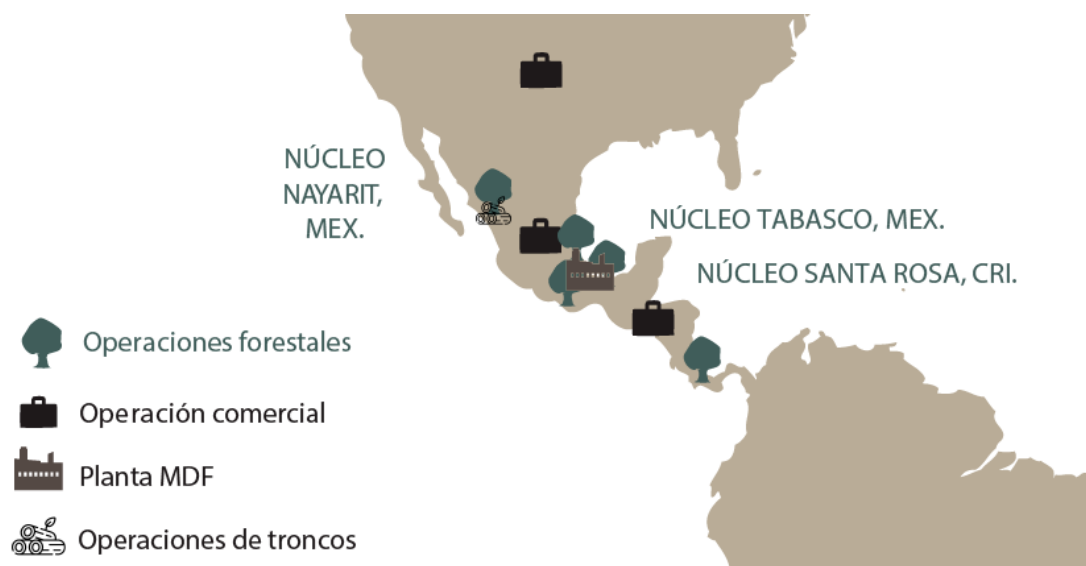


Figure 36. Main operating sites and forest plantations of the company Forestaciones Operativas de México, S.A. de C.V.

Figures with trees represent forest plantation sites, briefcases represent commercial operation sites, mills represent MDF plants and logs represent sawmill-type operations.

Source: <https://proteak.com/mapa/>

- Plantaciones de Tehuantepec S. A. de C. V.; a private company that according to PRODEPLAN owns a total of 2,581 ha of *Eucalyptus urophylla* and *E. grandis* in the states of Oaxaca and Veracruz, since 2018. Eucalyptus wood is an excellent raw material for bleached short-fiber chemical pulp and is prized for the production of sanitary, writing and printing paper. The wood from these plantations is used to make cellulosic raw material, which is transported to Nuevo Ocotlán. From there, the purchasing companies take the load under their responsibility. Plantaciones Tehuantepec has a sales agreement with Kimberly Clark S.A. de CV. for a volume of 100,000 m<sup>3</sup> of roundwood, in addition to maintaining commercial relations with Crisoba S.A. and PIPSA S.A., based on a production of 1,500 to 3,000 m<sup>3</sup> per day during the harvest season<sup>xv</sup>.
- Silvicultora Saraya S.A. de C.V., private company that owns 1601 ha planted with *Eucalyptus* spp., *E. camaldulensis* and *E. urophylla* in the municipalities of Petatlán and La Unión in the state of Guerrero. This company is a subsidiary of Kimberly Clark, which uses eucalyptus

wood to produce wood for pulp and paper production. Kimberly-Clark de México is a Mexican company engaged in the manufacture, distribution, and marketing of cleaning, care, and personal hygiene products. Its products include diapers for children and the elderly, toilet paper, feminine towels, wet wipes, facial tissues, napkins and kitchen towels, among others. It has production plants in Orizaba, Veracruz, Morelia, Tlaxcala, Toluca and the State of Mexico.

- Ejido Verde<sup>xvii</sup> is a sustainable Mexican pine resin supplier created as a result of an alliance between the pine resin industry and rural communities. In general, the model works like this: Ejido Verde provides a loan to the communities, the community defines rights and responsibilities over the land to individual holder families, the loans provide funds for the families to plant and care for the trees, when the trees begin to produce resin in year 10, resin collectors identified by the community repay the loan with 10-15% of the resin produced, ejido Verde buys the rest at a fair price, the resin producers receive income from the sale of the resin from year 11 to 20; thereafter, the producers receive income from 100% of the resin harvested or when the loan is paid off. They currently have 4,577 ha of plantations under management in 9 indigenous communities, 7 ejidos and 5 small properties involved, in the state of Michoacán, producing around 1,307 jobs. La resina obtenida se emplea para la elaboración de tinta de los lapiceros, adhesivos, fijadores de olor para perfumería y saborizantes de bebidas carbonatadas.
- Empresa Ejidal Forestal La Cebadilla specializes in the production of products derived from pine resin, such as pitch, widely used in the paper, paint, rubber, soap, printing ink, varnishes, adhesives and welding compounds, turpentine, used as a paint solvent and as a raw material for the manufacture of synthetic aromatic compounds and some disinfectants, and pine oil, used in the chemical industry for the production of emulsions, paints and varnishes. The resin is obtained from pine trees in our own ejido. They are located in the municipality of Nuevo Urecho, Michoacán. In order to ensure sustainable use, the company has sought to plant forestry plantations; to date, 879 trees have been planted on the ejido.

### *3.2.1.5 Regulatory aspects*

The importance of the forestry sector for climate change adaptation has been reflected in the NDC<sup>xviii</sup>, which establishes actions aimed at conservation, restoration and sustainable management of forest ecosystems as measures to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability to the negative impacts of climate change, under an ecosystem-based adaptation approach.

The General Law for Sustainable Forestry Development was published in February 2003 and its last amendment was published in November 2008. The Regulation of the General Law for Sustainable Forestry Development was published in February 2005, and its purpose is to regulate the LGDFS within the federal jurisdiction. According to this law, the agencies involved in the regulation and promotion of commercial forestry plantations are: the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT) and the Comisión Nacional Forestal (CONAFOR). This law mentions the classification that can be given to plantations according to the type of land used (temporarily forestry, preferably forestry and forestry) and by surface (less than and greater than 800 ha). It also mentions the requirements for establishing a commercial forest plantation: studies required to replace primary vegetation, commercial forest plantation notices, requirements of the forest plantation management program, authorization request, plantation management actions, environmental impact prevention and mitigation measures, among others.

### 3.2.2 Climate smart sustainable forest management

#### 3.2.2.1 International and domestic context

Nearly 70% of the Mexican territory, 137.8 million hectares (ha.), is covered by some type of forest vegetation: xerophytic scrub (41%), temperate forests (25%), jungles (22%), mangroves and other vegetation associations (1%), and other forest areas (11%)<sup>xcviii</sup>.

The main destination of forest production during 2018 was: sawtimber (squaring and sleepers) totaling 70.1% of production (5.8 million m<sup>3</sup> r), cellulosic with 10% of production (0.8 million m<sup>3</sup>r) and the remaining 19.9% (1.7 million m<sup>3</sup>r) went to veneer and plywood, poles, piles, morillos and fuels (firewood and charcoal).

Currently in Mexico, the problems identified show that a large part of the forest area with potential for timber and non-timber forest harvesting is not incorporated into any harvesting scheme, mainly due to the low level of organizational capacities of the owners and holders of forest lands, which results in a low productive diversification and a low level of added value of forest production. On the other hand, almost 48% of the forest area under forest harvesting has a certificate that guarantees the development of good management practices: 1.42 million ha. are certified according to the international standard Forest Stewardship Council, 730 thousand ha. were certified with the national standard established in the NMX-AA-143-SCFI-2015 and 500 thousand ha. under the Preventive Technical Audit instrument. Of the 2.65 million hectares certified, 2.5 million are owned by ejidos and communities, while small properties contribute 150 thousand ha<sup>xcix</sup>.

The experience of community forest management in Mexico must be analyzed in a broader context in which forest conditions, both in Mexico and the world, have undergone significant transformations in recent years. The forestry sector must face new events and processes, among the most significant of which are: the new environmental threats linked to climate change; the increase in national demand for forest products; the growing influence of international markets and globalization; the emerging demand for environmental services and the development of new markets for them; and the growing international concern about the governance conditions necessary to ensure the sustainable use of forests.

Natural forests are under stress due to climate change and variability as resin production has declined or had climate related variability. Resin yield of *Pinus oocarpa* and *pseudostrobus* forests been traditionally harvested by Agrarian Communities are highly sensitive to temperature extremes and show increased susceptibility to pests and diseases, particularly to bark beetles (*Dendroctonus* sp.), which have already led to catastrophic forest loss in broad areas of Central America, particularly in neighboring Honduras and Guatemala.

#### 3.2.2.2 Forests under management in the Balsas Basin

Some examples already observed in the Balsas Basin of projects that involve any step within the forest production chain, are the use of pine woods, pine resin, olinalá essence (*Bursera linaloe*), oak charcoal, palm to produce handicrafts (*Brahea dulcis*), a diversity of fruits, aromatic plants and medicinal herbs (including guachalalate, damiana, orégano) among others.

In 2021 Guerrero had a total of 161,628 ha of forest under management, of which 4'537,485 m<sup>3</sup> of timber and non-timber forest was authorized for harvesting; in Michoacán for this same year there were 155,717.38 ha of forest under management, of which 7'036,588.30 m<sup>3</sup> were authorized for

harvesting; finally in Oaxaca for this year there were 222,136.59 ha under harvesting, of which 16'483,224.66 m<sup>3</sup> were authorized for harvesting.

At the national level, there are different forest zones under harvesting that are differentiated according to the level of productivity they have, in this sense, there are low productivity forest lands, characterized by having a canopy cover of less than twenty percent; Medium productivity forest lands, characterized by a canopy cover of between twenty and fifty percent or an average height of the dominant trees of less than sixteen meters; and high productivity forest lands, characterized by a canopy cover of more than fifty percent or an average height of the dominant trees equal to or greater than sixteen meters (Canopy cover is defined by FONAM<sup>c</sup> as the orthogonal projection of tree crowns on the surface, i.e., it refers to the surface of the soil that is covered by tree individuals of one or all species).

The following are also recognized: land suitable for forestation, land with forest vegetation in arid zones and preferably forest land (Figure 37).

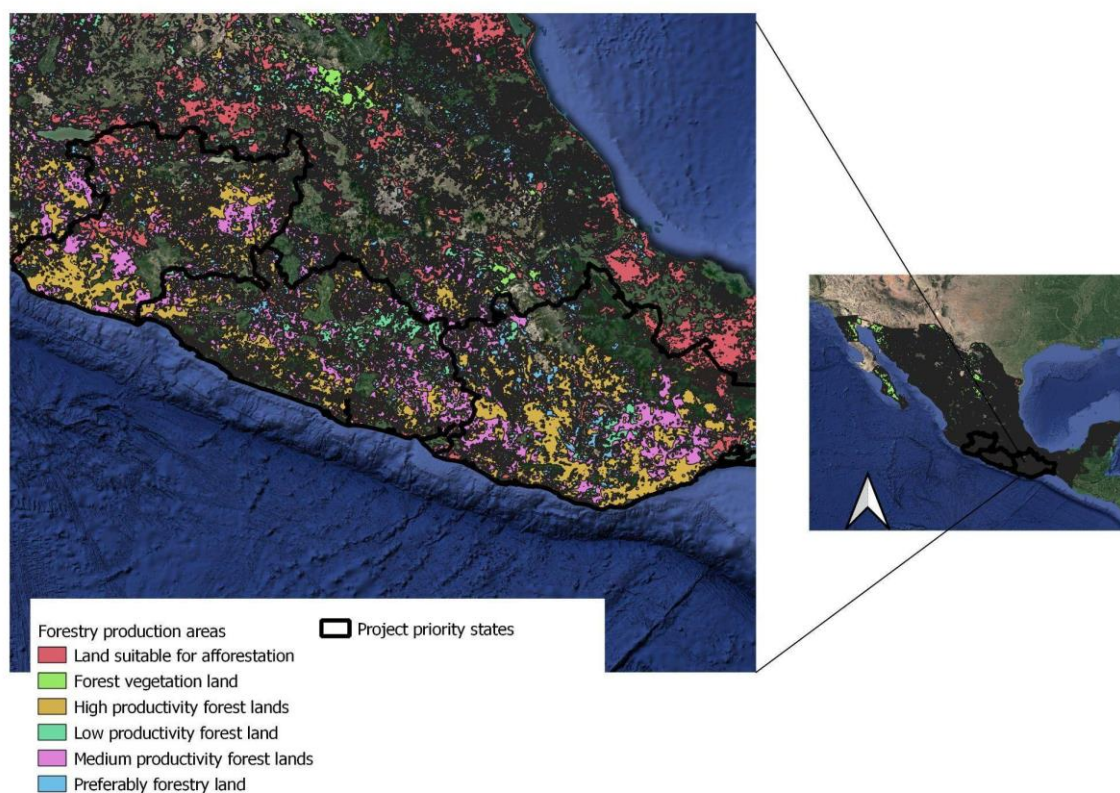


Figure 37. Areas of forest under harvesting in the project's priority states (CONAFOR)

Table 24. Forest area under management and volume of authorized harvesting by type of ownership in priority states.

State	Communal property			Ejidal property			Private property		
	Area under management (ha)	Authorized volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Volume per hectare	Area under management (ha)	Authorized volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Volume per hectare	Area under management (ha)	Authorized volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Volume per hectare
Guerrero	25,222.5	485,996.9	19.27	102,803.7	2,951,769	28.71	33,602.5	1,099,719.0	32.73
Michoacán	23,841.5	1,281,020	53.73	43,721	2,121,482	48.52	88,154.7	3,634,084.5	41.22
Oaxaca	205,030.17	15,328,084	74.76	9,897.01	534,084.64	53.96	7,209.41	621,055.03	86.15

### 3.2.2.3 Timber harvesting in the project's priority area

Michoacán and Oaxaca, two of the priority states of the project in the Balsas Basin, are among the 10 states with the highest timber forest production from 2007 to 2018 (Table 25), Michoacán produces 5.4% of the total timber at the national level.

Table 25. Timber forest production in Oaxaca and Michoacán from 2007 to 2018 in m<sup>3</sup>.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Oaxaca	539	510	415	302	326	433	419	372	413	394	732	795
Michoacán	694	710	619	449	479	479	447	435	426	447	485	452

At the national level in 2018, timber resources obtained from forest harvesting are mostly used in squaring products, followed by cellulosic, charcoal, firewood, veneer and plywood and finally in sleepers. In the priority states of the Balsas River Basin, squaring remains the most frequent product, thereafter the frequency of goods produced varies in each of the states (table 26).

Table 26. Timber Forest Production in priority states in 2018 (m<sup>3</sup>r<sup>14</sup>), by Product Group.

State/ products	Timber (Escuadria)	cellulosic	Poles, piles and morris	Wood	Charcoal	Sleepers	Total
Guerrero	145,045	8,446	0	355	3,971	0	157,817
Michoacán	410,842	38,819	409	1,451	752	0	452,273
Oaxaca	719,103	31,350	215	44,339	0	0	795,007

The main genera harvested during 2018 at the national level were: pine (*Pinus spp.*) with 5.9 million m<sup>3</sup>r (70.5%) and oak (*Quercus spp.*) with 1.2 million m<sup>3</sup>r (14.5%). Although in the priority states of the basin the *Pinus* genus continues to be the most harvested, tropical species are also harvested (Table 27).

Table 27. Timber Forest Production in 2018, in the project priority states (m<sup>3</sup>r) by Genus.

	Pine	Oyamel	other conifers	Oak	other hardwoods	precious woods	common tropicals
Guerrero	149,452	624	0	3,310	134	0	4,297
Michoacán	384,679	23,893	117	28,115	15,259	0	21
Oaxaca	735,613	0	0	33,946	2,124	0	23,325

In the state of Guerrero in the year 2021, 3 private properties with forest harvesting were estimated: Las Canoas, Lomas Y Planes De Copango And Cerro Del Gallo; In the State of Michoacán, 112 private properties were estimated to be harvested, including "El Izote" Coalcomán de Vázquez Pallares (10,936 m<sup>3</sup>), "El Maguey" in the municipality of Hidalgo (10,134 m<sup>3</sup>) and "Las Joyas" in the municipality of Tumbiscatio (9,645 m<sup>3</sup>). Finally, in the state of Oaxaca there are 35 private properties with forest harvesting, of which the most productive are an unnamed property in the municipality of Putla Villa de Guerrero (27,059 m<sup>3</sup>), "Yogolo" in the municipality of San Mateo Rio Hondo (6,320 m<sup>3</sup>) and "CONJUNTO PREDIAL BUENAVISTA" in the municipality of San Agustin Loxicha (5,865.16 m<sup>3</sup>).

<sup>14</sup>Cubic meter in roll: piece of the felled tree that is limbed and separated from the crown, and is suitable for industrial processing, it is used in cylindrical form with or without bark, which can be found in logs or shafts, and then cut to standardized dimensions.

Table 28. main private properties with forest harvesting in the project's priority states, with their volume of production, area and volume per hectare.

Federal entity	Name of the property	Total Volume of Utilization	Area to intervene (ha)	Volume per hectare
Guerrero	Cerro Del Gallo	4,440.45	199.73	22.23
Guerrero	Las Canoas	3,492.22	122.50	28.51
Guerrero	Lomas Y Planes De Copango	352.26	8.60	40.96
Michoacán	El Izote	10,936.29	316.10	34.60
Michoacán	El Maguey	10,134.55	99.75	101.60
Michoacán	Las Joyas	9,645.54	193.66	49.81
Michoacán	Mesa Del Corte	9,125.60	300.75	30.34
Michoacán	Los Varales	8,894.03	228.19	38.98
Michoacán	El Ahijadero	8,612.66	189.76	45.39
Michoacán	El Canelillo	7,249.74	142.37	50.92
Michoacán	Los Pozos Y Agua De Felipe	6,793.80	261.25	26.00
Michoacán	Apo El Nuevo	6,082.58	295.69	20.57
Michoacán	La Añilera	5,515.81	231.43	23.83

Michoacán	Los Cimientos Y Valdovinos	4,832.93	117.86	41.01
Michoacán	El Cilacayote	4,078.77	136.58	29.86
Michoacán	Puerta De La Parra	4,073.87	82.30	49.50
Michoacán	Los Cerritos O Guayabo	3,658.75	86.76	42.17
Michoacán	Los Azufres	3,593.29	38.75	92.73
Michoacán	El Nacimiento Y El Nopal	3,368.98	107.53	31.33
Michoacán	El Canelillo Fraccion Ii	3,349.49	80.25	41.74
Michoacán	Barranca Del Venado	3,276.14	109.97	29.79
Michoacán	Los Membrillos	3,254.38	52.73	61.72
Michoacán	La Ulerita	3,147.92	117.92	26.70
Michoacán	La Alberca	3,084.81	71.05	43.42
Michoacán	El Terrero	2,989.99	144.25	20.73
Michoacán	La Alberca	2,706.95	61.77	43.82
Michoacán	La Trampa	2,663.71	51.34	51.88
Michoacán	El Salto	2,481.42	61.93	40.07
Michoacán	La Otatera	2,471.82	60.93	40.57
Michoacán	Oyamel Y Molcajete	2,443.73	21.80	112.10
Michoacán	El Laurel	2,391.22	38.14	62.70
Michoacán	Rosa De Trigo	2,296.69	33.58	68.39



Michoacán	El Comal	2,171.45	50.09	43.35
Michoacán	Ojo De Agua	2,170.32	83.53	25.98
Michoacán	Los Ajolotes	2,115.92	25.25	83.80
Michoacán	El Agua Del Fresno	2,083.14	61.95	33.63
Michoacán	Las Humaredas Y Llano Grande	2,078.74	25.50	81.52
Michoacán	El Llamadero	1,989.76	29.98	66.37
Michoacán	Torrecillas Y Llamadero	1,983.79	57.27	34.64
Michoacán	Ojo De Agua Grande Y Rancho Quemado	1,964.24	72.07	27.25
Michoacán	La Soledad	1,910.90	96.58	19.79
Michoacán	La Torrecilla Morada	1,752.68	34.11	51.38
Michoacán	El Izote	1,736.42	45.59	38.09
Michoacán	La Granada	1,727.34	64.00	26.99
Michoacán	Cerro Del Maguey	1,679.29	21.54	77.96
Michoacán	Cerro De La Yerba	1,626.43	13.25	122.75
Michoacán	El Arenal Y El Maguey	1,614.81	19.99	80.78
Michoacán	El Rincón Y Tepetates	1,531.43	6.40	239.29
Michoacán	Palo Amarillo	1,519.68	65.03	23.37
Michoacán	El Molcajete	1,438.79	20.66	69.64
Michoacán	La Laguna Seca	1,420.07	59.54	23.85

Michoacán	El Aguacate	1,410.48	18.17	77.63
Michoacán	Las Peñitas	1,347.46	15.25	88.36
Michoacán	El Maguey Y El Arenal	1,223.91	15.70	77.96
Michoacán	La Tecata	1,161.22	48.90	23.75
Michoacán	El Llano Verde De Varaloso	1,140.70	19.00	60.04
Michoacán	El Buey	1,136.88	32.02	35.51
Michoacán	Desmontes De Buena Vista Y Cimientos	1,125.55	12.29	91.58
Michoacán	Puerto Del Lobo	1,119.05	19.46	57.51
Michoacán	Chiqueritos	1,116.52	24.97	44.71
Michoacán	El Arenal Y El Maguey	1,114.83	18.47	60.36
Michoacán	San Pedro Piedras Gordas	1,070.84	16.66	64.28
Michoacán	Los Cajones	1,007.05	11.50	87.57
Michoacán	El Buey	985.86	17.15	57.48
Michoacán	Los Azufres	921.17	14.50	63.53
Michoacán	Los Fresnos	893.11	31.77	28.11
Michoacán	Peña Fea	887.25	14.22	62.39
Michoacán	El Ojo De Agua	828.16	17.00	48.72
Michoacán	El Guamil De La Piedra Blanca	807.05	30.85	26.16
Michoacán	El Bosquesillo	771.62	9.98	77.32

Michoacán	Los Potreros O Piedra Agujerada	738.20	16.79	43.97
Michoacán	El Maguey Y El Arenal	734.52	16.13	45.54
Michoacán	El Castillo	733.95	7.81	93.98
Michoacán	El Durazno	648.21	22.22	29.17
Michoacán	El Maguey Y El Arenal	636.72	9.02	70.59
Michoacán	La Ortiga	609.68	6.25	97.55
Michoacán	Pino Del Coyote	552.98	4.90	112.85
Michoacán	Agua De La Arena Y La Lajita	530.21	9.03	58.72
Michoacán	Cieneguillas	497.30	7.43	66.93
Michoacán	El Tepehuaje Y Tierras De Hormiguillo	497.19	18.17	27.36
Michoacán	Gallina Y Taberna	496.82	24.74	20.08
Michoacán	El Cerezo	495.62	21.07	23.52
Michoacán	Los Fresnos	490.14	13.22	37.08
Michoacán	Llano Grande	484.14	7.56	64.04
Michoacán	El Rincón Y Puerto Del Novillo	482.92	26.18	18.45
Michoacán	Agua Fría	464.12	5.00	92.82
Michoacán	El Terrero Y El Tesoro	457.71	7.39	61.94
Michoacán	El Escorpion	446.14	5.32	83.86
Michoacán	Loma De Tiricho	427.43	5.20	82.20

Michoacán	El Paramo	423.33	5.13	82.52
Michoacán	Agua Colorada	391.87	13.77	28.46
Michoacán	El Terrero	374.40	23.98	15.61
Michoacán	El Saucedo	372.02	7.89	47.15
Michoacán	La Mina	367.83	6.50	56.59
Michoacán	Cerro Grande	367.08	4.72	77.77
Michoacán	Encino De Piquetes Y El Banco	360.96	3.75	96.26
Michoacán	El Resumidero	354.78	5.24	67.71
Michoacán	La Mora	330.95	4.15	79.75
Michoacán	San Antonio	246.13	3.04	80.96
Michoacán	Los Palmitos	242.78	2.39	101.58
Michoacán	La Guadalupe Y Potrerillos	235.78	10.51	22.43
Michoacán	Los Ojos De Agua	234.98	3.36	69.93
Michoacán	Chamangario	232.97	6.60	35.30
Michoacán	El Rodeo	225.16	2.54	88.65
Michoacán	Angandio	224.45	3.95	56.82
Michoacán	El Pino	217.22	6.30	34.48
Michoacán	El Cungo	204.73	2.68	76.39
Michoacán	Los Cuartones	201.94	1.96	103.03

Michoacán	Cancho	173.40	3.00	57.80
Michoacán	El Capulín	139.03	1.71	81.30
Michoacán	Los Pochotes	100.88	4.69	21.51
Michoacán	El Querendal	90.72	1.70	53.36
Michoacán	Los Cajones	88.16	2.03	43.43
Michoacán	Puerto Del Varal	81.37	5.14	15.83
Michoacán	El Querendal	66.60	1.12	59.46
Oaxaca	No Name	27,059.62	807.28	33.52
Oaxaca	Yogolo	6,320.84	106.63	59.28
Oaxaca	Conjunto Predial Buenavista	5,865.16	71.78	81.71
Oaxaca	Arroyo El Encinal	2,216.80	9.76	227.13
Oaxaca	Arroyo Blion	2,093.15	35.66	58.70
Oaxaca	El Guilote	1,799.01	20.37	88.32
Oaxaca	Falda Del Cerro Del Tecolote	1,794.78	5.43	330.53
Oaxaca	Rio Del Carrizal	1,671.02	31.94	52.32
Oaxaca	Rio Gretado	1,624.41	13.09	124.10
Oaxaca	Yogolo	1,484.77	7.79	190.60
Oaxaca	Yucuticano Y Yuni	1,361.89	38.46	35.41
Oaxaca	El Peine	1,241.53	8.70	142.70

Oaxaca	El Otatillo	1,213.99	13.15	92.32
Oaxaca	Mogote Del Cucharillo O Las Tinas	999.00	18.97	52.66
Oaxaca	La Pila De Agua	994.56	10.23	97.22
Oaxaca	San José Del Pacifico.	984.51	16.00	61.53
Oaxaca	Cañada El Cerro De La Virgen	978.16	20.98	46.62
Oaxaca	El Llano	971.10	11.44	84.89
Oaxaca	Falda De Llagaxuy	853.15	9.77	87.32
Oaxaca	La Alfalfa	820.92	11.29	72.71
Oaxaca	El Manzanito	804.02	9.65	83.32
Oaxaca	Laxadia	798.33	5.55	143.84
Oaxaca	La Montaña	766.10	17.43	43.95
Oaxaca	El Manzanal	684.87	8.50	80.57
Oaxaca	Arroyo Santa Cruz	646.25	8.81	73.35
Oaxaca	Llano De Ocotal	573.87	6.63	86.56
Oaxaca	No Name	470.19	5.51	85.33
Oaxaca	Yubelguat	455.96	5.46	83.51
Oaxaca	El Cerezal	434.47	5.21	83.39
Oaxaca	El Rosal	379.77	5.74	66.16
Oaxaca	"Guilotes"	346.58	2.93	118.29

Oaxaca	Loma Larga	275.01	5.09	54.03
Oaxaca	El Llano	257.17	2.54	101.25
Oaxaca	Rio Del Cerezal	255.70	3.07	83.29
Oaxaca	Rancho Pueblo Viejo	128.33	1.20	106.94

#### 3.2.2.4 Non-timber forest harvesting in the project's priority area

Nationally, by 2021, 2'108,946 ha are estimated to be harvestable for non-timber forest products; in the same year, 5'879,540,000 tons of non-timber forest resources were authorized for harvesting; in this sense, the priority states of the project contribute a total of 265,758 ha of non-timber forest resources and a total volume of 455,533,404 tons (7.7% of national production) of products to the harvestable area. Separately, the State of Guerrero has a harvestable area of 84,448.5 ha and an authorized volume for harvesting of 129,216,494 tons (2.20% of national production); on the other hand, in Michoacán there are 127,377 tons for harvesting of which a volume of 247,865,792 tons was authorized (4.22% of national production); in contrast to timber forest harvesting, Oaxaca does not stand out for its production of non-timber resources, with a harvestable area of 53,932 ha for an authorized volume of 78,451,119 tons (1.33% of national production). The distribution of these harvestable areas and volumes according to type of property is shown in Table 29.

Table 29. total area to be harvested and volume authorized for non-timber forest resource harvesting in the project's priority states, by type of ownership.

State	Communal property		Ejidal property		Private property	
	Area ha	Authorized volume (tons)	Area ha	Authorized volume (tons)	Area ha	Authorized volume (tons)
Guerrero	28,528	31,753,294	54,880	90,472,229	537	2292,803
Michoacán	30,853	57,250,769	61,933	105,101,065	34,586	84,358,957
Oaxaca	51,168	75,067,208	2,763	3,383,909	0	0
Total general	170,425	204,555,653	1,642,721	3,031,000,110	265,042	366,595,340

Michoacán (third place) and Guerrero (sixth), are among the states with the highest non-timber forest production at the national level; in the specific case of Michoacán, during the period from 2014 to 2018 there was an upward trend in non-timber forest production, starting the period with a production of 18,254 tons and ending with 22,598 tons, which means an increase of 23.8%

compared to 2014. The main non-timber forest product in this state is pine resin, where the production trend has varied, having a peak in 2017 (Figure 38).

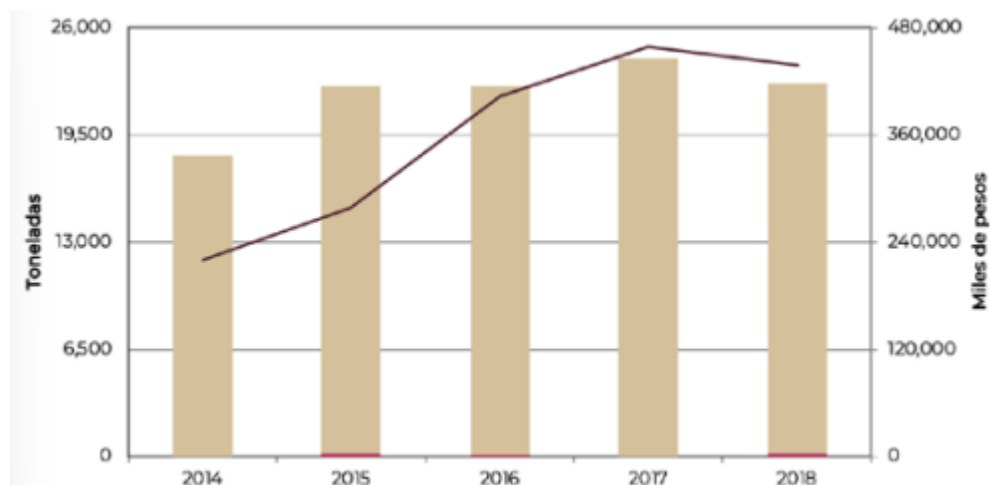


Figure 38. Non-timber production in Michoacán from 2014 to 2018

Source: Statistical Yearbook of forestry production 2018  
<https://dsiappsdev.semarnat.gob.mx/datos/portal/publicaciones/2021/2018.pdf>

The columns in brown represent the annual production of pine resin (tones), the values in red represent the production of other non-timber products, the monetary values obtained with these products in Mexican pesos are shown in the right-hand border<sup>ci</sup>.

On the other hand, the production of non-timber resources in Guerrero has varied in recent years, with the production of fibers and forest soil standing out in the last 15 years, and other types of products in lesser quantities (Figure 39).



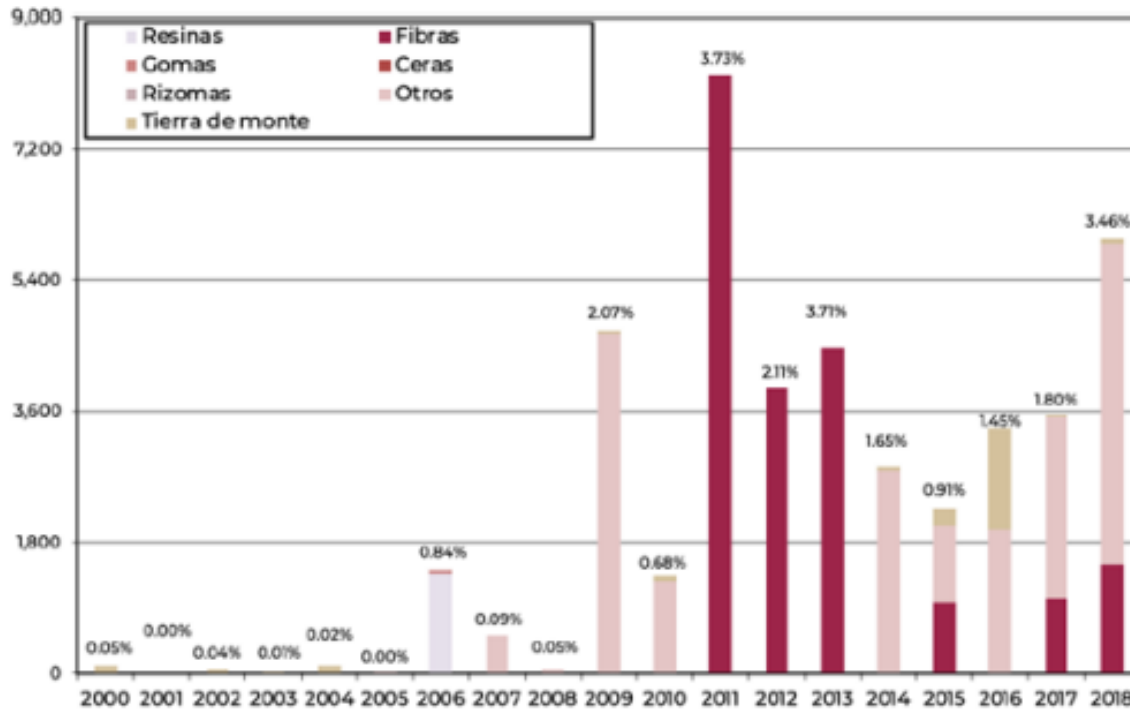


Figure 39. Non-timber forest production and its national percentage share 2000-2018 in the state of Guerrero.

Source: Statistical Yearbook of forestry production 2018  
<https://dsiappsdev.semarnat.gob.mx/datos/portal/publicaciones/2021/2018.pdf>

Production was measured in tons, the red columns represent fiber production, the brown columns represent forest soil, the gray columns represent resin and the pink columns represent other types of products.

Finally, in the state of Oaxaca, although it is not among the states with the highest non-timber production at the national level, between 2000 and 2108, resin harvesting stands out, but the production of other goods is also recorded to a lesser extent (Figure 40).

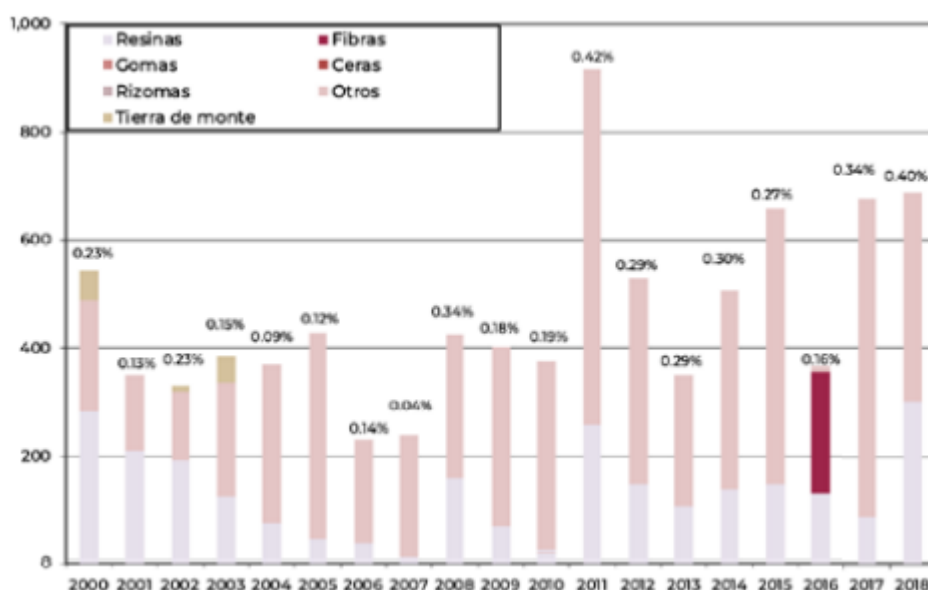


Figure 40. Non-timber forest production and its percentage share 2000-2018, in the state of Oaxaca.

Source: Statistical Yearbook of forestry production 2018  
<https://dsiappsdev.semarnat.gob.mx/datos/portal/publicaciones/2021/2018.pdf>

Production was measured in tons, the red columns represent fiber production, the brown columns represent forest soil, the gray columns represent resin and the pink columns represent other types of products.

### 3.2.2.5 Main Non-timber species harvested in the project's priority area

Regarding the species harvested, in the priority states of the project, *Brahea dulcis* species stand out for obtaining palm leaves, different species of *Pinus* for obtaining resin, and *Agave* species for obtaining stalks and mezcal production. The harvestable volume by state and species is shown in Table 30.

Table 30. Volume to be harvested in the priority states of the project by species and product obtained.

	Total volume to be used (tons)	Total area to be used (ha)
<b>Guerrero</b>	<b>129,216.49</b>	<b>154,676.59</b>
<i>Agave angustifolia</i>	3,119.91	15,305.56
Agave cones	1,923.62	9,296.86
Complete plants	1,196.29	6,008.70

<b><i>Agave cupreata</i></b>	<b>62,306.60</b>	<b>47,675.12</b>
Agave cones	23,076.50	21,237.76
Complete plants	39,229.99	26,373.36
Seeds	0.10	64.00
<b><i>Amphipterygium adstringens</i></b>	<b>399.51</b>	<b>594.00</b>
Bark	399.48	433.00
Seeds	0.03	161.00
<b><i>Brahea dulcis</i></b>	<b>47,235.27</b>	<b>24,324.49</b>
Leaves	316.89	1,802.98
Palm leaves	46,918.38	22,521.51
<b><i>Bursera linanoe</i></b>	<b>186.81</b>	<b>433.00</b>
Seeds	186.81	433.00
<b><i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i></b>	<b>16.50</b>	<b>16.50</b>
Seeds	16.50	16.50
<b><i>Haematoxylum brasiletto</i></b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>161.00</b>
Seeds	0.01	161.00
<b><i>Leucaena leucocephala</i></b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>161.00</b>
Seeds	0.06	161.00

<b><i>Lysiloma divaricatum</i></b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>183.24</b>
Seeds	0.58	183.24
<b><i>Pinus ayacahuite</i></b>	<b>22.97</b>	<b>5,813.94</b>
Pine resin	22.97	5,813.94
<b><i>Pinus devoniana</i> (michoacana)</b>	<b>112.76</b>	<b>5,813.94</b>
Pine resin	112.76	5,813.94
<b><i>Pinus douglasiana</i></b>	<b>357.13</b>	<b>6,321.03</b>
Pine resin	357.13	6,321.03
<b><i>Pinus herrerae</i></b>	<b>550.26</b>	<b>5,849.54</b>
Pine resin	550.10	5,813.94
Seeds	0.15	35.60
<b><i>Pinus lawsonii</i></b>	<b>1,642.43</b>	<b>6,631.37</b>
Pine resin	1,642.43	6,631.37
<b><i>Pinus maximinoii</i> (tenuifolia)</b>	<b>1,244.80</b>	<b>2,203.14</b>
Pine resin	1,244.55	2,181.81
Seeds	0.24	21.33
<b><i>Pinus michoacana</i></b>	<b>111.89</b>	<b>817.43</b>
Pine resin	111.89	817.43

<b><i>Pinus montezumae</i></b>	<b>105.68</b>	<b>5,849.54</b>
Pine resin	105.53	5,813.94
Seeds	0.14	35.60
<b><i>Pinus oocarpa</i></b>	<b>2,306.87</b>	<b>3,112.08</b>
Pine resin	2,306.51	3,050.75
Seeds	0.35	61.33
<b><i>Pinus pringlei</i></b>	<b>461.65</b>	<b>6,631.37</b>
Pine resin	461.64	6,631.37
<b><i>Pinus pseudostrobus</i></b>	<b>773.05</b>	<b>6,356.63</b>
Pine resin	772.82	6,321.03
Seeds	0.24	35.60
<b><i>Pinus spp.</i></b>	<b>800.74</b>	<b>528.91</b>
Pine resin	800.74	528.91
<b><i>Pinus teocote</i></b>	<b>582.38</b>	<b>5,813.94</b>
Pine resin	582.38	5,813.94
<b><i>Sabal mexicana</i></b>	<b>1,829.05</b>	<b>238.37</b>
Palm leaves	1,829.05	238.37
<b><i>Swietenia humilis</i></b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>183.24</b>

Seeds	1.51	183.24
<b><i>Turnera diffusa</i></b>	<b>349.81</b>	<b>3,155.90</b>
Leaves	349.81	3,155.90
<b>Blanc</b>	<b>4,698.16</b>	<b>502.31</b>
Leaf soil	4,698.16	502.31
<b>Michoacán</b>	<b>247,865.79</b>	<b>127,972.33</b>
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<b><i>Agave cupreata</i></b>	<b>433.24</b>	<b>98.62</b>
Complete plants	433.24	98.62
<b><i>Pinus devoniana</i> (michoacana)</b>	<b>204.34</b>	<b>134.08</b>
Pine resin	203.91	50.75
Seeds	0.43	83.33
<b><i>Pinus greggii</i></b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>83.33</b>
Seeds	0.17	83.33
<b><i>Pinus herrerae</i></b>	<b>49.79</b>	<b>14.86</b>
Pine resin	49.79	14.86
<b><i>Pinus lawsoni</i></b>	<b>1,462.90</b>	<b>534.59</b>
Pine resin	1,462.76	451.26
Seeds	0.14	83.33

<b><i>Pinus leiophylla</i></b>	<b>1,478.44</b>	<b>913.47</b>
Pine resin	1,478.38	830.14
Seeds	0.06	83.33
<b><i>Pinus michoacana</i></b>	<b>110.80</b>	<b>29.74</b>
Pine resin	110.80	29.74
<b><i>Pinus montezumae</i></b>	<b>206.83</b>	<b>179.58</b>
Pine resin	206.12	96.25
Seeds	0.70	83.33
<b><i>Pinus oocarpa</i></b>	<b>8,854.81</b>	<b>5,742.49</b>
Pine resin	8,854.81	5,742.49
<b><i>Pinus pringlei</i></b>	<b>6,171.00</b>	<b>2,690.89</b>
Pine resin	6,170.95	2,607.56
Seeds	0.05	83.33
<b><i>Pinus pseudostrobus</i></b>	<b>6,432.67</b>	<b>4,047.49</b>
Copal resin	198.05	641.00
Pine resin	6,233.94	3,306.16
Seeds	0.68	100.33
<b><i>Pinus sp.</i></b>	<b>580.96</b>	<b>226.98</b>

Pine resin	580.96	226.98
<b><i>Pinus spp.</i></b>	<b>220,097.62</b>	<b>112,517.02</b>
Pine resin	220,097.62	112,517.02
<b><i>Pinus teocote</i></b>	<b>627.16</b>	<b>754.33</b>
Pine resin	627.10	671.00
Seeds	0.05	83.33
<b>Blank</b>	<b>1,155.00</b>	<b>4.86</b>
Leaf soil	1,155.00	4.86
<b>Oaxaca</b>	<b>78,451.11</b>	<b>75,229.86</b>
<hr/>		
<b><i>Agave angustiarum</i></b>	<b>271.39</b>	<b>1,836.56</b>
Pencas	267.34	918.28
Stems (non-timber)	4.05	918.28
<b><i>Agave atrovirens</i></b>	<b>11,003.83</b>	<b>1,836.56</b>
Pencas	10,940.66	918.28
Stems (non-timber)	63.17	918.28
<b><i>Agave kerchovei</i></b>	<b>699.40</b>	<b>2,794.6</b>
Agave cones	533.36	958.04
Pencas	145.76	918.28



Stems (non-timber)	20.27	918.28
<b><i>Agave marmorata</i></b>	<b>56.02</b>	<b>181.21</b>
Agave cones	56.02	181.21
<b><i>Agave nussaviorum</i></b>	<b>52.14</b>	<b>776.83</b>
Agave cones	52.14	776.83
<b><i>Agave potatorum</i></b>	<b>198.37</b>	<b>181.21</b>
Agave cones	198.37	181.21
<b><i>Agave sp.</i></b>	<b>55.50</b>	<b>2,546.82</b>
Agave cones	55.50	2,546.82
<b><i>Brahea dulcis</i></b>	<b>5,476.39</b>	<b>7,293.44</b>
Apical buds	1,112.57	5,460.01
Bark	762.00	477.4
Palm leaves	3,601.82	1,356.03
<b><i>Bursera bipinnata</i></b>	<b>127.33</b>	<b>5,019.21</b>
Copal resin	2.09	960.7
Látex	125.23	4,058.51
<b><i>Bursera copallifera</i></b>	<b>27.05</b>	<b>3,553.98</b>
Látex	27.05	3,553.98

<b><i>Bursera excelsa</i></b>	<b>45.66</b>	<b>773.2</b>
Látex	45.66	773.20
<b><i>Bursera heliae</i></b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>960.70</b>
Copal resin	3.80	960.70
<b><i>Chamaedorea elegans</i></b>	<b>77.50</b>	<b>908.12</b>
Palm leaves	77.50	908.12
<b><i>Chamaedorea oblongata</i></b>	<b>54.27</b>	<b>908.12</b>
Palm leaves	54.27	908.12
<b><i>Chamaedorea tepejilote</i></b>	<b>548.06</b>	<b>908.12</b>
Palm leaves	548.06	908.12
<b><i>Escontria chiotilla</i></b>	<b>136.42</b>	<b>350.12</b>
Fruits	136.42	350.12
<b><i>Lippia graveolens</i></b>	<b>82.59</b>	<b>3,034.45</b>
Leaves	82.59	3,034.45
<b><i>Pinus oaxacana</i></b>	<b>4,396.99</b>	<b>1,754.65</b>
Pine resin	4,396.99	1,754.65
<b><i>Pinus sp.</i></b>	<b>3,194.05</b>	<b>2,010.51</b>
Pine resin	3,194.05	2,010.51

<b><i>Pinus spp.</i></b>	<b>44,099.91</b>	<b>31,947.41</b>
Pine resin	44,099.91	31,947.41
<b><i>Polytrichum sp.</i></b>	<b>268.03</b>	<b>626.43</b>
Moss	268.03	626.43
<b><i>Rumfordia floribunda</i></b>	<b>39.16</b>	<b>344.15</b>
Flowers	39.16	344.15
<b><i>Sabal mexicana</i></b>	<b>7,322.18</b>	<b>565.18</b>
Leaves	2,914.74	189.70
None	432.96	11.72
Palm leaves	3,974.47	363.76
<b><i>Satureja laevigata</i></b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>195.45</b>
varas	0.82	195.45
<b><i>Squamidium spp.</i></b>	<b>72.90</b>	<b>1,008.11</b>
Moss	72.90	1,008.11
<b><i>Tillandsia usneoides</i></b>	<b>141.22</b>	<b>2,914.72</b>
Hay	141.22	2,914.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>455,533.40</b>	<b>357,878.78</b>

### *3.2.2.5 Reference cases in the Region with the participation of CONAFOR.*

**Indigenous Community of Nuevo San Juan Parangaricutiro, Michoacán:** From 2013 to 2018, CONAFOR has invested 27.9 million pesos in this community, of which 22.4 million pesos were for equipment and modernization of the sawmill industry, pine resin and furniture area and 5.5 million pesos to strengthen technical and business skills, governance, silvicultural work and forest certification. The project covers a total of 18,000 hectares, of which 9,195.6 ha are sustainably harvested and 898.4 ha are commercial forestry plantations. It is estimated that this project will benefit 7,500 Purépecha inhabitants (1,254 community members), generating 900 permanent jobs and 300 temporary jobs.

**Indigenous Community of Lachatao, Amatlán and Yavesia (Pueblos Mancomunados), Oaxaca:** The indigenous community of Pueblos Mancomunados is made up of the towns of Santa María Yavesía, Santa Catarina Lachatao, San Miguel Amatlán, Latuvi, Benito Juárez, Cuajimoloyas, Llano Grande and La Nevería. The total forested area of the project is 20,849 hectares; the area under management has a forest management and chain-of-custody certification under the FSC international standard. In total, the project has six companies that sell sawn and seasoned lumber, furniture, ecotourism, canning, and potable water. There is also a furniture factory equipped with state-of-the-art machinery to manufacture furniture for the home, office, restaurants, and schools. This project generates 600 direct and indirect jobs, 50% of which are women. From 2013 to 2019, CONAFOR has made an investment of 21.6 million pesos for productive infrastructure and to strengthen its administration and marketing.

**Indigenous community of San Pedro el Alto, Zimatlán de Álvarez, Oaxaca:** From 2013 to 2019, CONAFOR has invested 38.8 million pesos to strengthen the different links in the value chain (organization, sustainable management, forest industry). Currently in the area there are 1,868 ha of conservation for wildlife monitoring activities, in addition to a harvestable forest area of 28,850 ha, which produces an average annual volume of 123,121 m<sup>3</sup> of v.t.a. (Total Tree Volume). The community has 2 industries: a sawmill that produces 10 mpt per shift and a kiln with a volume of 40 mpt per drying cycle. There is also an industrial plant with an installed capacity of 25 forestry and construction machines per shift and 4 drying kilns with an installed capacity of 80 mpt per drying cycle, generating 300 jobs.

**San Pedro Jacuaro, Michoacán:** this community of the Purépecha ethnic group has 1,723 hectares under sustainable management, which produce 6,500 m<sup>3</sup> v.t.a. annually. They also have an automated sawmill line, drying stove, and front loader that produce lumber, pallets, packing boxes, broomstick squares, small furniture, and pine resin, generating 124 permanent jobs. From 2013 to 2019, the company received an investment of \$8.5 million pesos from CONAFOR for productive infrastructure, strengthening its organization, capacity building and silvicultural practices.

**Ejido Cordón Grande, Tecpan de Galeana, Guerrero:** This ejido is home to 531 people (174 ejidatarios, 145 men and 29 women), who own 2,387 ha of harvestable forest, from which an average annual volume of 18,377 m<sup>3</sup> is obtained, in addition to 7,460 ha of conservation (990 ha of mesophyll forest). The main activity is forest harvesting and the sawmill industry, which transforms 35 m<sup>3</sup>/day. They are also in the process of building a carpentry shop, financed with resources from CONAFOR's Payment for Environmental Services program. From 2013 to 2019, CONAFOR has invested 13.2 million pesos, of which 5.2 million pesos were used to strengthen governance,

capacity building and sustainable management activities, in addition to 8 million pesos for the forestry industry.

### 3.2.3 Conservation and sustainable use of strategic areas for provision of environmental services

#### 3.2.3.1 *International and domestic context*

The environmental services provided by forest ecosystems are of vital importance, these are divided into: "regulation services" that regulate the water cycle, the climate and maintain the quality of the air we breathe by capturing and storing CO<sub>2</sub> emitted into the atmosphere, in addition to contributing to moderating and reducing damage due to extreme weather events; Other types of services they provide are "provisioning services" such as food, timber and non-timber raw materials, fresh water and medicinal resources; "supporting services" that help conserve the habitat of various types of ecosystems that support the other ecosystem services; "cultural services" such as spaces for nature-based recreation activities that help maintain mental and physical health.

These ecosystems are expected to contribute 22% of the total Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions reduction target, corresponding to Mexico's mitigation commitment in 2030, adopted within the framework of the Paris Agreement. According to data from Mexico's Sixth National Communication to the UNFCCC, the forestry sector represents the only net carbon sink, as well as one of the main opportunities for climate change mitigation.

However, due to the low valuation of ecosystem services, mainly due to lack of knowledge or low level of environmental awareness, economic pressure is exerted on deforestation with changes in forest land use, either legally or illegally, resulting in the reduction and alteration of ecosystems and thus the loss or reduction of the quality, quantity and consistency of the environmental services they offer us.

#### 3.2.3.2 *Background of the actual PES program*

As part of the strategy to promote payment mechanisms for environmental services in Mexico, the Federal Government, through the National Forestry Commission, undertook two initiatives<sup>cii</sup>: the Hydrological Environmental Services Program (PSAH) since 2003, and the Program to Develop the Environmental Services Market for Carbon Capture (PSA-CABSA) since 2004. As of 2006, the two programs were merged under a single concept called Environmental Services (ProÁrbol).

ProÁrbol's Payment for Environmental Services Program<sup>ciii</sup>: Aimed to contribute to maintaining the provision of environmental services through the incorporation of forestland into different sustainable development schemes. It supported: forestry studies, forest cultivation and habitat improvement practices, forestry technification, forest roads, forest certification, commercial forest plantations (CFP), reforestation and soils, payment for hydrological environmental services (PES) and biodiversity.

In addition to ProÁrbol's payment for environmental services program, there were also other schemes to promote the strategy of payments for environmental services at the national level<sup>civ</sup>:

The Biodiversity Endowment Fund, which was established with the aim of generating a long-term financing scheme to enable the conservation of forest ecosystems that harbor globally important biodiversity. This fund began with a seed capital of US\$10 million, coming in equal parts from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Government of Mexico through CONAFOR. In 2011, the amount was increased by an additional US\$10 million, in the same proportion.

Local mechanisms of payment for environmental services through concurrent funds. This scheme, which began in 2008, consisted of Conafor supporting the users of environmental services to become involved in these local mechanisms through a financing scheme called concurrent funds, through which the users of environmental services (state governments, municipalities, companies and environmental service organizations) were invited to participate. The scheme was temporary and Conafor contributed up to 50% of the amount needed to establish a payment agreement for environmental services over periods of no less than five years and no more than 15 years.

Subsequently, ProÁrbol's Payment for Environmental Services Program was incorporated into the National Forestry Program (PRONAFOR) in 2013. This program sought to incorporate the forest area into restoration, conservation and sustainable use processes to contribute to improving forest productivity and the provision of environmental goods and services in the country<sup>cv</sup>. In this program, beneficiaries received an annual payment for five consecutive years for the provision of environmental services provided by the forest or agroforestry ecosystems on their land and to hire the technical assistance required for capacity building, as long as the conservation status of the area included in this concept was maintained or improved. This program supported 1.37% of the forest area susceptible to restoration through soil conservation and restoration and/or reforestation actions, which represents 86.7% compliance with the programmed annual goal, and 98.3% of the area supported by payment for environmental services was maintained. La superficie conservada a través del pago por servicios ambientales del PRONAFOR pasó de 2,816,403 ha en 2013 a 2,510,238.46 ha al cierre de noviembre de 2018, lo que representa una disminución en cobertura de 10.9% y un 80.8% de cumplimiento respecto a la meta sexenal de tener una superficie vigente bajo PSA de 3,105,000 ha<sup>cvi</sup>.

Finally, in 2018, all categories of payments for environmental services were integrated into the environmental services component of the Sustainable Forestry Development Support Program (PADFs)<sup>cvi</sup>.

The National Forestry Program 2020-2024, established priority objective 3 "To conserve and restore the capacity to provide ecosystem services of strategic forest areas, through an inclusive and participatory approach that contributes to guaranteeing a healthy environment for the development and well-being of the population". This objective consists of three strategies: i) restore environmental functions in degraded forest areas in priority micro-watersheds; ii) incorporate land into active conservation schemes to maintain the provision of environmental services; and iii) incorporate the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in all intervention actions in forest ecosystems.

### *3.2.3.3 Payment for environmental services in the Support Program for Sustainable Forestry Development (PADFS)*

The program of support for sustainable forestry development (PADFS) is composed of 5 objectives, one of which is the payment for environmental services (component number 4). Payment for Environmental Services is a scheme that, by adequately guiding actions in the territory, explicitly considers local climate threats, reduces the vulnerability of rural populations and increases the resilience of ecosystems to climate change.

The PADFS supports ejidos and agrarian communities, but also supports private landowners and, in general, legitimate holders of forest resources. While private landowners are very numerous, and the vast majority of them are smallholders and very low-income, large private landowners are also eligible for some support.

In the PADFS this objective is divided into two mechanisms:

**Concept SA.1. Payment for Environmental Services**, which consists of economic incentives aimed at the owners and legitimate possessors of forest land, for the environmental benefits that society receives from forest ecosystems, such as water capture and infiltration, maintenance of biodiversity, carbon capture and storage, among others, which provide welfare to the population and the development of productive activities.

To receive support, applicants must submit to the program resources like land with forestry potential, a minimum area of 100 hectares for individuals and 200 hectares for ejidos or communities, their land must not be under any current Timber or Non-Timber Forest Management program, the tree cover must not be less than 70%, unless the predominant ecosystem is arid, semi-arid, thorny forest, hydrophilic vegetation, natural grasslands or agroforestry systems. In some cases, facilities and equipment already owned by the applicants are used as a counterpart. However, there is no requirement to provide any cash or in-kind contribution.

The beneficiaries of this program must avoid land use change, conserve the forest ecosystem and maintain the forest cover, place and maintain at least 2 advertisements alluding to the Program during the 5 years that the support persists, choose and implement the activities of the Best Management Practices Guide (BMPG) and invest at least 50% of the total amount allocated in activities of the BMPG.

**Concept SA.2. Local Mechanisms of Payment for Environmental Services through Concurrent Funds (MLPSA-FC).** Its objective is to establish payments for environmental services through the concurrence of economic and operational resources from CONAFOR and interested parties for the creation and strengthening of Local PES Mechanisms, promoting the participation of institutions from the three levels of government, private sector organizations or civil society and the diversification of funding sources for the conservation of forest ecosystems.

The minimum surface of the areas proposed by the interested party for this concept is 500 hectares. CONAFOR and the interested parties will determine the amount of payment per hectare to be established in the collaboration agreement.

An important difference between the SA.1. and SA.2. concept is that in SA.1., Applicants that have been beneficiaries in two or more cycles of support for payment for environmental services under the rules of operation are not eligible for support; unless the proposed area is partially or totally within the core zone of a federal Protected Natural Area (PNA) or the Applicant has a valid certificate of an Area Voluntarily Designated for Conservation (ADVC), or the proposed area includes partially or totally mangrove ecosystems. While the SA.2 concept is a concurrent support that is renewed as long as the parties agree.

In order to avoid duplication of support to ejidos, the PADFS Rules of Operation exclude applicants who have obtained support for other components from support for environmental services (PES), unless these are complementary, i.e., some years restoration is supported, and then once the forest resource is recovered, protection of the resource is supported, with conservation practices, sanitary management and fire protection, to finally receive support for payment for environmental services generated by the restored area. Likewise, the Rules of Operation prohibit requesting and using federal resources from other sources (other agencies or other programs) for the same purposes for which they are requested from the PADFS.

Of the five components of the PADFS, it is the environmental services component that received the most resources in 2021 (Figure 37), receiving \$2,009,779,667 Mexican pesos, which represents 60.98% of the total resources granted to the program, benefiting 1,273 projects throughout Mexico.

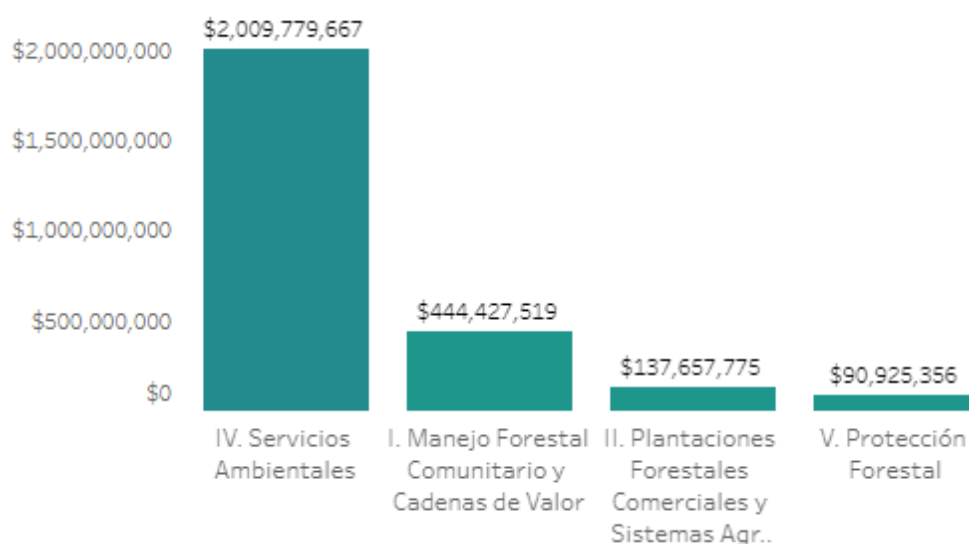


Figure 41. resource delivered in the PADFS in 2021 by objective (CONAFOR, 2022)

The figures are in millions of pesos, the first column corresponds to the amount granted at the national level for objective IV, environmental services; the second column for objective I, community forest management and value chain; the third column for objective II, commercial forestry plantations; and the fourth column for objective 5, forest protection.



### 3.2.3.4 Payment for environmental services of the PADFs in the priority states of the Balsas Basin

Regarding the priority states of the project, from 2019 to 2021 they received a total of \$787'920,979.9 Mexican pesos, to benefit 368 projects of payments for environmental services (table 31). Most of the projects supported came from ejido and communal lands and, to a lesser extent, private lands.

Table 31. Amount allocated and number of projects benefited by PADFs in the project priority states by type of ownership.

	Total amount allocated (MXN)	Number of projects benefited.
<b>GUERRERO</b>	<b>215390742</b>	<b>86</b>
COMUNAL	89784823	34
EJIDAL	124317919	50
OTHER	366000	1
PRIVATE	922000	1
<b>MICHOACÁN</b>	<b>176271956</b>	<b>130</b>
COMUNAL	49418849	40
EJIDAL	98416099	67
OTHER	8552336	3
PRIVATE	6079505	20
BLANC	13805167	
<b>OAXACA</b>	<b>396258281.9</b>	<b>152</b>
COMUNAL	304368793.9	113
EJIDAL	87611410	33

OTHER	1677903	2
PRIVATE	2600175	4
<b>Total general</b>	<b>787920979.9</b>	<b>368</b>

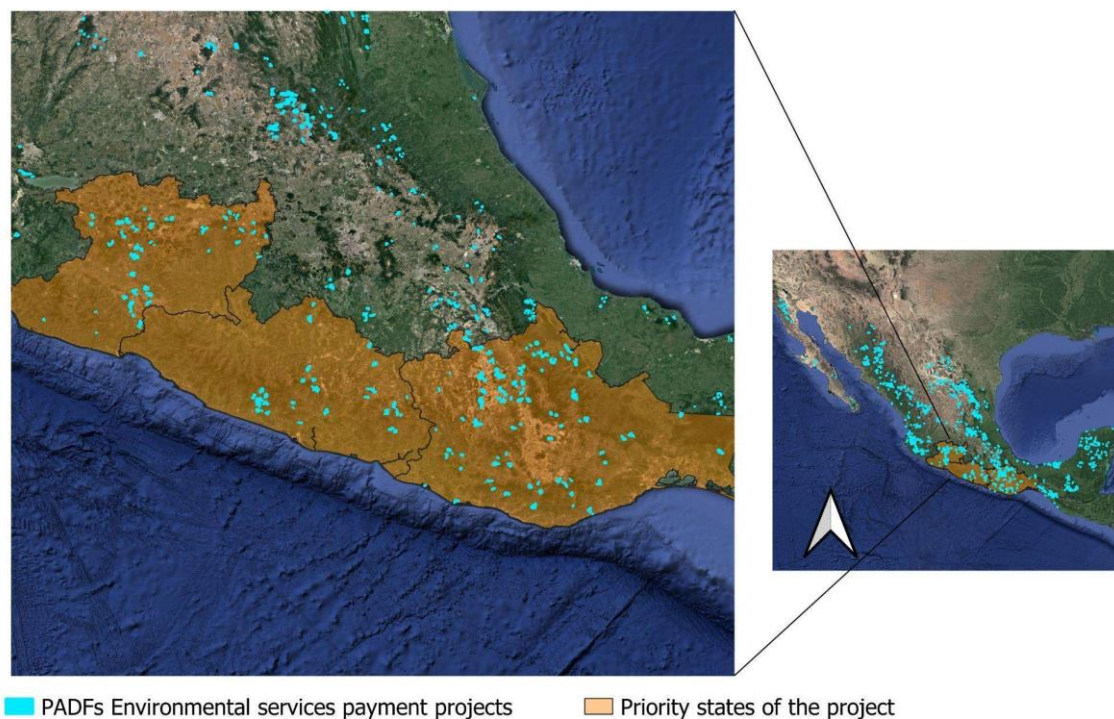


Figure 42. Location of PADFs payment for environmental services projects in 2021.

The Padfs has a database of eligible areas to implement both components of the PES program at the national level (Figure 43) CONAFOR, 2022.

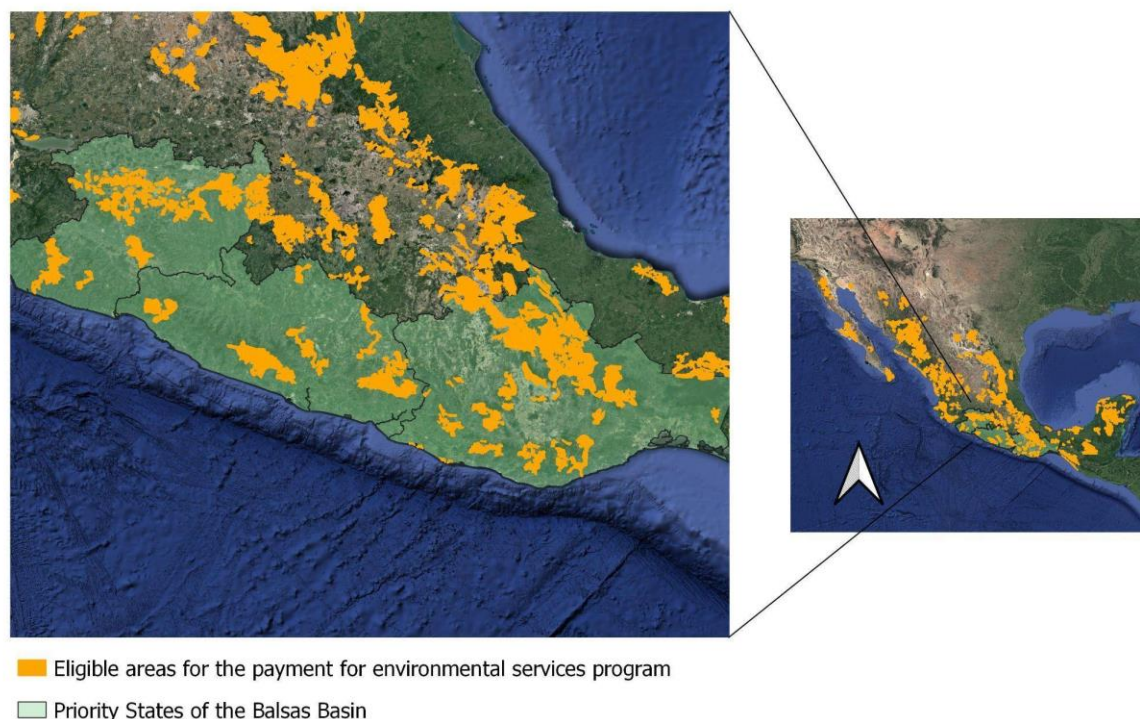


Figure 43. Eligible areas for the implementation of the system of payments for environmental services under the PADF. CONAFOR, 2022

#### 3.2.3.5 Experiences with payments for environmental services in the project's priority states

- Ejido El Tambor, Atoyac de Álvarez, Guerrero:** this project seeks the conservation of 1,654 hectares of mesophilic mountain forest and coniferous forest of great importance, since it is a terrestrial priority site for the conservation of biodiversity, a potential water reserve with priority and a site with high risk of natural disasters (CENAPRED). From 2016 to 2020, \$4,426,279 pesos were paid for environmental services to this ejido, which have been used for the execution of the forest management program, the creation of a nursery for the production of gannet, the cultivation of mushrooms and vegetables in greenhouses, the monitoring of pests and diseases, and wildlife feeders and shelters.
- Community of Santos Reyes Nopala, Oaxaca:** this project seeks the conservation of 555 hectares of mountain mesophyll forest, which has an index of Medium Deforestation Risk and a high risk of natural disasters. It is also a terrestrial priority site for the conservation of Biodiversity, and an area with priority conservation of Mesophyll Mountain Forest. From 2016 to 2020 this community has been benefited with \$ 1,755,838.00 pesos from the payment for environmental services program of CONAFOR, this amount has been used for the Maintenance of Commercial forest plantations of macuil or oak (weed control, fertilization and replacement of dead plant), the establishment of a community nursery for 20 thousand seedlings of macuil (*Tabebuia rosea*), reforestation and community work.

- **The Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve and its endowment in the state of Michoacán:**

The Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve is located in the states of Mexico and Michoacán. It has 56,259 hectares of oyamel, oyamel-pine, pine, pine-oak, oak, and cedar forests. Logging is allowed in the reserve's buffer zones.

This resource was administered through a trust managed by the Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza, A. C. and supported by a multisectoral technical committee, through which two types of economic incentives were applied:

1. supporting ejidos, indigenous communities and private properties for the modification of their forest harvesting permits in the core zone, and the assigned payment of US\$18 per cubic meter of timber that will not be harvested.

2. Payment for conservation services to ejidos, indigenous communities and private properties that did not have harvesting permits, receiving a payment of US\$12 per hectare conserved. These payments are made in exchange for a commitment to conserve the core zone and collaborate with the Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve to ensure its protection.

In the 2010 forest monitoring conducted by the Monarch Fund, a significant reduction in deforestation was observed in the core zone, which ensures the survival of various species and the maintenance of processes such as water recharge in the upper parts of the Cutzamala system, in addition to being the hibernation site of the monarch butterfly.

- **Voluntary forest carbon market scheme in indigenous communities of Oaxaca:** The project was developed in 10 indigenous communities in the southern and northern highlands of the state of Oaxaca, benefiting close to 590 families in communities with high levels of marginalization. They belong to the Mixe, Chinanteca and Zapoteca ethnic groups. The project was developed with the support of Conafor, the technical accompaniment of Servicios Ambientales de Oaxaca, A.C. (SAO), the tequio (indigenous community work) for forest conservation, and the support of Pronatura México, A.C.

The area of this project was heavily degraded due to agricultural use, for the implementation of this project the inhabitants were convinced of the benefits that would bring the maintenance and management of about 2,973 hectares that were reforested, taking care of the natural regeneration, enriching the coffee plantations and restoring forests. In addition, Conafor provided the initial capital in 2004 for a project named: "Carbon Capture in Indigenous and Peasant Communities in the State of Oaxaca", with an amount of 3.74 million pesos allocated in the 2004-2009 period, for the tons of carbon captured. In May 2008, the project was able to enter the voluntary market for the sale of carbon credits through the Neutralízate program to three companies: Televisa, Chinoin Productos Farmacéuticos and Grupo CP. The purpose of this program was for these companies to "neutralize" or offset part of their greenhouse gas emissions generated by their economic activities through the support of this project.

- **Conservation experience in the Chinantla Alta, Oaxaca, and its community strategy:** This project consisted of six communities in the northern highlands of the state of Oaxaca (Santa Cruz Tepetotutla, San Antonio del Barrio, San Pedro Tlatepusco, Santiago Tlatepusco, San Antonio Analco and Nopalera del Rosario), these communities are part of the Comité de Recursos Naturales de la Chinantla Alta (CORENCHI). The communities have a natural and continuous corridor of more than 26,770 hectares of well-preserved vegetation, mainly mesophilic mountain forest, high evergreen forest and medium evergreen forest; there are also temperate pine and oak forests, low deciduous forest, and dwarf forest.

In 2004, through Conafor's resources for payment for environmental services, CORENCHI's communities undertook to conserve the vegetation cover of their communities, avoid changes in forest land use and contamination of the proposed area, promote the total, partial or temporary exclusion of grazing, and carry out monitoring of their properties to ensure the conservation of the forest cover itself. With the resources obtained, CORENCHI created a community savings fund to encourage negotiation between providers and users of hydrological resources.

- **Local mechanism that achieves the support of the municipality, federation and community in Taxco, Guerrero:** This project was developed in the community in the state of Guerrero called Bienes comunales de San Pedro y San Felipe Chichila, located a few kilometers from the city of Taxco. The project considers the conservation of 1,315 hectares of oak forest, where the San Marcos I and San Marcos II micro-watersheds are located. Since 2004, the community has carried out activities to protect, monitor, and restore forest areas. These include the creation of firebreaks, the establishment of a nursery for the production of native plants to supply reforestation tasks in the region, payment of firefighting brigades, and the development of a forest management program. Since October 2009, Conafor and the Municipality of Taxco de Alarcón, Guerrero, have collaborated in an effort to conserve 1,315 hectares of oak forest by creating a local mechanism for payment for environmental services through concurrent funds. The community Bienes comunales de San Pedro y San Felipe Chichila, the municipality and Conafor recognize that in this scheme, the community does not "sell" water to the municipality, but rather receives economic compensation from the municipality for the environmental services provided by its forest areas. The provision of these services makes it possible to supply the inhabitants of the city of Taxco with water in both quantity and quality.
- **The payment for environmental services initiative in the Copalita-Zimatán-Huatulco watershed system, Oaxaca:** The project was located within the Copalita-Zimatán-Huatulco watershed system, which is located in the central coastal area of Oaxaca and covers an area of approximately 281,200 hectares. This area has important biological characteristics: within it is an Important Bird Conservation Area, which is part of the priority regions of the National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity, both from the marine and terrestrial point of view. The wetland site of International Importance Ramsar 1 321 Cuencas y Corales de la Zona Costera de Huatulco, the National Protected Area Parque Nacional Bahías de Huatulco, and one of Conafor's priority mountains are located here. Conafor joined this effort in 2003 with the Payment for Hydrological Environmental Services Program. It has integrated 9,669 hectares into the program and has supported nine

communities with more than 18 million pesos. This project recognizes coastal tourism developments as the main users of environmental water services and would support local community development through the design of action plans for community management of the territory, making it possible to provide environmental services through integrated intercommunity management and the cooperation of the different stakeholders involved.

## 4 Technological solutions for improved livelihood resilience, product transformation and improved market access

### 4.1 Household and farm level

#### 4.1.1 Traditional milpa (maize/beans) and traspatio orchards are transformed to diversified milpa with trees

Vulnerable households will be supported in improving the milpa and traspatio near-house orchards through targeted technical assistance for women, youth, and men, to build capacities in food security and nutrition, introduce new crops more resistant to higher temperatures, drought and flooding, (e.g., pithaya, amaranthus, aloe vera, others), increase the crop diversity to reduce dependence and spread risks, and introduce more fruit and firewood producing trees. Other measures to increase the livelihood resilience and reduce resources use include water solutions like drop irrigation and rainwater harvesting solutions.

One of the Milpa systems where trees are intercropped is the Milpa and fruit trees<sup>cviii</sup>, which benefits small farmers, increasing their income and employment generation, improves the use of resources such as water, light, and nutrients, and helps mitigate climate change by increasing carbon sequestration and halting water erosion, a process that implies the loss of the productive capacity of agricultural land.

The Milpa and fruit trees system consists of three components: the first is the trees that are established perpendicular to the slope; then the installation of annual crops in strips (upstream and downstream) of the row of trees, the fruit trees are established at a distance of one meter between trees, an intensive production that occupies a third of the land; and the last one of corn, in strips planted in every two rows above and below the fruit trees. The technology requires about 700 fruit trees per hectare, which must be of good quality since the plantation takes between 20 and 25 years to produce, which requires specific advice for the proper management of the trees. However, to establish this system, the slope of the land must be studied, because this determines the distance between the rows of trees, and these in turn, are established perpendicular to the slope, so as to establish a sediment filter that retains the soil that is being lost.

According to INIFAP, annual losses of up to 199 tons of soil per hectare in corn crops have been estimated; on the contrary, with this system, soil loss is reduced to 13 tons per hectare. In addition, they assure that the interaction between the crops allows a greater production of dry matter per unit of water, in such a way that 1.5 times more dry matter is produced per kilogram of water, compared to the traditional system.

For maintenance, the trees must be pruned continuously depending on the characteristics of the species to keep them at a height that allows harvesting and management. Additionally, a runoff



filter for corn and bean stubble may be placed in the lower part between the trees to constitute an obstacle, reduce the speed of runoff, promote sedimentation, and thus create a successive terrace formation.

In the Cotaxtla Experimental Field, the system was put into practice with trees in production, with corn yields that have increased due to the arrangement of two rows of corn and beans. Hence allowing more light to penetrate into the plot and higher corn yields. Do the arrangement, sediment has been retained, reducing the slope from 15 to 7 degrees, allowing for much better water retention and infiltration capabilities for the benefit of the crops. Moreover, in the states of Chiapas, Oaxaca, and the State of Mexico, these the agro ecological practices have been used since 2003, where fruit trees are interspersed with annual crops such as corn and beans.

#### 4.1.2 Improved irrigation and water solutions for improved food quality and nutrition

##### *4.1.2.1 Improved irrigation*

Water is a critical input for agricultural production and plays an important role in food security. Irrigated agriculture represents 20 percent of the total cultivated land and contributes 40 percent of the total food produced worldwide. Irrigated agriculture is, on average, at least twice as productive per unit of land as rainfed agriculture, thereby allowing for more production intensification and crop diversification<sup>ciX</sup>.

Localized irrigation is a system where only a part of the soil is wetted, from where the plant will be able to obtain the water and nutrients it needs and implies a high frequency of application. These characteristics of localization and high frequency imply a series of agronomic and economic advantages, as well as some disadvantages.

This irrigation system allows control of the water used for irrigation, avoiding waste, but maintaining soil moisture without causing root suffocation; using lower quality water and administering fertilizers and other beneficial products through the irrigation water, a process that saves labor, time and space.<sup>CX</sup>.

This process also provides economic benefits such as reduced energy consumption due to lower water consumption and pressure requirements, and the automation of this process is simple, which reduces the workload of personnel.

The most used system for this type of irrigation is drip irrigation, in which water and nutrients are delivered to the field through a system of pipes called "drip lines", which contain small devices called "drippers". Each dripper emits a controlled flow of droplets containing water and fertilizer, resulting in a uniform application of water and nutrients directly to the root zone of each plant throughout the field.

##### *4.1.2.2 techniques for capturing rainwater*

A rainwater harvesting technique is understood as the practice (work or technical procedure) capable of, individually or in combination with others, increasing the availability of water on the farm for domestic, animal or vegetable use. In general, these are improved techniques for soil and crop management and the construction of hydraulic works that enable rainwater to be captured, diverted, conveyed, stored and/or distributed.

These techniques can be grouped into large rainwater harvesting modalities, such as micro-harvesting, which uses the hydrological properties of a sloping, smooth, slightly permeable area without vegetation to generate surface runoff, and those of another contiguous area downstream, with furrows, curbs, ridges, ridges or pits, to capture the runoff and supply the soil and the crops planted there; Macro-capture, on the other hand, consists of capturing surface runoff generated in larger areas, located adjacent to the crop (internal macro-capture) or away from the crop area (external macro-capture), to infiltrate it into the crop area and be used by the plants. It is also possible to collect rainwater by diverting it from springs and watercourses through intakes, which can be used for irrigation, drinking water and, depending on the quality, for human consumption; On the other hand, the most commonly used technique for domestic water harvesting is the harvesting of water from roofs and other impermeable structures, which consists of capturing the runoff produced on impermeable or not very permeable surfaces, such as roofs of houses and stables; depending on the area, it is also possible to capture groundwater through drilling or atmospheric water capture through fog collectors.<sup>cxix</sup>

Within the Balsas river basin area, the “Agua para siempre” project is being carried out with the objective of promoting the sustainable development of marginalized populations through the regeneration of their watersheds. The project employs soil retention, vegetation restoration and conservation techniques for the optimal use of water.

The process consists of building stone terraces in the upper parts of the watershed, reinforced with living barriers, to recover soils and infiltrate rainwater. In the riverbeds, gabion dams are built to retain stones, gravel and sand carried by the current, reducing erosion. The water is filtered as it passes through these banks of materials, flowing into small storage dams. In addition, digesters are built in the villages to collect sewage and treat it, without the need for expensive drainage systems or treatment plants<sup>cxii</sup>.

In the municipality of Tehuacan in the state of Puebla is the water museum in the Mesoamerican center of water and agriculture, part of the water for all project, which seeks to raise awareness among the inhabitants about the use of water, along with the water museum presents a representation of the different technologies used for the optimization of rational water management, including terraces used for water harvesting and irrigation of amaranth trees<sup>cxiii</sup>.

The National Program for Rainwater Harvesting and Ecotechnologies in Rural Areas (PROCAPTAR) arises from the need to provide water to the rural population of Mexico, where there are several technical and economic difficulties to be supplied by "traditional" means, being rainwater harvesting a viable alternative supply. PROCAPTAR's target population is located in rural areas of Mexico, which are under conditions of High and Very High Marginalization, as well as those with annual accumulated rainfall equal to or greater than 1,500 mm. The support of the program is up to 100% for the installation of a rainwater harvesting system for the supply of drinking water at the family level per household, to supply at least 50 liters per person per day, 365 days a year<sup>cxiv</sup>.

## 4.2 Inclusive value chain improvements at community level

The objective here is to support Agrarian Communities that own natural forests to implement actions that enable them to strengthen their forest governance, including their social, technical, and



cultural capacities to manage, utilize and market their forest resources in a sustainable way. Activities will include elements to make traditional sustainable forest management better adapted to climate change and promote bigger inclusion and empowerment of the most vulnerable, women and youth in production processes as well as inclusive, fair trade and certified value chains.

#### 4.2.1 Non-timber forest products

Financial and technical support will be provided specifically to trigger entrepreneurship and projects designed, implemented, and led by groups of women and youth. This specific funding window of the PADFS will support women-managed productive projects and enterprises with the objective to support the empowerment of women within forest based productive processes and strengthen their voice and decision making within their communities. These projects may involve any step within the forest production chain, as well as any product and service development based on the sustainable use of forests and forest landscapes. Some examples already observed in the Balsas Basin are the use of pine woods, pine resin, olinalá essence (*Bursera linaloe*), oak charcoal, palm to produce handicrafts (*Brahea dulcis*), a diversity of fruits, aromatic plants, and medicinal herbs (including guachalalate, damiana, orégano) among others. Some groups of women in the Project Region have developed nurseries to produce seedlings for forest and fruit trees, as well as non-timber forest plants like native agaves: the project will search to replicate and scale-up these initiatives, especially in the context of the need for seeds and seedlings with a wider genetic diversity and resilience for climate adapted silviculture, or to support landscape restoration terraces (agave and tree fringes).

##### 4.2.1.1 Linaloe essential extraction

Current consumption trends suggest that demand for essential oil from linaloe is growing again<sup>2</sup>. Essential oil of linaloe is mainly exported to the USA and Europe for the perfume industry<sup>2</sup>. Various studies suggest two entry points to support the development of the linaloe value-chain and provide additional opportunities for producers:

- On one hand it is necessary to improve the distillation process, the quality and the durability of the oil produced from the fruits as craft producers expressed concerns regarding the quality of the oil produced from the fruits<sup>6</sup>;
- Ways should be found to implement a certification that recognizes the origins of the product. Developing nomenclature and even describing organic origin can also contribute to improving commercializing the oil.
- Seizing the opportunities needs producers get access to mainstream of chain of value. Projects observed at field work in Guerrero suggest a worrying disconnection with medium or wholesale buyers.

Due to previous intensive over-exploitation, currently, it is not possible to consider a sustainable production of linaloe oil coming from the wood due to the limited availability of the population and lack of large-size trees. Overgrazing limits natural regeneration resulting in low numbers of individuals younger than 15 years.

A high portion of the fruits do not have a seed well developed for reproduction<sup>cxv</sup>. Despite scientific evidence on the feasibility of vegetative propagation<sup>cxvi</sup> systemic reforestation programs have not been implemented. Field work carried out in Guerrero for Balsas Project suggests that peasants are not conscious enough about declining populations of linaloe. An information campaign and strategy

for recovering and maintenance of populations seems necessary, including with new productive agroforest models.

The Atenango del Río ejido, located in the state of Guerrero, has a management program for the harvesting of lináloe fruit (*Bursera linanoe*) and cuachalalate bark (*Amphipterygium adstringens*) on 433 hectares of the 4981.17 hectares of the ejido.

Among the activities carried out to ensure sustainable harvesting, the following stand out:

- The establishment of a nursery owned by the ejido to replace the trees that have dried out and establish another forest mass that will later be incorporated into forest management.
- Fencing of the induced vegetation of *Bursera linanoe*, to prevent them from being consumed by wild animals, who find the fruit appetizing because of its smell and taste.
- Sanitation pruning, mainly of the linanoe trees, to avoid the death of the trees, keeping them strong, healthy, and vigorous for fruit production.
- Rehabilitation of the firebreak to limit possible forest fires.
- Promotion and marketing of linaloe essence in 5, 20, and 1000 ml. presentations, and some derivatives at the annual Food Service exposition.

This ejido has received support from CONAFOR for the program of payment for environmental services, later for the use of linaloe fruit (*Bursera linanoe*) and guachalalate bark (*Amphipterygium adstringens*) management, as well as its corresponding Environmental Impact Statement. Subsequently, later the ejido received a resource for the construction of an industrial plant, equipment and inputs for the transformation process of the linaloe fruit.

For the year 2020 the ejido benefited from the Best practices of social organization program, with the objective of promote the development of the ejido based on a good organization and sustainable use of its natural resources, in a process that allows identifying, disseminating and promoting good practices. Several workshops were held to develop technical capabilities and management skills, mainly for the members of the community forestry enterprise, as they were taught to design new products and by-products handmade from linaloe essence, they made aromatic candles, mosquito repellent, aromatizes, multipurpose cleaner, candles, hair gel and legia-based soap, glycerin-based soap, they also received theory on accounting and electronic invoicing, analysis and determination of production costs, import and export procedures.

#### 4.2.1.2 Palm Tree Arts and Crafts

Women entrepreneurs have a great diversity of enterprises related mostly to non-timber forest products. Some of the most prominent consist of arts and crafts. For example, the production of a hat produced from palm tree leaves (*Brahea dulcis*) potentially generates a 12% IRRf while also provides a job alternative for women in the CA (project team calculations).

Hita Ñuú ("Palm Flower"), is a company formed entirely by women from the Tehuacan Cuicatlan Valley region, Puebla, from the communities of San Pedro and San Pablo Netitlan, Caltepec and San Luis Atolotitlan, where there is an ancestral cultural capital of palm weaving (*Brahea dulcis*)<sup>cxvii</sup>.

Adhering to the Union of Palm Artisans of the Biosphere Reserve of Tehuacan Cuicatlan A.C. these artisans decided to adhere to a legal figure that allows them to access government resources focused on investment, as well as improve their marketing.

Since 2015 the Civil Association, through its legal representative, has overseen locating and placing in a specific market the handicrafts that are made in these communities. It should be noted that the Union of Artisans of the Region of Tehuacan - Cuicatlan A.C. was integrated at the time by 11 groups of the 9 localities. Each locality specializes in specific crafts: bags, jewelry, tenates, petates, basketry, hats, and miniature figures. This means that the crafts that are marketed are diverse and with different difficulties. Today the association has a base of products that are sought after more frequently by regular buyers and wholesalers, the latter contacted more easily thanks to the support of CONAFOR, which provided the artisans with the capacity to take large orders and issue tax receipts requested by the buyers themselves.

Hita Ñuú S.P.R. de R.L. currently employs more than 40 craftswomen in the Tehuacán - Cuicatlán region, so the promotion of the Palma handicraft project will set the standard for employment generation in the region, as well as the generation of new projects focused on the sustainable use of non-timber forest resources and new productive projects.

#### *4.2.1.3 Pine resin*

Pine resin is a non-timber forest product that is obtained from the exudation of some pine species. Pine resin can be then distilled into two products: turpentine and rosin. in the present, this process is mainly produced at family level by men, with average age above 50 years old and limited level of education<sup>cxviii</sup>.

From the environmental point of view, the conservation of pine forest is key for the services they provide and offers interesting opportunities in terms of mitigation of climate change:

- it allows for a reduction of the pressure on the vegetation, including forest fires resulting from agricultural activities and illegal logging<sup>cxix</sup>.
- it contributes to the conservation and restoration of the fauna and flora of the region<sup>cxx</sup>.
- pine forests hold a significant potential in terms of CO2 sequestration: carbon stored in the aerial biomass, underground biomass and in the soils is comprised between 30-32 tonnes/ha, 6-7 tonnes per/ha and 80-61 tonnes/ha respectively<sup>cxxi</sup>.
- in addition, it contributes to prevent erosion of the soils and helps with the recharge of the aquifers since the pine forest foster rainwater infiltration subsoil<sup>cxxii</sup>.

In terms of efficiency, one person can make approximately 1000 pine-tappings which correspond to approximately 600 trees. Each hole produces 4-5 kg of resin per year<sup>cxxiii</sup>. Rosin and turpentine are obtained by the distillation of pine resin at 70 percent and 14 percent respectively<sup>cxxiv</sup>. Taking into consideration pine resin production for 2017, this would lead to an estimated annual production volume of 17'500 tonnes of rosin and 3'500 tonnes of turpentine. The country's industrial plant had, in 2015, an installed capacity of 65'000 tonnes per year and its utilization rate was around 25-30 percent.

In Michoacán in 2014 there were 17 companies involved in the distillation of pine resin; 13 of them are private companies while the rest are social enterprises. One of the community forestry

enterprises (CFE) in Michoacán that stands out because it has been able to take advantage of existing support to improve the infrastructure for resin processing is the San Juan Xoconusco CFE<sup>cxv</sup>, located in the municipality of Villa de Allende within the zone of influence of the Monarch Butterfly Nature Reserve. WWF and the National Commission for Natural Protected Areas (Conanp) consider the forests of San Juan Xoconusco to be the best preserved in the NPA despite having been continuously resisted for more than 30 years. This is an indicator that there is good work in maintenance and protection, as well as silviculture for resin extraction. The company has managed to diversify its activities to the transformation link, which is rare in the reserve's forestry community. Its members are optimistic and think that they will be better off in the medium term because they have been able to visit and compare with other CFE models in the states of Durango and Chihuahua.

According to field data collected during a recent IFAD/FAO mission, sales price of pine resin is comprised between USD 0.7-2/kg. In terms of commercialization, about 80% of the production is used domestically while the rest is exported, mainly to the USA.

The ejido La Cebadilla and annexes Saltillo and Animas, located in the municipality of Ario in Michoacán, is another example of ejidos benefiting from CONAFOR for the harvesting of non-timber forest resources, in this case resin. It is made up of 22 ejidatarios and covers an area of 755 hectares.

In 2019 the ejido participated in the National Forestry Commission's call for proposals in Silviculture supply, transformation, and commercialization, in which it was benefited to make the investment to build its pine resin distillation plant to obtain pitch and turpentine as initial products. This investment opens the opportunity to participate in the pine resin value chain, since its derivatives are used in the production of more than 300 products for daily human consumption. This plant will have the capacity to process 7.00 tons per eight-hour shift, will generate 10 permanent jobs, and will strengthen 80 families that depend on pine resin production.

At the same time, the board of directors took on the task of selecting the plant's operating personnel to receive training in each of the production, maintenance, and equipment operation processes. The suppliers of the drinking water treatment and electrical systems also trained the personnel to ensure the proper operation of the equipment.

#### 4.2.2 Timber processing

Agrarian Communities in the Project Area frequently depend on the use and commercialization of forestry products to sustain their livelihoods. While selling stumpage trees might be easy, it prevents more sophisticated products, and better prices. This very often is the cause for overexploitation and forest degradation, putting vulnerable rural households and forest ecosystems in even greater peril and perpetuating the poverty-resources degradation vicious cycle. To overcome market access burdens, financial incentives and technical assistance will be provided to Agrarian Communities and producer organizations to undertake strategic planning, organization, value chain development and marketing for sustainably harvested timber forest products. Supply, processing and marketing and certification of forest products will also be supported with the objective to access more sophisticated, better paying markets for forest products with a low carbon footprint and socially responsible, fair traded production process.

In the state of Michoacán, the San Juan Xoconusco CFE stands out for having an industrial infrastructure with a sawmill with a daily processing capacity of 50 m<sup>3</sup> logs, which was acquired through a donation from the World Wildlife Fund for Nature<sup>CXXVI</sup>, under these circumstances this community is a candidate to integrate and strengthen the transformation link.

The sustainable forest management model (SFM) was formulated based on an average logging permit data for a winch crane purchase business model provided by CONAFOR. To these costs were added the costs of equipment and technical services for carrying out a management and harvesting plan as would correspond to an AC starting its forestry production. According to what is projected in this business model, an AC could have an IRRf of 10% for developing this activity with a winch crane, making it interesting for potential project participants.

The ejido La Cebadilla and annexes Saltillo and Animas, previously mentioned for its resin harvesting, has also received support for timber harvesting and processing. This ejido has a cutting cycle of *Pinus* and *Quercus*. On a regular basis, the ejido sells its standing timber, exercising the fourth year of its FMP.

The agrarian nucleus was benefited with an investment for the supply and industrialization of timber forest, which aims to install a roundwood storage center to ensure the supply throughout the year, the purpose is firstly to generate added value by having the timber mill available, secondly, to generate additional income to the inhabitants of the community for the cost of felling, cutting and extraction, it would also be the second important economic spill for the ejido. The development of the project offers profits beyond selling the available volume of standing trees, currently the price is around \$1100.00 per cubic meter. The additional cost of establishing the collection center implies generating profits and permanent sources of employment and an additional profit per cubic meter of round wood available in the seasons when raw material is scarcer, estimating a sale per cubic meter of \$1500.00 free on board the concentration yard.

In addition, through the MFCCV activity. Integral productive projects for women generate productive alternatives to increase the number of women in formal employment and ensure the availability of raw materials accompanied by endemic species such as *Pinus oocarpa*. The project will begin with the production of 120,000 pine plants in the first year, with the objective of recovering and maintaining the forest cover of 30 hectares in the ejido, in areas affected by pine bark stripping. The aim is to ensure the induced establishment of native species, increasing the probability of establishment, growth, and development. This activity will bring an economic benefit of \$127,584.00 pesos for the first year of production.

Work will be carried out on the maintenance of forest roads to generate a safe way to extract forest products and forest management, extend the useful life of the road, reduce impacts to the soil, allow the safe transit of machinery and loaded trucks, protect water quality before, during and after harvesting, and improve local connectivity.

#### *4.2.2.1. PRONAFOR program to strengthen the forestry industry and value chain*

La Comisión Nacional Forestal brinda diferentes apoyos para fortalecer la industria forestal y la cadena de valores, dentro de dichos apoyos se encuentra el programa de Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable para el Bienestar, en el cual destaca el componente de Gestión forestal sustentable para el desarrollo social e integración de cadenas de valor. El recurso de dicho componente se puede emplear para la adquisición de equipo y maquinaria tanto para agregar valor a los productos forestales hasta la obtención de productos terminados como para la industrialización de subproductos del aprovechamiento y los procesos industriales forestales; el desarrollo de proyectos para el aprovechamiento integral de las materias primas forestales, fletes y traslados de los productos, y la construcción de infraestructura como naves industriales para la instalación y operación de maquinaria y equipo para la transformación de las materias primas y productos forestales<sup>cxxvii</sup>.

Another relevant program of CONAFOR is the National Forestry Program (PRONAFOR), whose main objective is to improve the capacities of forestry companies through the strengthening of organizational, administrative, and financial skills, allowing their managers or representatives to have a better preparation and business vision<sup>cxxviii</sup>. A forestry company is defined as an organization dedicated to activities or the pursuit of economic purposes to meet the needs of the forest products market, while ensuring the continuity of the commercial structure and its investments.

PRONAFOR provides support in the diagnosis and participatory planning of stakeholders during the incubation and integration stage, especially in the preparation of feasibility studies, the establishment of the forest enterprise and the development of the business plan, considering technical, economic, environmental, and social criteria.

Through PRONAFOR, the participation of forestry companies in fairs and exhibitions is facilitated, promoting their skills and experiences in business meetings, as well as support for business accompaniment and the execution of the business plan aimed at improving transformation and modernization processes in the timber forestry industry.

## 5 Project relevant institutional setting

### 5.1 Policies

#### 5.1.1 National Climate Policies and Strategies

Mexico is a signatory of the UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Kyoto Protocol, and, as an active member of the ongoing UN climate negotiations, it has implemented national strategies for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Mexico's key strategies include the carbon tax, programs promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency, and deforestation control strategies (Octaviano et al., 2015). It has presented six National Communications with respective greenhouse gases inventories to the UNFCCC.

With the Climate Change Law (Gobierno de México, 2012), Mexico aimed at a legal framework that coordinates and systemizes public policies, plans, and programs with their actions to mitigate the effects of climate change and adaptation (CEDRSSA, 2020b). In its National Communications to the UNFCCC (INECC, 2022), Mexico sets increased ambition with new greenhouse gas mitigation and

reaffirms its commitments to adapt to climate change. The strategy proposes concrete adaptation and mitigation measures for all sectors. Climate change strategies and action plans have also been developed at the subnational level for some Mexican States.

Currently, there is a National Strategy on climate change (SEMARNAT-INECC, 2016) that is a guide instrument of national policy in the medium and long term to face the effects of climate change and move towards a competitive, sustainable, and low carbon emission economy, according to the updated Nationally Determined Contribution – NDC (Gobierno de México, 2022).

Mexico will continue to implement several national strategies to lower their emissions, such as its National Strategy to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (ENAREDD+), which reaffirms its commitment to achieve a net zero deforestation rate target; a National Blue Carbon Strategy, in which they will work to protect mangroves, seagrasses and national marshes, an important carbon reservoir that is currently threatened by unsustainable economic activities.

#### 5.1.2 Mexico's National Determined Contributions

Mexico was the first developing country to define its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). It was updated in December 2020 in order to align with the Paris Agreements as well as its General Law on Climate Change. The updated NDC has two main components: i) mitigation efforts with established unconditional and conditional commitments; and ii) adaptation efforts that address the country's vulnerability to climate change through 5 thematic axes and 27 lines of action.

The mitigation component considers unconditional contributions, which will be implemented with the country's resources, and conditional contributions, which require the support of financial, technical, and technological instruments and capacity-building, which will accelerate the implementation of mitigation actions across the country.

The Nationally Determined Contribution for mitigation establishes the following goals:

- Mexico increases its greenhouse gas reduction target from 22% to 35% in 2030, with respect to its baseline, with national resources that will contribute at least 30% and 5% with international cooperation and financing planned for clean energy.
- Black carbon emissions reduction target of 51% unconditionally, and 70% conditionally in 2030.

The baseline scenario projected to 2030, without mitigation policy intervention, was quantified at 991 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e as a reference point for 2030. The 35% emission reduction by 2030 implies 347 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e reduced in that year, while compliance with conditional commitments amounts to 397 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e. The implementation period of the NDC is from 2020 to 2030, and considers policies implemented as of 2013, following the publication of Mexico's General Law on Climate Change.

Mexico's mitigation goals and its greater ambition entail actions throughout the national economy: energy, transportation, waste management, residential and commercial sector, land use, land-use change and forestry; also in industry, agriculture and livestock, and in the oil and gas sector.

Nature-based solutions are at the core of compliance with NDC mitigation measures. Mexico will increase its actions and the prioritization of resources for the conservation of its ecosystems, and for the development of programs based on a solidarity and sustainable economy.

The LGCC (General Law on Climate Change) has prioritized the mitigation of greenhouse gases and short-lived climate pollutants from the transportation sector by accelerating efforts, in coordination with the private sector and the country's cities, for electric mobility. cities in the country, for electric mobility.

In order to comply with the climate change policy, the Ministry of Energy contributes with the support of actions to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and compounds, through the National Electric System Development Program and the CFE Business Plan.

The adaptation component adaptation will be achieved by taking integrated actions to reduce the vulnerability of the population and ecosystems to climate change and initiate a process of adaptation. It consists of five axes, and 27 lines of action focused on implementation. Those action lines contribute to fulfilling strategic issues related to the sustainable development goals – SDG. The five axes and the lines of their actions related to the project are described below:

Axis A: Prevention and attention to negative impacts on the human population and in the territory. This axis is composed of seven lines of action to address the gaps in social inequality. It aims to reduce the impacts of climate change by raising awareness among the population, providing access to information, and developing tools for decision-making. This axis considers a preventive, long-term approach. Their action lines follow:

A1. Implement actions in 50% of municipalities identified as vulnerable according to the National Vulnerability Atlas and the Special Climate Change Program 2020 - 2024, prioritizing those with the greatest social inequalities.

A2. Implement comprehensive adaptation strategies that strengthen resilience in human settlements.

A3. Strengthen early warning systems and protocols for prevention and action against hydro-meteorological and climatic hazards in different natural and human systems at all three levels of Government.

A4. Incorporate climate change adaptation criteria in planning instruments, territorial and disaster risk management in all sectors and orders of government.

A5. Strengthen financial instruments for disaster and risk management and attention through the integration of climate change adaptation criteria.

A6. Implementing strategies to reduce health impacts related to diseases exacerbated by climate change.

A7. Identify and address forced displacement of people due to the negative impacts of climate change.

Axis B: Resilient productive systems and food security. It proposes five action lines related to sustainable production systems and resilient agricultural practices that contribute to the maintenance of ecosystems and strengthen the countries' adaptive capacity.

B1. Promote sustainable production and consumption practices, conservation of genetic resources and the recovery of biocultural landscapes.



B2. Incorporate climate change risk into value chains and investment plans of productive sectors

B3. To contribute to the prevention and management of pests and diseases in domestic animal species and vegetable crops aggravated by climate change.

B4. Strengthen environmental policy instruments and implement actions to ensure the protection of native crops relevant to agriculture and food security from the potential impacts of climate change.

B5. Promote financing mechanisms that address the negative impacts of climate change on the primary productive sector.

Axis C: Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Axis C integrates crucial issues for the country based on the conservation and restoration of blue carbon ecosystems, seas and oceans, forests, and key species. It also integrates actions to strengthen the management of Natural Protected Areas and increase their connectivity.

C1. Reach a zero-net deforestation rate by 2030.

C2. Strengthen environmental policy instruments and implement actions to conserve and restore continental ecosystems, increase their ecological connectivity, and promote their resilience.

C3. Strengthen instruments and implement actions for the conservation of biodiversity and the restoration of marine, coastal and freshwater ecosystems, as well as to increase and permanence of carbon reservoirs, emphasizing blue carbon.

C4. Promote actions to prevent the establishment, control and eradication of invasive species, diseases and pests, whose impacts are exacerbated by the effects of climate change.

C5. Design and implement actions that contribute to control desertification and foster soil conservation.

C6. Strengthen environmental policy instruments and implement actions to conserve and restore insular systems and increase their resilience.

C7. Implement actions for the conservation and restoration of the seas and oceans to enhance their resilience in the face of climate change

Axis D: Integrated management of water resources with a climate change approach. It proposes four action lines to promote the integrated management of water resources and the improvement in the provision of services focusing on the most vulnerable communities.

D1. Implement actions towards the sustainable use of water in all of its different consumptive uses with a focus on climate change.

D2. Promote hydrological environmental services, through the conservation, protection, and restoration of watersheds with special attention to nature-based solutions.

D3. Ensure the quantity and quality of water in human settlements with more than 500,000 inhabitants and increase the treatment of industrial and urban wastewater.

D4. Guarantee access to water –in quantity and quality– for human use and consumption.

Axis E: Protection of strategic infrastructure and tangible cultural heritage. The four action lines of Axis E promote that the planning, design, construction, maintenance, and operation of infrastructure review focused on strengthening its resistance to ensure the continuity of the provision of services.

E1. Increase the structural and functional security of current and future strategic infrastructure against events associated with climate change.

E2. Incorporate climate change adaptation and integrated disaster and risk management criteria in strategic infrastructure investment projects.

E3. Protect, restore, and conserve tangible cultural heritage from the impacts of climate change

E4. Generate and strengthen public financing instruments and promote private investment for infrastructure and cultural heritage projects that incorporate adaptation criteria.

The following is the alignment of the Basin Approach for Livelihood Sustainability through Adaptation Strategies, Mexico BALSAS project, with the Nationally Determined Contributions (Version 2022):

**Table 32. Axis A: Preventing and addressing negative impacts on the human population and the territory**

Main Lines of Action NDC 2022	BALSAS Project Results	Activities	Main Actions
	Component 1: Government programs and community development plans integrate climate change criteria for attribution of support		

<p><b>A1.</b> Implement actions in 50% of the municipalities identified as vulnerable in accordance with the National Atlas of Vulnerability to Climate Change and the Special Climate Change Programme 2020-2024, prioritising those with the greatest social backwardness.</p>	<p><b>Output 1.1</b> Mechanisms for intersectoral coordination are strengthened to increase the technical and organizational capacities of small producers and facilitate synergies with the different levels of government and private initiative</p>	<p>Activity 1.1.1. Creation of Forest Management Units (FMU) with integrated territorial and watershed development actions, allowing the participation of agrarian and indigenous communities, and other local actors.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2. Agree on priority areas at the sub and micro-basin level</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 Communication and awareness raising campaign to disseminate calls for proposals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Selection criteria for allocating PADFS support that prioritize the population with the greatest social backwardness.</li> <li>● Zoning plan for intervention in priority regions of the Basin.</li> <li>● Campaigns in priority micro-basin communities to submit proposals for funding to the PADFS.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>A2.</b> Implement comprehensive adaptation strategies that strengthen resilience in human settlements.</p>	<p><b>Output 1.2</b> Participatory multiannual investment plans within prioritized basins, sub-basins and ethnic territories integrating mitigation instruments and adaptation to climate change</p> <p><b>Output 1.3:</b> Strengthened capacities of local actors for climate change adaptation, resilience and inclusiveness</p>	<p>Activity 1.1.3. Strengthen multi sectoral coordination structures, operation rules and mechanisms for co-investment within the basins</p> <p>Activity 1.3.1: Capacity development programs for extension workers, local facilitators, and “brigades”.</p> <p>Activity 1.3.3: Strengthening CONAFORs’ Promotorias Forestales.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Community planning for development, with spatial planning and a climate change adaptation approach.</li> <li>●Support to implement sub-projects that increase climate resilience over multi-year periods.</li> <li>●Training programs for extensionists and local facilitators, with specific curricula for the socio-economic and ecological conditions of the Balsas Basin.</li> <li>● Knowledge exchange with other producers in the Basin</li> <li>●Strengthen the structure of technical personnel in the Promotorías Forestales located in the Balsas Basin.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Component 3: The producers, inhabitants and authorities of the Balsas Basin have timely and relevant climate information for climate risk management, disaster prevention and knowledge management</b></p>		



<p><b>A4.</b> Incorporate climate change adaptation criteria in planning, territorial and disaster risk management instruments in all sectors and levels of government.</p>	<p><b>Output 1.2</b> Participatory multiannual investment plans within prioritized basins, sub-basins and ethnic territories integrating mitigation instruments and adaptation to climate change</p>	<p>Activity 1.1.4 Strengthen and operationalize criteria for adaptation to climate change in institutional program procedures</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 Formulation of climate smart multi-annual investment plans based on micro-basin zoning plans and validated through FPIC</p> <p>Activity 3.1.4 Strengthen CONAFOR's social and environmental safeguards management system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operating rules for support programs that incorporate environmental criteria.</li> <li>• Priority in granting support to micro-basins with the highest environmental risk.</li> <li>• Capacity building of the Promotorías Forestales and training of local facilitators.</li> <li>• Implementation of the project Gender Action Plan and the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework IPPF</li> </ul>
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**Table 33. Axis B. Resilient Production System and food security**

Main Lines of Action NDC 2022	BALSAS Project Results	Sub-components (project structure)	Main Actions
	<p><b>Component 2: Forest landscapes are sustainably managed and better adapted to climate change for the provision of environmental services and increased livelihood resilience</b></p>		

<p><b>B1.</b> Promote sustainable production and consumption practices, the conservation of genetic resources and the recovery of biocultural landscapes</p>	<p><b>Outcomes</b> Ecosystems increase their resilience capacity.</p> <p><b>Output:</b> Inclusive and climate-resilient production systems and value chains are adopted by the most vulnerable people.</p>	<p>Activity 2.1.1 Conservation, restoration and sustainable management of forest ecosystems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Adaptive forestry, both timber and non-timber.</li> <li>● Practices that increase water availability and reduce risks of crop loss and flooding.</li> <li>● Adoption of production models that increase water availability and reduce risks of crop loss and flooding.</li> <li>● Adaptive agro-forestry (AFS).</li> <li>● Adaptive agro-silvopastoral systems and regenerative livestock farming.</li> <li>● Productive investments for backyard/family food systems and access to water.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>B2.</b> Incorporate climate change risk into value chains and investment plans of productive sectors.</p>	<p><b>Output 2.3:</b> Participation of Agrarian Communities and Productor Organizations in value chains of forest and agroforestry products is strengthened and their livelihood resilience improved</p>	<p>Activity 2.3.1 Sustainable Forest Management adapted to climate change, inclusion, and access to markets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Manage forests sustainably adapted to climate change (MFCCV.1):_Payments for technical support from CONAFOR's accredited technical assistance service providers, formulate or improve forest management plans, acquire tools and inputs</li> <li>● Identification of the most promising forestry value chains.</li> <li>● Sustainable use and added value to timber (MFCCV.2)</li> <li>● Sustainable use and added value to non-timber forest products. (MFCCV.3)</li> <li>● Support women and youth in benefitting from forest-based value chains (MFCCV.4)</li> <li>● Capacity building for local producers in sustainable forest management adapted to climate change (MFCCV.6), including courses within the Agrarian Communities, exchanges of experiences between Agrarian Communities and forest practitioners and groups of women to share best practices and experiences, as well as scholarships.</li> </ul>
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<b>B3.</b> Contribute to the prevention and management of pests and diseases in domesticated animal species and plant crops facilitated and exacerbated by climate change.		Activity 1.3.2: Support and creation of forest protection brigades and climate change resilience facilitators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Creation and strengthening of existing local forest protection brigades (forest fires, pests and diseases)</li> <li>● Incorporation of women, youth, and indigenous people as local facilitators.</li> </ul>
<b>B4.</b> Strengthen environmental policy instruments and implement actions to ensure protection from potential climate change impacts of native crops relevant to agriculture and food security.		Activity 2.3.2 Support households to improve food security and nutrition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Traditional <i>milpa</i> (maize/beans) and <i>traspatio</i> orchards are transformed to diversified milpa with trees, improved irrigation and water solution for improved food quality and nutrition</li> <li>● Productive investments for backyard/family food systems and access to water.</li> <li>● Rescue of native and traditionally-used plants in the Basin</li> </ul>
<b>B5.</b> Promote financing mechanisms that mitigate the negative impacts of climate change for the primary sector.		Activity 2.3.1 Sustainable Forest Management adapted to climate change, inclusion, and access to markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Technical support to prepare investment projects to be financed by government support programmes.</li> <li>● Facilitation of access to credit through partnerships with national banks for rural development (FIRA and FND)</li> </ul>

**Table 34. Axis C. Conservation, Restoration and sustainable use of Biodiversity and ecosystem services**

Main Lines of Action NDC 2022	BALSAS Project Results	Sub-components (project structure)	Main Actions
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	<b>Component 2: Forest landscapes are sustainably managed and better adapted to climate change for the provision of environmental services and increased livelihood resilience</b>		
<b>C2.</b> Strengthen environmental policy instruments and implement actions to conserve and restore inland ecosystems, increase their ecological connectivity and promote their resilience.	<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> Agrarian communities conserve, restore and sustainably use forest landscapes based on land-use plans through payment of environmental services (PES)</p> <p><b>Output 2.2</b> The productive systems of Agrarian Communities are strengthened and better adapted to climate change and variability</p>	<p>Activity 2.1.1 Payment of Environmental Services (PES)</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1 Climate Smart Forest Landscape Restoration of Micro-watersheds and Strategic Areas</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2 Commercial Forest and Agroforestry Plantations Adapted to Climate Change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Payment for environmental services (PES) with innovative schemes (conserved/restored areas and other management modalities).</li> <li>• Restoration of the most degraded micro-watersheds.</li> <li>• Restoration and adaptive reforestation (native species).</li> <li>• Establish climate resilient agroforestry system</li> <li>• Establish agave – forest water / soil retention terraces</li> <li>• Establish forest water/soil retention terraces</li> <li>• Establish climate adapted planted forests</li> <li>• Establish climate-smart silvopastoral systems</li> <li>• Adaptive forestry for timber and non-timber products.</li> <li>• Rules of operation of support programmes that incorporate environmental criteria.</li> </ul>

**Table 35. Axis D. Integrated water resources management with a climate change approach**

Main Lines of Action NDC 2022	BALSAS Project Results	Sub-components (project structure)	Main Actions
<p><b>D1.</b> Implement actions for the sustainable use of water in all its different uses with a focus on climate change.</p> <p><b>D4.</b> Guarantee access to water in quantity and quality for human use and consumption, in the face of climate change conditions.</p>	<p><b>Output 2.2</b> The productive systems of Agrarian Communities are strengthened and better adapted to climate change and variability</p>	<p>Activity 2.3.2 Support households to improve food security and nutrition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Promotion of support offered by CONAGUA through the PROAGUA program, to supply water to households.</li> <li>● Specific technical assistance provided to support the participatory design and implementation of water harvesting and storage solutions: collector roofs, collector tanks, reservoirs.</li> <li>● Productive investments for backyard/family food systems and access to water</li> </ul>

<p><b>D2.</b> Promote hydrological environmental services, through conservation, protection and restoration in watersheds with a focus on Nature-based solutions.</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> Agrarian communities conserve, restore and sustainably use forest landscapes based on land-use plans through payment of environmental services (PES)</p>	<p>Activity 2.2.1 Climate Smart Forest Landscape Restoration of Micro-watersheds and Strategic Areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted actions in micro-watersheds prioritised for their importance in restoring environmental services.</li> <li>• Payment for environmental services (PES) with innovative schemes (mitigation/adaptation, water catchment).</li> <li>• Restoration of the most degraded micro-watersheds.</li> <li>• Construction of soil and water conservation works as part of forest landscape restoration works: curbs, gabion walls (RFM).</li> <li>• Sustainable agriculture practices that increase water availability and reduce the risk of flooding.</li> </ul>
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### 5.1.3 Mexico's National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation 2017-2030 ENAREDD+

The Balsas project will support the implementation of Mexico's National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation 2017-2030 (*Estrategia Nacional de Reducción de Emisiones por Deforestación y Degradación Forestal/ENAREDD+*). This strategy aims to achieve the following milestones by 2030:

- Achieve 0% net deforestation rate by 2030.
- Significant reduction in the national rate of forest degradation compared to the baseline.
- Achieve an increase in sustainably managed forest area, natural and induced regeneration and forest conservation, with a consequent increase in carbon stocks.

- Maintain or improve the provision of environmental services of the territory by conserving biodiversity
- The continued development of the social and economic capital of rural communities.
- Increase the use of best practices of sustainable production at the rural landscape scale.

The Balsas Project will support the achievement of all the above mentioned six milestones of the ENAREDD+. Furthermore, the Project will implement most of the activities of the seven components and corresponding lines of action of the ENAREDD+ in the Project Area, as shown in the table 36 below

Table 36: Components, lines of action and activities of the ENAREDD+ that the Balsas Project will implement in the Project Area

<p><b>COMPONENT 1: PUBLIC POLICIES AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK</b></p> <p><u>Specific objective:</u> Achieve mainstreaming, coordination, coherence and integrated operation of public programmes and policies that are favourable to REDD+, that generate co-benefits and that are adaptable to the social and environmental contexts of the different forest landscapes in rural areas.</p>
<p>1. Articulate and improve policies, instruments and regulations linked to REDD+ implementation.</p>
<p>1.1. Strengthen and improve the general regulatory framework, especially the instruments and programmes linked to Sustainable Rural Development and Climate Change, which stimulate and reward Sustainable Forest Management, as well as those that encourage productive and value-added chains and networks in rural areas, with emphasis on indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples and communities and local communities, recognising and respecting their rights and forms of internal organisation.</p>
<p>1.2. Adjust the budget of sector programmes linked to REDD+ implementation to improve investment in forestry activities in rural landscapes, in line with the objectives of the forest legislation, and promoting the well-being of owners, holders and forest dwellers, especially women and youth.</p>
<p>1.3. Carry out regulatory improvement and administrative simplification of formalities and procedures linked to REDD+ implementation.</p>
<p>2. Adapt sectoral policies to take advantage of and consolidate spaces for coordination with a territorial approach.</p>

<p>2.1. Coordinate sectoral programmes for the convergence of policies in favour of integrated land management and the reduction of deforestation and degradation, as well as the conservation of forest carbon stocks, the increase of forest carbon stocks, sustainable forest management and the respect of social and environmental safeguards.</p>
<p>2.2. Promote the alignment of the rules of operation of programmes and subsidies between institutions to favour integrated territorial management, including accountability mechanisms between agencies and sectors, as well as the integration of social and environmental criteria that promote socio-economic wellbeing and the participation of specific groups.</p>
<p>2.3. Establish coordination schemes between institutions with an impact on rural areas, as well as interdisciplinary work spaces in coordination with civil society.</p>
<p>2.4. Strengthen components related to the participation of rural women, youth, older adults and specific groups in activities related to SFM and value chains or networks in indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples and communities and local communities.</p>
<p>3. Design and operate plans, programmes and public policies with a territorial and long-term approach that allows for sustainable territorial management.</p>
<p>3.3. Adopt a regional vision aimed at reducing deforestation and forest ecosystem degradation with a focus on sustainable rural development, to be incorporated into state and municipal development plans and state and federal climate change programmes, in accordance with the provisions of the LGCC.</p>
<p>3.4. Generate work programmes for priority regions that integrate a gender perspective and are carried out with the intervention of federal, state and municipal institutions, as well as civil society.</p>
<p>3.5. Promote the implementation, strengthening and coordination of land-use and environmental planning instruments at regional and community level, as elements for planning and decision-making.</p>
<p>3.6. Generate and implement specific measures with a landscape approach that take into account existing studies or diagnoses in the region and help to increase the resilience of forest ecosystems. These measures should contemplate that forest owners promote the regeneration and restoration of degraded areas with a territorial approach.</p>
<p>3.7 Implement programmes for the integrated management of risks and natural disasters such as damaging fires, pests and diseases, floods, extreme droughts and illegal logging, through the establishment and strengthening of inter-institutional coordination.</p>

3.8. Promote multiannual programming and budgeting within a coordination model that ensures the implementation of medium- and long-term action plans.

## **COMPONENT 2: FINANCING SCHEMES**

Specific objective: Design and establish flexible, diverse, gradual and efficient financing mechanisms that facilitate the implementation of REDD+ policies, programmes and actions that respond to the needs of owners, possessors and inhabitants of rural landscapes with forest activities. These mechanisms will also promote the long-term maintenance of the benefits of environmental and socio-economic goods and services.

1. Identify and manage financial alternatives that encourage greater investment for the development of REDD+ related activities within the framework of sustainable rural development.

1.2. Promote public, private and social investment in activities that reduce pressure on forest ecosystems through fiscal and economic instruments and incentives, new financing mechanisms that strengthen sustainable forest management, community value-added chains and networks, sustainable productive diversification and risk management and mitigation, with an emphasis on women, indigenous people, young people and older adults.

1.3. Invest in actions that generate greater added value to productive activities directly and indirectly associated with reducing deforestation and forest degradation

2. Promote international financing mechanisms for REDD+.

2.4. Identify and manage international finance applicable to REDD+ in Mexico, in accordance with national legislation and in line with the UNFCCC framework.

3. Design and/or adapt economic and financial instruments and incentives to manage funding resources for REDD+, including benefit-sharing schemes.

3.2. Develop rules of operation and guidelines for public programmes articulating the different sectors, with a territorial approach that promotes sustainable rural development and biodiversity conservation.

3.3. Design and implement regional, transparent and auditable incentives and financing mechanisms to promote rural economic activities that reduce pressure on forests and minimise incentives for deforestation and degradation, both within and outside the forest sector.

<p>3.4. Design and implement incentives in the rural landscape with forestry activities to support productive and conservation activities that generate greater social benefits, ensure gender equality and promote sustainable rural development, ensuring their accessibility and competitiveness.</p>
<p>4. Manage financing to improve institutional, community and forest land owner, holder and inhabitant capacities for REDD+ compatible activities.</p>
<p>4.1. Identify and manage international and national financing applicable to REDD+ in Mexico to foster the development of community capacity, different sectors and levels of government and other key REDD+ stakeholders for activities that reduce pressure on forests and promote integrated land management.</p>
<p>4.2. Develop and/or strengthen institutional schemes that promote financial advice and education to forest owners, holders and inhabitants on public and private financing options, including voluntary markets for carbon and environmental services.</p>
<p>5. Promote mechanisms to foster markets that support REDD+.</p>
<p>5.1. Create and strengthen instruments that promote and regulate the development of conservation projects and increase carbon stocks and the sustainable management of forest ecosystems, in accordance with the LGCC, LGDFS and LDRS.</p>
<p>5.2. Develop and strengthen technical and entrepreneurial capacities for forest land owners, holders and inhabitants to develop projects to increase forest carbon stocks, so that they are robust enough to participate in the market.</p>
<p>5.3. Design incentive schemes to encourage the development of carbon stock enhancement projects that can participate in the market.</p>
<p>5.4. Design and implement schemes and/or mechanisms to strengthen value chains of products (forestry, agriculture and livestock, among others) with positive impacts on the conservation of forest ecosystems.</p>
<p>5.5. Generate business models for forestry, agricultural and livestock products, among others, with positive impacts on the conservation of forest ecosystems, considering the wide variety of conditions present in the national territory, and that integrate public and private associative schemes, both nationally and internationally.</p>
<p>5.6. Incorporate the values (monetary and non-monetary) of ecosystems in decision-making to strengthen integrated land management by promoting other mechanisms such as compensation for the provision of environmental services.</p>



### COMPONENT 3: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Specific objective: Ensure institutional mechanisms and spaces with sufficient capacity among federal, state, municipal and local institutions for the design, implementation and effective coordination of REDD+ friendly public policies, plans and programmes, as appropriate to the distribution of competences.

1. Strengthen, promote and generate local governance conditions as a basis for the planning and operation of REDD+ actions.

1.1. Establish the necessary mechanisms to ensure the free, effective and informed participation of community authorities in the planning, implementation and evaluation of actions for integrated land management, as well as to guarantee compliance with REDD+ objectives and safeguards.

1.2. Promote the adoption of community agreements and rules, through their own local mechanisms, that ensure effective compliance with REDD+ objectives and safeguards.

1.3. Strengthen planning, community participation and territorial coordination structures, as well as promote other local governance schemes that entities and regions define according to their needs, culture and organizational levels, guaranteeing the participation of women, youth and indigenous peoples in the planning and cross-cutting management of resources with financial instruments that allow broad access to financing to achieve REDD+ objectives.

1.6. Strengthen the capacities of technical service providers and community promoters to provide technical assistance on integrated land management to achieve REDD+ objectives.

1.7. Promote governance mechanisms with a gender perspective and with full respect for customs and traditions for participatory territorial planning, implementation and monitoring of activities at the local level, considering the actors involved.

2. To have the necessary institutional arrangements in place for the development of a public policy with a territorial approach to promote sustainable rural development.

2.3. Promote the establishment of legal instruments that allow spaces for participation, coordination, collaboration, assignment of obligations and execution of the activities derived from the Strategy within the scope of the powers of the federal entities and their municipalities.

2.4. Create and strengthen permanent spaces of participation for discussion and collegiate decision-making, including the different levels of government and the social sector.

2.7. Promote the necessary agreements and commitments in the private sector to ensure that it undertakes actions or investments that contribute to mitigating the environmental impact of its activities.

2.8. Create conditions to generate agreements between the productive sector, academia and civil society to combat the causes of deforestation and degradation

#### **COMPONENT 4: MONITORING, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION**

Specific objective: Consolidate a robust and transparent system for the measurement, monitoring, reporting and verification of GHG removals and emissions in the forestry sector, which contributes to monitoring the effectiveness of mitigation policies.

3. Develop and consolidate capacities to implement and operate the National Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System.

3.1. Ensure the functioning of the National Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System.

3.2. Develop and strengthen national and sub-national institutional capacities and promote the coordination of those institutions responsible for the National Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System.

3.3. Contribute to capacity building for community monitoring, within the framework of the implementation and improvement of the National MRV System.

3.4. Develop technical capacity at national, state and local levels, in governments, communities and other stakeholders, to facilitate and/or promote participation in monitoring, reporting and verification.

#### **COMPONENT 5: Social and environmental safeguards**

Specific objective: Design and implement a Safeguards Information System (SIS) to report on how REDD+ safeguards are addressed and respected in Mexico, as established in applicable national and international legislation.

1. Ensure that REDD+ safeguards are addressed and respected in the development and implementation of the ENAREDD+.

1.1. Identify, strengthen and enhance existing mechanisms that are being or could be used in REDD+ actions to implement safeguards.

1.2. Internalise compliance with social and environmental safeguards through the inclusion of good practices in programmes, procedures and instruments, including rules of operation at all three levels of government.
5. Promote an inclusive process of participation and communication during the design and implementation of the SNS and SIS for REDD+.
5.1. Strengthen processes and institutional arrangements for the participation of relevant stakeholders in the identification of risks and implementation of the SNS and SIS.
5.2. Promote the empowerment of all stakeholders, in particular indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples and communities and local communities, through culturally appropriate actions, through existing channels on the importance and rights related to safeguards to encourage their participation in monitoring compliance with safeguards.
6. Strengthen capacities at different levels of government and with relevant actors in the area of safeguards.
6.1. Strengthen capacities for the knowledge and exercise of rights and obligations of forest ecosystem owners and inhabitants related to REDD+, through relevant mechanisms and culturally appropriate means.
6.3. Promote capacity building in the three levels of government on respecting REDD+ safeguards and their role in the implementation of safeguards and reporting through the SIS.
<p><b>COMPONENT 6: COMMUNICATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING</b></p> <p><u>Specific objective:</u> Promote communication, training and consolidation of human and institutional capacities with culturally appropriate relevance for indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples and communities, and local indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples and communities and local communities that favour collaboration in the integrated management of the territory to achieve the objectives of REDD+ and the compliance with its safeguards.</p>
1. Design and implement a communication strategy that contributes to the achievement of REDD+ objectives, encouraging social participation through a broad process of effective and multidirectional communication.
1.2. Identify permanent spaces for social communication that allow for the two-way exchange of information between sectors and key actors.

1.3. Design and implement communication strategies with ejidos and communities taking into account cultural, ethnic, age and gender diversity
1.4. Promote community-to-community sharing of experiences to empower key actors about their role in REDD+ and to disseminate successful experiences at the local level.
2. Create and/or strengthen the necessary capacities for sustainable rural development, allowing for the effective, equitable and inclusive participation of specific groups, owners, possessors and inhabitants of forest lands, as well as technical advisors, officials and institutions involved in the implementation of the ENAREDD+.
2.2. Strengthen and regulate a system of technical advisors and community technicians that promote sustainable rural development and the fulfilment of REDD+ objectives.
2.3. Develop and consolidate the capacities of the different institutions and actors that will participate in the implementation of the processes established in the ENAREDD+, taking advantage of existing learning platforms (virtual and face-to-face) and traditional methods and knowledge.
2.5. Promote capacity building and strengthening of accompanying agents who are in charge of monitoring the implementation of sustainable rural development activities at the local level.
2.7. Strengthen the capacities on REDD+ of owners, holders and inhabitants of rural landscapes with forestry activities to facilitate and support their active participation in the implementation of the ENAREDD+.
<b>COMPONENT 7: SOCIAL PARTICIPATION AND TRANSPARENCY</b>
<u>Specific objective:</u> Ensure that actions to achieve REDD+ objectives are carried out in full transparency and with the co-responsible participation of civil society.
1. Strengthen existing platforms for social participation and support the creation of other relevant platforms for REDD+ implementation.
1.1. Identify relevant platforms (national forest council, consultative councils, assemblies and commissariats, networks of civil society organisations, schools, forest management units, among others) to facilitate REDD+ communication and stimulate organised, informed and free participation of communities.
1.3. Strengthen regional, state and local platforms for participation and raise awareness of their importance and contributions to the REDD+ process.

1.6. Promote the creation of new platforms for social participation where these are appropriate for REDD+
2. Develop participation schemes or mechanisms that allow the active involvement of forest land owners, possessors and inhabitants in associative and co-responsibility forms in the planning and integrated management of the territory.
2.1. Create and strengthen culturally appropriate mechanisms to guarantee the participation of ejidos, communities and indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples in the planning process, as well as to guarantee free, prior and informed consent, when the normative framework indicates its application in the implementation of the ENAREDD+.
2.3. Generate synergies in training and dialogue spaces on REDD+ aimed particularly at forestry and community technicians and productive project advisors.
2.4. Generate synergies with the three levels of government to ensure the effective participation of the different key actors.
3. Promote and guarantee the participation of women, youth, elders and other specific groups in integrated land management processes.
3.1. Strengthen the inclusion and participation of women and specific target groups in productive, conservation and restoration projects that are favourable to REDD+.
3.2. Ensure compliance with legislation, which already provides for the implementation of positive and compensatory measures that favour equal opportunities for women and specific target groups in the implementation of REDD+.
3.3. Develop specific mechanisms to ensure the participation of women and specific target groups in participation and decision-making platforms.
4. Establish mechanisms for feedback, attention to complaints, accountability and access to information that consider accessibility, efficiency, effectiveness and transparency as principles for the actions carried out within the framework of the ENAREDD+.
4.1. Analyse and assess the needs of indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples and communities, women and other groups of specific attention and their ways of accessing information, as well as expressing and resolving conflicts regarding REDD+ with the participation of the relevant bodies.

4.3. Strengthen existing mechanisms for feedback, attention to citizen complaints and conflict resolution in an efficient and effective manner, considering the diversity of contexts.

4.4. Widely disseminate feedback mechanisms, complaint handling, accountability and access to information in a culturally relevant manner.

## 5.2 Public institutions

### 5.2.1 National level

#### 5.2.1.1 SEMARNAT

SEMARNAT is the entity of the Mexican government responsible for implementing the country's environmental and climate change policy and establishing coordinating mechanisms between different federal public institutions. This department seeks to promote the concern about protecting and conserving the environment and making sustainable use of natural resources by reconciling economic development, harmonious coexistence with nature and cultural diversity.

Its mission is to incorporate criteria and instruments that ensure the optimum protection, conservation and use of the country's natural resources in the different spheres of society and the public sector, thus shaping an integral and inclusive environmental policy that will make it possible to achieve sustainable development.

In order to comply with the above, SEMARNAT, its three sub-secretariats and the various Decentralized and Decentralized Bodies that are part of the Federal Environmental Sector, work on four priority aspects:

- The conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems and their biodiversity.
- Pollution prevention and control.
- Integral management of water resources.
- Combating climate change.

SEMARNAT's legal framework is conformed by the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection<sup>15</sup>, the Federal Law of Environmental Responsibility<sup>16</sup>, the General Law of National Assets<sup>17</sup>, the Law of Biosafety of

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<sup>15</sup> Ley General de Equilibrio Ecológico y Protección al Ambiente (LGEEPA). 1998.  
<https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LGEEPA.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> Ley Federal De Responsabilidad Ambiental. 2013.  
[https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LFRA\\_200521.pdf](https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LFRA_200521.pdf)

<sup>17</sup> Ley General de Bienes Nacionales. 2004.  
[https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/ref/lgbn/LGBN\\_orig\\_20may04.pdf](https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/ref/lgbn/LGBN_orig_20may04.pdf)

Genetically Modified Organisms<sup>18</sup>, the General Law of Sustainable Forest Development<sup>19</sup>, the General Law of Climate Change<sup>20</sup>, the General Law for the Prevention and Integral Management of Waste<sup>21</sup>, the General Law of Wildlife<sup>22</sup>, the Law of Dumping in Mexican Maritime Zones<sup>23</sup>, the Federal Law of the Sea<sup>24</sup>, the Mexican Official Standards (NOMs), and International Treaties.

The General Law of Sustainable Forest Development is of high relevance to the project, was published in the official gazette of the federation on February 25, 2003, and its objectives include the following:

- To conserve and restore the natural heritage and contribute to the social, economic and environmental development of the country, through the integral sustainable management of forest resources.
- Promote scientific and technological development, as well as technology transfer, as a means to achieve sustainable forestry development.
- Promote forestry, management and sustainable use of forest resources, so that they contribute with goods and services that ensure the improvement of the population's quality of life.

The General Law of Climate Change is also of high relevance, it was published on June 6, 2012, and seeks to:

- Guarantee the right to a healthy environment and the implementation of public policies for adaptation to climate change and mitigation of emissions of greenhouse gases and compounds.
- Reduce the vulnerability of the country's population and ecosystems to the adverse effects of climate change, as well as create and strengthen national response capacities.
- Promote education, research, technology development and transfer, and innovation and dissemination in climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Alongside the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC) SEMARNAT, has developed the National Strategy on climate change, which is a guide instrument of national policy in the medium and long term to face the effects of climate change and move towards a competitive, sustainable, and low carbon emission economy.

SEMARNAT also leads the Intersectoral Group on Health, Food, Environment and Competitiveness (GISAMAC), made up of the Ministry of Health (SS); Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

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<sup>18</sup> Ley De Bioseguridad De Organismos Genéticamente Modificados. 2005.

<https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LBOGM.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> Ley General De Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable. 2018.

<https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LGDFS.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> Ley General De Cambio Climático. 2012. <https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LGCC.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> Ley General Para La Prevención Y Gestión Integral De Los Residuos. 2003.

[https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/263\\_180121.pdf](https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/263_180121.pdf)

<sup>22</sup> Ley General De Vida Silvestre. 2000. [https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/146\\_200521.pdf](https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/146_200521.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> Ley De Vertimientos En Las Zonas Marinas Mexicanas. 2014.

[https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LVZMM\\_130420.pdf](https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LVZMM_130420.pdf)

<sup>24</sup> Ley Federal Del Mar. 1986. <https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/124.pdf>

(SADER); Ministry of Economy; Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (STPS); Ministry of Public Education (SEP); Ministry of Welfare (BIENESTAR); National Institute of Social Economy (INAES); National Council of Science and Technology (CONACYT); Inter-Secretarial Commission on Biosafety of Genetically Modified Organisms (CIBIOGEM); National Institute of Indigenous Peoples (INPI); and the Agrarian Prosecutor's Office. It should be noted that GISAMAC also includes the participation of sectoral agencies from each agency. This group was created with the purpose of promoting a public policy that favors a fair, healthy, sustainable and competitive agrifood system in the Mexican countryside; the Group works within an institutional framework that carries out the necessary cross-cutting initiatives with the supervision of each agency or federal entity. GISAMAC seeks to promote sufficient and sustainable production of healthy food, prioritizing production from family farmers and medium-sized producers, as well as the protection and restoration of the environmental services on which the Mexican countryside depends.

One of the most important government programs due to its specific components in support of women, youth and social inclusion is the Conservation Program for Sustainable Development (Procodes), a public policy instrument that promotes the conservation of ecosystems and their biodiversity through the direct and effective participation of the local population in land management processes, in the sustainable use of resources, their protection and restoration, and the economic valuation of the environmental services they provide to society, in such a way as to generate alternative productive opportunities and contribute to improving the quality of life of the inhabitants of the Natural Protected Areas and their Zones of Influence (SEMARNAT, 2021).

#### 5.2.1.2 CONAFOR

Before the existence of CONAFOR, the institution in charge of forestry matters was the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries (1994-2000), after a meeting between specialists from Mexico and Finland in 2000<sup>25</sup>, the heads of the Forest Production Chain, wood, cellulose and paper, decided to create an autonomous, specialized forestry body<sup>cxix</sup>, with the hierarchy demanded by the forestry activity and that would establish the criteria for forest zoning; promote the development of natural capital through forest plantations and reforestation; supervise the use, conservation and regeneration of forests; coordinate the efforts of the different levels of government; to administer the forest resources owned by the nation; to promote forestry culture; to differentiate between productive and environmental goals; to regulate and coordinate actions for forest production, prevention and combat of pests, diseases and fires; to link education, training

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<sup>25</sup> In August 2000, a working group made up of specialists from Mexico and Finland began a broad review and analysis of the Mexican forestry sector to produce the Strategic Forestry Program 2025. With respect to the institutional framework, they concluded that the most important problems of the forestry administration were the lack of continuity, which led to unstable and changing policies; the lack of coordination between the three levels of government in the definition and implementation of policies and programs; the waste of resources due to the duplication of functions among the different agencies; isolation, opportunism, marginalization and exclusion of owners and holders of forest resources; and a deficient operation of the forestry sector with a lack of coordination between the three levels of government in the definition and implementation of policies and programs; the waste of resources due to the duplication of functions among the different agencies, isolation, opportunism, marginalization and exclusion of the owners and holders of forest resources, as well as a deficient operation of the forestry sector with unconsolidated technical assistance and a great weakness in evaluating and monitoring forest management due to frequent changes in the organization of government agencies and insufficient resources



and research; to develop a comprehensive and permanent scheme of incentives for plantations, reforestation and natural forest management; and to combat poverty with specific policy instruments in forestry areas<sup>CXXX</sup>. The response was not long in coming and on April 4, 2001, the Federal Executive issued the presidential decree that created the National Forestry Commission<sup>CXXXI</sup> as a decentralized public agency, with its own assets and legal personality and headquartered in the state of Jalisco (Segob, 2001).

The National Forestry Commission, is a Decentralized Public Organization whose objective is to develop, promote and encourage productive, conservation and restoration activities in forestry matters, as well as to participate in the formulation of plans, programs and the application of sustainable forestry development policy.

The mission of the National Forestry Commission is to contribute to raising the quality of life of Mexicans and the growth of employment and development opportunities through Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), a matter of national security, through criteria of inclusion, competitiveness and regional development, based on long-term planning and the norms of governance, democracy, federalism, transparency and accountability, to advance in the construction of a better forestry reality for Mexico in the global environment, in which the principles of humanism, equity and change take effect.

The first Organic Statute of CONAFOR was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on July 11, 2001 (Segob, 2001). The General Law for Sustainable Forest Development, enacted in February 2003, reiterated the existence of CONAFOR as a decentralized public agency of the Federal Public Administration, with its own legal personality and assets, and established that the sectoral coordination of the Commission corresponded to the Ministry of the Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries, now SEMARNAT (Segob, 2003).

In order to carry out its functions, CONAFOR had the following structural units:

1. General directorate: deputy general directorate, representative office in Jalisco.
2. Legal Affairs Unit.
3. Cooperation and Financing Unit.
4. Social communication unit.
5. General coordination of production and productivity: forestry development management, commercial forestry plantation management, silviculture and management management, production chain research management.
6. General coordination of conservation and restoration: soil management, management of the National Reforestation Program, management of forest health, management of forest fires.
7. General coordination of administration: management of financial resources and material resources, management of human resources.
8. General coordination of planning and information: management of planning and evaluation, management of information technology, management of geomatics.
9. General coordination of education, training and research: research and technological development management, education and training management.
10. General coordination of regional management.
11. Internal control organ.

For the forestry sector at state level, CONAFOR has statutory consultation and participation bodies at the level of each federal state, the State Forest Councils (*"Consejo Forestal Estatal"*), which deal mainly with the forestry / timber value chain. Nevertheless, at present there are no coordination and governance structures at the basin and sub-basin level, although to strength the sustainable use and conservation of forest landscapes and ecosystems for the provision of environmental services.

Participating in the project within CONAFOR are: The General Coordination of Production and Productivity, the Directorate General for Climate Policy and Action of SEMARNAT, the General Coordination of Conservation and Restoration, the Regional Operation Unit in coordination with *"Promotorías de Desarrollo Forestal"* (Forestry Development Promotion Offices), the Technical Management of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification, and the Management of Planning and Evaluation of the General Coordination of Planning and Information, The Financing Management, attached to the International Affairs and Financial Development Unit (UAIFF), in coordination with the Programming and Budget Management and the Material Resources Management, attached to the Administration and Finance Unit of CONAFOR, in charge of the financial management and procurement of the project; among others.

The Directorate General for Climate Policy and Action will support CONAFOR in assessing climate perception, diagnosis and vulnerability in the prioritized areas of the Balsas PA, contribute to adaptation measures and monitoring in the intervened areas, train different actors of the project on climate change issues, provide climate change scenarios and support in the calculation of GHG emissions and participate in different technical working groups, including the Regional Committees for the Integrated Management of the Territory (RCIMT).

The *"Promotorías de Desarrollo Forestal"* have the mission to follow up on the application of federal resources granted to the ejidos to verify compliance in favor of their inhabitants. Among the actions carried out by the forestry promoters, the following can be highlighted:

- The dissemination of basic information on Conafor's programs and projects to generate a progressive awareness of local social actors towards community forestry management through work meetings and ejido/communal assemblies, promoting the strengthening of social and human capital, as well as the development of management capacities for community forestry.
- Accompanying ejidos and communities in the preparation of annual and multi-annual intervention projects, the formulation of technical proposals, the integration of application files and the execution or implementation of their projects, particularly those related to the support concepts to be executed with CONAFOR resources.
- Participatory monitoring of the activities carried out by the ejidos and communities with the technical advisors hired to execute support concepts of the programs and projects of CONAFOR and the rural sector.
- The elaboration of local participatory diagnoses regarding the conservation and use of natural resources, with special emphasis on common-use forest resources.
- The horizontal and vertical integration of the agrarian nuclei, favoring their participation in permanent spaces for social participation and consultation at the regional level.

It should be noted that through its teams in the State Delegations and the Promotorías in the sub-regions, CONAFOR is already operating in most of the municipalities prioritized by the project; it also has coordination agreements with federal agencies and the state and municipal levels of government, where there are capacities and resources that will synergize with the project.

CONAFOR has more than 20 years of experience promoting the concurrence of actions and resources with state and municipal governments as part of projects and programs financed by various IFIs, such as the World Bank, the GEF and IFAD. Currently, the PRODEZSA project financed by IFAD is being executed by CONAFOR, and in the past, CONAFOR executed the DECOFOS and PRODESNOS projects also financed by IFAD. It has also worked with credit resources from other international and regional development banks, such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the World Bank (WB) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

#### *5.2.1.3 CONAFOR's Program of Support for Sustainable Forestry Development (PADFS)*

The general objective of the support program for forestry development (PADFS) is to support owners, legitimate possessors and inhabitants of forest areas to implement actions that contribute to the protection, conservation, restoration and incorporation to sustainable forest management of forest, preferably forest and temporarily forest lands, as well as the strengthening of value chains, which in turn contribute to the adaptation and mitigation of the effects of climate change.

The specific objective of the Operating Rules of this program<sup>xxxxii</sup> is to establish the rules and procedures of general application to be observed in the operation, allocation and execution of federal resources under the responsibility of CONAFOR and of the components, concepts and modalities of support.

The rules of operation of this program indicate the following components to receive support:

- Component I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains for Well-Being (MFCCV): seeks to promote actions with the inhabitants of forest areas that allow them to strengthen governance, capacity building, social, technical, cultural, technology transfer, management, cultivation, harvesting and certification of timber and non-timber forest resources, strengthening the processes of supply, processing and markets for raw materials and forest products.
- Component II. Commercial Forest Plantations and Agroforestry Systems for Well-Being (PFC): seeks to support the establishment and development of competitive and sustainable PFCs and Agroforestry Systems, to promote the productive diversification of land use and contribute to increasing the country's forest production by supporting permanent or temporary owners of preferentially forested areas.
- Component III. Forest Restoration of Micro-basins and Strategic Regions for Well-being (RFM): to execute integral forest restoration projects in micro-basins and strategic regions of the country with a focus on Integrated Land Management (MIT), through practices that contribute to recovering the productivity of degraded forest ecosystems, as well as generating employment and improving the well-being of ejidos, communities, indigenous peoples and small landowners.
- Component IV. Environmental Services for Well-being (ES): To support forest landowners who voluntarily decide to incorporate areas to the payment for environmental services for the active conservation of forest ecosystems through economic incentives. The purpose of

this is to incorporate good management practices to promote the conservation, protection and sustainable use of ecosystems, to promote the provision of environmental services in the long term, and to conserve biodiversity.

- Component V. Forest Protection for Well-being (FP): Prevent, combat and control pests and forest fires to reduce the deterioration of the different forest ecosystems at the national level by providing support for phytosanitary treatments, attention to phytosanitary contingencies, forest sanitation brigades and rural fire management brigades.

The PADFS has national coverage and is focused territorially on eligible and priority areas defined based on technical, environmental, forestry, social and economic criteria. The PADFS operates on the basis of calls for proposals that are published several times a year, in which applicants (Agrarian Communities CAs, producer organizations, etc.) submit their applications according to the different lines of support of the PADFS.

Applicants for the PADFS, whether they are agricultural communities, ejidos, or individuals, generally must:

- a) Be legitimate holders of forest lands
- b) Submit a request in a format that is public through the internet and a written project proposal with basic information.
- c) Deliver the shapefile of the territory where the actions will be carried out
- d) Accredit the personality of the person requesting the support, in relation to the property where the actions will be carried out
- e) Identify the polygons where the supports will be applied
- f) Be evaluated by CONAFOR in accordance with the priority criteria for the granting of support, established in the Operating Rules themselves, which prioritize actions in areas of high environmental risk, protected natural areas and areas of interest due to their biodiversity.

Applications are selected according to priority criteria that take into account the location of the applicants and the technical quality of the proposals. a part of the support is used to elaborate the formal project, and the resources are not delivered until the project is completed to the satisfaction of CONAFOR.

The PADFS has 4 strategic projects in the Balsas Basin:

1. Oaxacan Mixteca (Chocho-Mixteca), Oaxaca 2.
2. Community of San Juan Atzingo, Municipality of Ocuilan, State of Mexico.
3. Meseta Purépecha, Michoacán
4. Sustainable Development Project for Rural Communities in Semi-Arid Zones (PRODEZSA): Puebla, Guerrero and Oaxaca.

Projects 1, 3, and 4 are distributed in the intervention area of the Balsas Basin. CONAFOR intervenes in the territories mainly through the ACs, which are the owners of the natural resources and have legal personality to establish different types of agreements and contracts. The NAs make decisions

through the assembly of members, generally constituted by people who have possession rights over individual or common-use plots.

CONAFOR will be the Executing Entity undertaking all operational responsibility for the implementation of the Project and PADFS will be the main vehicle for channeling resources to NAs and producer groups and organizations. Project procurement arrangements will be under the responsibility of CONAFOR applying national regulations and procedures.

#### *5.2.1.4 INECC*

The National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC) objective is to coordinate and carry out scientific and technological research studies and projects on climate change, environmental protection and preservation and restoration of the ecological balance and to provide the technical and scientific support required by SEMARNAT to formulate, conduct and evaluate national policy on such matters. A new function of the Institute is to evaluate compliance with adaptation and mitigation objectives; it also has the attribution linked to its operation as a reference laboratory for the analysis and calibration of equipment for measuring atmospheric pollutants, hazardous waste and the detection and identification of genetically modified organisms.

This agency is grounded in the General Law on Climate Change (LGCC), the Energy Transition Law (LTE), the National Waters Law (LAN), the General Law on Prevention and Integrated Waste Management (LGPGIR), and the Law on Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection (LGEEPA).

INECC is the organization that prepared the vulnerability atlas, a tool that analyzes specific climate-related problems, shows the differential territorial vulnerability considering current climate conditions and future scenarios; it allows the identification of vulnerable regions, sectors or populations to contribute to a strategy for the design, targeting and implementation of adaptation processes, and their corresponding monitoring and evaluation. According to the differential vulnerability of the territory, this tool issues specific recommendations at the regional and subregional level and thus strengthen public policy for adaptation to climate change.

In this sense, it is important to consider INECC as a strategic partner for the project to assist in the generation of specific studies required to manage risks, increase resilience, strengthen community and institutional capacities, and develop methodological aspects in accordance with the project components.

#### *5.2.1.5 CONAGUA (National Water Commission)*

Is in charge of the country's water policy and the operation of the River Basin Councils, which are responsible for planning the use and conservation of water as well as the construction and maintenance of water infrastructure for water supply and protection of the populations within the territory of each river basin. It implements the Hydro-agricultural infrastructure and actions for water management in plots of land and human settlements and organizes forums for consensus and institutional commitment. In addition, CONAGUA coordinates the National Meteorological Service, which is key to generating the necessary information for water management.

Its mission is to preserve national waters and their inherent public goods for their sustainable administration and guarantee water security with the responsibility of government orders and

society in general. And they seek to be an institution of excellence in the preservation, administration of national waters and the water security of the population.

The National Water Commission was founded in January 16<sup>th</sup> 1989 by legal decree<sup>26</sup>, its work is based on the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, the National Water Law, the Regulations of the National Water Law, the Organic Law of the Federal Public Administration, the Federal Law on Water Rights, the Federal Income Law, the Law for Contribution of Improvements for Federal Public Works of Hydraulic Infrastructure, State Laws on drinking water and sewerage, the General Law of National Assets, the Federal Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection, the Treaty on the distribution of national waters between the United States of America and the United States of America and the Presidential Decree creating the Mexican Institute of Water Technology (IMTA).

CONAGUA is responsible for calculating the pressure index on the water resource, which means the percentage that represents the volume of total annual average water withdrawal for consumptive uses of the total renewable water resources (relationship between water consumption and renewal, where 0% is without pressure), it is calculated by:

$$\text{Degree of pressure} = (\text{Extraction} / \text{average natural availability}) * 100$$

The information on runoff and recharge represent estimates for national water management planning purposes, based on long-term estimates of average virgin surface runoff and aquifer recharge. Extraction is derived from the volumes granted or allocated to users of national waters.

Within the project intervention area, CONAGUA has statutory participation and consultation at state level: the Basin Council (*"Consejo de Cuenca"*), at the level of Hydrological Administrative Regions RHA.IV and RHA.V (Balsas and Pacífico Sur), each with its own units that contribute to the implementation of the PROAGUA and other programs. The Balsas Basin Council has various subsidiary bodies: 3 watershed commissions, 5 watershed committees, 4 technical committees for groundwater and one for beach management. In the project region only two of these bodies exist: the Río Mixteco Basin Committee, and a groundwater committee for the upper Atoyac River Basin.

CONAGUA Programs, such as Pro-Agua (Programa de Agua Potable, Drenaje y Tratamiento), offer significant opportunities for collaboration and co-financing initiatives related to better management of water in the prioritized Sub-Basins, The program seeks to strengthen the integrated and sustainable management of water, guaranteeing its access to the population, as well as strengthening the water supply and access to drinking water, sewerage and sanitation services, and thereby strengthening the actions by their nature that benefit the inhabitants of each locality with a focus on equity, including all inhabitants regardless of their social status, age, religion, ethnic origin, disability, sexual preference, gender, political affiliation or any other.

Regarding the project, CONAGUA will act as an Implementation Partner having the following tasks:

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<sup>26</sup> Decree by which the National Water Commission is created as a decentralized administrative body of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources. January 16th 1989.  
[https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/110378/16\\_ENERO\\_1989\\_DECRETO\\_DE\\_CREACION\\_CNA\\_COMO\\_ORGANO\\_ADMINISTRATIVO\\_DESCONCENTRADO\\_DE\\_SARH.pdf](https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/110378/16_ENERO_1989_DECRETO_DE_CREACION_CNA_COMO_ORGANO_ADMINISTRATIVO_DESCONCENTRADO_DE_SARH.pdf)

- Celebrate the project implementation agreements with CONAFOR and Project co-implementing partners (public, national and international).
- Contributing to the climate information and Early Warning Systems, based on the information generated in the meteorological stations and the information generated by the National Meteorological Service.
- Support the creation and strengthening of the multi-sectoral platforms in the prioritized (Basin and Sub-Basin Committees).
- Support with information for the Basin and Sub-basin participatory planning and planning processes.
- Develop rain water collection and management systems for domestic and productive use, and in the development of hydraulic infrastructure in the project territories through the CONAGUA program, such as PROAGUA Program and other special projects.
- Contribute to strengthening inter-institutional coordination between the entities of the three levels of government.
- Link the actions carried with CONAFOR in prioritized basins and sub-basin, through funds and technical assistance.
- Generate statistics on water availability by identifying the communities that do not have access to tap water or suffer from irregular provision in the municipalities considered to be of very high priority.
- Support the Agrarian communities in the management of requests for rehabilitation or opening of water wells and development of irrigation systems for agricultural activities and commercial forest plantations.

#### *5.2.1.6 SADER (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development):*

The Secretariat of Agriculture is an agency of the Federal Executive Branch, whose objectives include promoting the exercise of a support policy that allows for better production, making better use of the comparative advantages of the agricultural sector, integrating rural activities into the productive chains of the rest of the economy, and stimulating the collaboration of producer organizations with their own programs and projects, as well as with the goals and objectives proposed for the agricultural sector in the National Development Plan. Its mission is to promote the productive, inclusive and sustainable development of the agricultural, aquaculture and fisheries sector, contributing to national food self-sufficiency and the well-being of the population of rural and coastal territories, through public policies and strategic actions in the Mexican countryside.

The actions of this secretariat are based on Chapters 25, 27 and 28 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States; the Sustainable Rural Development Law<sup>27</sup>; the Internal Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food; the Organic Law of the Federal Public Administration; the Federal Administrative Procedure Law; the Planning Law; the Federal Budget and Fiscal Responsibility Law and its Regulations.

SADER is the sectoral agency of Mexican Food Security (SEGALMEX), which makes public purchases of food and has two operating entities, LICONSA (purchase and distribution of milk) and DICONSA

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<sup>27</sup> Ley De Desarrollo Rural Sustentable. Law published in December 7th 2001. Available in: [https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/235\\_030621.pdf](https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/235_030621.pdf)

(purchase and distribution of about 40 products of the basic food basket). Both have a nationwide food collection and distribution network.

SADER and the Procuraduría Agraria (PA) of SEDATU (Secretaría de Desarrollo Agrario, Territorial y Urbano) signed a Framework Collaboration Agreement for Sustainable Rural Development, whose objective is to ensure that *ejidatarios*, women, young people and indigenous land workers are recognized as subjects with agrarian rights and have access to productive projects and social programs.

SADER's programs are of great relevance to the project due to the boost they give to the Mexican countryside, among the most relevant are:

- Production for Wellbeing (*Producción para el bienestar*), which seeks to increase national grain production to contribute to the increase in the degree of national food self-sufficiency (includes grains, beans, coffee and sugar cane). The technical accompaniment is a complement to the delivery of cash support, with the purpose of inducing greater productivity through the adoption of agroecological and sustainable methods, as well as supporting a greater "productive linkage" of the beneficiaries.
- National Rural Development Program (*Programa Nacional de desarrollo rural*), whose goal is to sustainably increase the productivity of Family Production Units in rural areas, in order to contribute to improving the income of the rural population (improving production processes, promoting production chains, sustainable use, articulating research and extension).
- Agricultural Development Program (*Programa de desarrollo agropecuario*), which promotes the sustainable development of Rural Agricultural Economic Units (UERA) of small and medium agricultural producers, through incentives that promote their productive and economic capacity, using resources, soil and water, in a sustainable manner and facilitating their integration into production and trade chains.

SADER has other programs of lesser relevance for the project, but of great importance for the Mexican countryside, such as: the Fertilizer Program; the Livestock Development Program; the Livestock Credit Program; and the Program for Concurrence with the Federal Entities.

#### 5.2.1.7 *The Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP)*

The SHCP (*Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público*) integrates the federal budget and controls the spending of the other government ministries, thus intervening in the implementation of public programs, including those related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. It is the government's political and operational focal point for international climate finance agencies.

The mission of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit is to propose, direct and control the Federal Government's policy on financial, fiscal, spending, revenue and public debt matters, with the purpose of consolidating a country with quality, equitable, inclusive and sustained economic growth that strengthens the well-being of Mexicans. Its vision is to be an avant-garde, efficient and highly productive institution in the management and administration of public finances, which participates in the construction of a solid country where every Mexican family achieves a better quality of life.

The legal basis of this secretariat is made up of articles 103 and 107 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, the Fiscal Coordination Law, the Federal Auditing and Accountability



Law, the Investment Funds Law, the Federal Income Law, the Credit Institutions Law, the Insurance and Bonding Institutions Law, the Value Added Tax Law, the Special Tax on Production and Services Law, the Income Tax Law, the Federal Treasury Law, among others.

The SHCP, through the Treasury of the Federation, allocates the federal budget to CONAFOR in accordance with the approved budget calendar and labeled with the corresponding digit.

The Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP) will be the entity responsible for the Project, which subscribes the financing agreements with IFAD; this ministry will have the task of defining the Financial Agent, for the follow-up and administration of the project.

#### *5.2.1.8 NAFIN (Nacional Financiera)*

Nafin was created in 1934 as an instrument for executing important socioeconomic transformations. Initially, its main purpose was to promote the securities market and encourage the mobilization of financial resources for productive activities. Since 2000, the institution has focused on promoting the growth of strategic sectors of the country's economic activity, with schemes such as guarantees, in coordination with multiple banks; attacking the lack of available financing, massifying credit and providing access to a greater number of MSMEs, for which products are systematized and packaged, and support is given to suppliers through productive chains.

Nacional Financiera's current mission is to contribute to the country's economic development by facilitating access to financing and other business development services for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), entrepreneurs and priority investment projects, as well as contributing to the formation of financial markets and acting as a fiduciary and financial agent of the Federal Government, in order to promote innovation, improve productivity, competitiveness, job creation and regional growth.

Nacional Financiera is regulated by the General Law of Transparency and Access to Information, which determines its organizational structure, powers, products and services.

NAFIN, with many years of experience with projects financed by International Financing Institutions, will act as the financial agent of the GCF Loans (GCF Loan A and GCF Loan B) for the Balsas Project, according to the Mandate and Implementation Agreement signed between SHCP, CONAFOR and Nacional Financiera (NAFIN). NAFIN will be the fiduciary entity in charge of reviewing the Statements of Expenditures prepared by CONAFOR, and submit them, together with the loan withdrawal application to IFAD. The NAFIN Sustainable Fund (FSN) will be the financial instrument for the implementation of the grant in order to receive and disburse the resources.

#### *5.2.2 State and municipal level*

At the state level, the project will operate with the support of its representatives in the states covered by the project, such as the State Secretariats of Rural Development, State Forestry Councils, Watershed Councils, Regional Social Validation Forums and CONAFOR state delegations. It is strategic for the Balsas Project to involve the state and municipal governments, especially in the prioritized sub-basins, mainly located in the states of Guerrero, Oaxaca, Michoacán, and Puebla. In that sense, the State Forestry Councils (SFC), in which state authorities, forestry organizations and municipalities are represented, will serve to establish specific collaboration agreements and co-investments, facilitating, in the prioritized municipalities, the possibility for states and municipal

governments to participate financially in the project initiatives, such as the Local Mechanisms for Payment for Environment Services, micro basin restoration or the implementation of the Pro-Agua program of CONAGUA.

#### *5.2.2.1 Guerrero's state institutions*

The Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources of the State of Guerrero (SEMAREN) has as its mission to seek the integration of social, economic and natural elements to ensure the optimal use, conservation and protection of the State's natural resources, thus creating a comprehensive and participatory environmental policy for sustainable development.

According to the Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection of the State of Guerrero<sup>28</sup>, this institution is in charge of certifying those lands voluntarily destined by their owners or possessors for the preservation, conservation, and protection of Biodiversity as Natural Protected Areas; it is also in charge of the Registry of Emissions and Transfer of Pollutants to the air, water, soil and subsoil, materials and waste, as well as those substances determined by the competent authorities; Promote and implement programs for the use of alternative energy sources, as well as systems and equipment to prevent or control polluting emissions from vehicles in which public services are provided; regulate, promote and supervise the sustainable use and the prevention and control of pollution of waters under state jurisdiction, as well as national waters assigned to the State.

El Consejo Forestal Estatal de Guerrero tiene como finalidad servir de enlace entre los sectores académico, social, industrial, gubernamental y el público en general, en materia forestal. Dicho consejo posee un Reglamento Interno del Consejo Forestal Estatal de Guerrero<sup>29</sup>, el cual regula la organización, funcionamiento y atribuciones.

SEMAREN in conjunction with the Forestry Council of Guerrero developed the State Forestry Program of Guerrero, which seeks to integrate in a public policy document the ideas, experiences, analysis and proposals to ensure that the Forestry Sector of the State of Guerrero becomes a lever for development. Its legal basis consists of the Planning Law of the State of Guerrero, the Strategic Forestry Plan for Mexico 2025 and the General Law for Sustainable Forestry Development.

#### *5.2.2.2 Michoacán's institutions*

The Secretariat of the Environment of the State of Michoacán has a series of attributions and faculties in matters of ecological balance, environmental protection, natural resources, ecological planning, environmental impact, air quality, waste, climate change, wildlife and others, which justify

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<sup>28</sup> Ley Número 878 del Equilibrio Ecológico y La Protección al Ambiente del Estado de Guerrero. March 3rd 2009. <https://congresogro.gob.mx/legislacion/ordinarias/ARCHI/LEY-DEL-EQUILIBRIO-ECOLOGICO-Y-LA-PROTECCION-AL-AMBIENTE-DEL-ESTADO-DE-GUERRERO-878-2021-03-10.pdf>

<sup>29</sup> Fecha de publicación: 26 de junio de 2015, <https://normas.cndh.org.mx/Documentos/Guerrero/20160405060822-15187.pdf>

the need for its creation in the State Public Administration. Said secretariat was founded by means of the Organic Law of the Public Administration of the State of Michoacán de Ocampo<sup>30</sup>.

The State Water and Watershed Management Commission of the Government of Michoacán is the agency that coordinates, promotes and ensures the sustainable development of water resources in the state's watersheds, both in terms of availability and quality, applying innovative techniques and strategies. It is legally based on the Law of Water and Watershed Management for the State of Michoacán<sup>31</sup>. It coordinates with the National Water Commission for the creation and operation of the Integral Information System of National Water Users, uses and availability of the liquid in the hydrological basins of the State. It is in charge of drinking water management activities, sanitation, sewerage, hydro-agricultural and education in the responsible use of water resources.

The Forestry Commission of Michoacan is a public agency whose objective is to carry out actions related to the protection, supervision, promotion and use of forest resources, created by Legislative Decree number 157, published in the Official Gazette of the Constitutional Government of the State of Michoacan on April 6, 1998. Among its attributions are to promote the conservation of forest resources, promote forest production, promote the integral industrialization of forest raw materials, keep the State's forest inventory updated, execute programs and actions derived from agreements on forestry matters, forest inspection and surveillance, stimulate the active participation of forest landowners and promote education, training and research on forestry matters.

#### *5.2.2.3 Oaxaca's Institutions*

The objectives of the Secretariat of Environment, Energy and Sustainable Development of the state of Oaxaca are to preserve and restore the ecological balance and protect the environment in the state territory through the application of the legal framework on environmental matters, promote sustainable development in the state through the implementation of relevant public policies for the sustainable use of resources in the entity with the minimum environmental impact, the protection and conservation of natural resources, the preservation of the ecological balance, the mitigation and adaptation of climate change and the promotion of an environmental culture. The legal framework of this secretariat is mainly made up of the General Law on Climate Change, the General Law on Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection, the General Law on Sustainable Forestry Development, the Political Constitution of the Free and Sovereign State of Oaxaca and the Law on Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection for the State of Oaxaca<sup>32</sup>.

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<sup>30</sup> Published in the Official Gazette of the Constitutional Government of the State of Michoacán de Ocampo, on October 8th, 2021. <http://congresomich.gob.mx/file/NUEVA-LEY-ORG%C3%81NICA-DE-LA-ADMINISTRACI%C3%93N-P%C3%9ABLICA-8-OCTUBRE-DE-2021.pdf>

<sup>31</sup> Law published in the Official Gazette of the State of Michoacan on Monday, December 27, 2004. <http://congresomich.gob.mx/file/LEY-DEL-AGUA-Y-GESTI%C3%93N-DE-CUENCAS-PARA-EL-ESTADO-REF-30-DE-JUNIO-DE-2022-2.pdf>

<sup>32</sup> Ley del Equilibrio Ecológico y Protección al Ambiente para el Estado de Oaxaca, published on November 23, 2019. <https://www.oaxaca.gob.mx/semaedeso/wp-content/uploads/sites/59/2020/05/LeydelEquilibrioEcologicoyProteccionAmbiente.pdf>

The State Commission of Water for Wellbeing is in charge of planning, coordinating and executing the construction, expansion, equipment, rehabilitation, maintenance, administration and operation of the hydraulic and sanitary infrastructure, especially that necessary to achieve total coverage in drinking water, sewerage, wastewater treatment and disposal services. This Commission was created through the publication of the Law of the Public Operating Agency called Potable Water and Sewerage Services of Oaxaca, this law together with the Political Constitution of the Free and Sovereign State of Oaxaca, the Law of Potable Water and Sewerage for the State of Oaxaca, the Law of Acquisitions, Leasing and Services of the Public Sector<sup>33</sup>, among others, make up the legal framework of the Commission.

The State Forestry Commission of Oaxaca seeks to contribute to the welfare of the people of Oaxaca, through the economic and social environmental benefits generated by the orderly and sustainable management of forest ecosystems, and is responsible for ensuring the participation of civil society, the private sector and other organizations with an interest in the development and promotion of the forestry sector; requiring the accreditation of the legal origin of forest raw materials; establish and operate the State Forestry Registry; establish and operate a program to prevent, detect and combat forest fires, pests and diseases in the State; receive, register, analyze and validate forest management programs; review, evaluate and assist forestry technical services; promote and encourage forest genetic improvement programs; implement and keep the state forest and soil inventory up to date. Its legal framework is composed of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, the Political Constitution of the Free and Sovereign State of Oaxaca<sup>34</sup>, the General Law of Sustainable Forest Development, the Law of Sustainable Forest Development of the State of Oaxaca, among others.

### 5.3 Núcleos agrarios and territorial governance

Around 11.4 million hectares (62% of the project area) are covered with forest ecosystems that belong mainly to *ejidos*, indigenous and agrarian communities, all of them from henceforth called Agrarian Communities (ACs): these constitute the basic territorial unit, whose members can make decisions on the management of their resources.

These units offer a huge potential for sustainable forest management including timber and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) for domestic and international markets. In 2021, 450 ACs obtained a permit from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) to harvest timber on a forest area of 375,000 ha and for NTFPs on an area of 54,500 ha.

#### 5.3.1 Rural communities and ejidos

Within each municipality, there is a variable number of agrarian authorities who regulate land ownership and are directly related to the governance of the territory; in indigenous communities they are called agrarian communities and the corresponding authority is the commissariat of

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<sup>33</sup> Ley De Adquisiciones, Arrendamientos Y Servicios Del Sector Público. published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on January 4, 2000. [https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/14\\_200521.pdf](https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/14_200521.pdf)

<sup>34</sup> Constitución Política Del Estado Libre y Soberano de Oaxaca. Enacted on April 4, 1922. [https://www.oaxaca.gob.mx/coesfo/wp-content/uploads/sites/44/2018/10/Constituci%C3%B3n\\_Pol%C3%ADtica\\_del\\_Estado\\_Libre\\_y\\_Soberano\\_de\\_Oaxaca.pdf](https://www.oaxaca.gob.mx/coesfo/wp-content/uploads/sites/44/2018/10/Constituci%C3%B3n_Pol%C3%ADtica_del_Estado_Libre_y_Soberano_de_Oaxaca.pdf)

communal property. Similarly, in non-indigenous areas, the social ownership of the territory are the Ejidos, where the responsible person is the *comisario* or *comisariado de bienes ejidales*.

In both cases, the assemblies of *comuneros* and *ejidatarios* are the highest authority over the *comisariados*. Within them, the basic types of tenure are: the urban area, where houses are located, agricultural or livestock plots, and common use areas. For each of these types of tenure, an ejidatario or comunero must have a certificate that accredits him/her as such and gives him/her the right to participate with voice and vote in the assembly where decisions on use are made, especially in the areas of common use. According to the Agrarian Law (DOF, 2022c), the property rights of the communities are inalienable and imprescriptible, those of the ejidos can be sold or transferred with a procedure of certification of the ejido rights where the ejidos reach the so-called "full domain of their lands", and from this they can make operations with them. The third type of property is private property, which applies to urban areas, agricultural plots and livestock. Private properties can be very close and even coexist with ejido properties in particular; they are much less frequent in the vicinity of indigenous communities.

An *ejido* is a form of land tenure that combines communal ownership with individual use. The ejido consists of cultivated land, pastureland, other uncultivated lands, and the town. Being part of an ejido no longer necessarily involves communal ownership. After the reform of article 27 of the Constitution and the Program for the Certification of Ejido Rights and Land Titling (PROCEDER), many ejidos have privatized some or all of their land, but, unless they are formally dissolved as such, they continue to exist legally as *ejidos*.

Ejidal population centers or ejidos have legal personality and their own assets and are the owners of the lands they have been endowed with or those they have acquired by any other title. Ejidos operate in accordance with their internal regulations, with no limitations on their activities other than those established by law. Their regulations will be registered in the National Agrarian Registry, and must contain the general bases for the ejido's economic and social organization.

### 5.3.2 Indigenous communities

The General Law on Sustainable Forestry Development in relation to indigenous peoples and Agrarian Communities, propose as a general objective, to "respect the right to preferential use and enjoyment by indigenous communities of the forest resources of the places they occupy and inhabit"; as a regulatory Law of Article 27 of the Constitution, it dictates that when forest resources are property of indigenous peoples and communities, the provisions of the Second Article of the Constitution are observed.

In general, considering the characteristics of the population of the municipalities and the respective Agrarian Communities (ejidos and indigenous communities) where the project will intervene, the project's priority target area has a high level of indigenous people. In the Balsas Basin 1'891,985 people speak an indigenous language which represents more than a quarter (25,7%) of the total of indigenous people in México. The project will directly benefit 109 200 people, 58% of them are indigenous peoples (Nahua, Mixteco, Tlapaneco, Amuzgo, among others).

The National Institute of Indigenous Peoples is the agency of the Government of Mexico whose purpose is to define, regulate, design, establish, execute, guide, coordinate, promote, follow up and evaluate policies, programs, projects, strategies and public actions to guarantee the

exercise and implementation of the rights of indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples, as well as their integral and sustainable development and the strengthening of their cultures and identities. Among its most important programs are the Program for the Integral Well-being of Indigenous Peoples (PROBIPI), which seeks to promote the implementation and effective exercise of their rights; access to justice; the use and conservation of their lands, territories, natural resources, biodiversity and environment; support for their strategic economic and productive activities; the construction of roads and infrastructure for basic services and the strengthening of their cultural heritage. And the Indigenous Education Support Program, which seeks to support the permanence in education of indigenous children and youth, enrolled in public schools, through different modalities of attention, prioritizing those who do not have educational options in their community.

The creation of the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples, as well as the abrogation of the institute previously in charge of these matters (National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples), the objectives, goals and attributions are expressed in the Law of the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples<sup>35</sup>. Article 7 of this law states that the Institute will respect the institutions, organs, norms, procedures and forms of organization that each people and community has for decision making. Recognizing the Community General Assembly as the highest authority in decision making; as well as the authorities and representative institutions of such peoples and communities, elected and appointed in accordance with their normative systems. Article Eight of this law also states that the Institute shall recognize and respect the formalities established by the indigenous normative systems, which shall have the corresponding legal effects. Chapter 29 refers to the formation of a plenary session, which will meet at least once every three months and extraordinarily whenever an urgent situation so requires, and the indigenous peoples and communities, through their authorities or representatives; the indigenous institutions or organizations; the other institutions that have a mandate in relation to indigenous peoples, and the international organizations specialized in the matter, will be invited to attend as guests.

Another law of great importance is the General Law on the Linguistic Rights of Indigenous Peoples<sup>36</sup>, which aims to regulate the recognition and protection of the individual and collective linguistic rights of indigenous peoples and communities, as well as the promotion of the daily use and development of indigenous languages, in a context of respect for their rights. In this law, the State commits itself to adopt the necessary measures to ensure that the mass media disseminate the reality and the linguistic and cultural diversity of the Mexican Nation. In addition, it will allocate a percentage of the time available in the media for the broadcasting of cultural programs promoting literature, oral traditions and the use of the national indigenous languages of the various regions of the country; it affirms that indigenous languages will be valid for any procedure or matter; this law also establishes the rights of the speakers of indigenous languages and makes a commitment to combat discrimination on the basis of the language spoken by a person.

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<sup>35</sup> Ley Del Instituto Nacional De Los Pueblos Indígenas. published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on December 4, 2018. <https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LINPI.pdf>

<sup>36</sup> Ley General De Derechos Lingüísticos De Los Pueblos Indígenas. published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on March 13, 2003. <https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LGDLPI.pdf>

## 5.4 Non-government actors

### 5.4.1 Technical assistance providers

Alternativas Y Procesos De Participación Social is a non-profit civil association that aims to generate innovative models of sustainable regional development, promoting educational methodologies that enhance the development process of families and marginalized rural and indigenous peoples. Among its most relevant projects is the Sustainable Regional Development Program, which seeks the natural regeneration of watersheds, social organization for production and human resources training; the water forever program, which uses soil retention techniques, vegetation restoration and conservation and optimal use of water to promote the sustainable development of marginalized populations; The Quali program, which is focused the families that sow amaranth, and help them to plant amaranth in regions with low rainfall, minimize the risk of the crop wilting if rainfall is scarce or very irregular, plant with little investment, use small plots of land, and have good seed production.

Produce Michoacán foundation acts as a consultant, advisor and auxiliary for the agricultural industry. One of his most important projects is "Sistemas Silvopastoriles Intensivos, Base De La Productividad, Creación De Valor Y Sostenibilidad De La Ganadería Del Trópico De México", which proposes to SAGARPA (Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural) a public-private alliance for the sum of shared efforts to carry out joint actions in the national livestock sector that in the short term raise productivity and contribute to the economic dynamism of the country and also have a high social impact by generating jobs in rural areas.

Sustainable Mixteca Project, is a Mexican non-profit civil association dedicated to the functional restoration of the landscape and the conservation of ecosystem services that promote the sustainable development of the livelihoods of communities in Mexico. Among its activities are the design and application of tools for the evaluation of ecosystem services; design of management plans for integrated land management with a watershed approach; design of nature tourism plans with a biocultural approach; training for the development of good productive practices; strengthening for sustainable forest management, among others.

Balsas Group for the Study and Management of Ecosystems A.C., which designs integral projects in the Lower Balsas Region, promotes synergies between academia and communities to promote regional sustainable development and the improvement of the quality of life, through self-managed organization and the use of a variety of technologies and environmental management strategies. Among its objectives are community management of water quality, the production and processing of Jamaica, sesame and organic peanuts, and the commercialization of fish products from the Infiernillo dam.

CEDICAM, (Integrated Peasant Development Center of the Mixteca), trains farmers to produce their own organic fertilizers, use natural pesticides made from local plants, and grow the traditional 'milpa' of various crops along with corn to be more productive and sustainable. Given the scarcity of trees, reforestation became CEDICAM's priority work, so a system of community nurseries has been built to supply endemic trees to the farmers. CEDICAM's work also involves providing environmental education to the communities on the responsible use of their resources, as well as



inculcating technical farming methods, such as agricultural terraces and ditches that retain water to prevent hillside erosion.

The Mexican Civil Council for Sustainable Silviculture AC (CCMSS) provides support to communities and ejidos to increase their capacity to manage their territories, reactivate local economies, conserve natural resources and move towards sustainable schemes for the use, industrialization and commercialization of their resources. In Oaxaca, Guerrero, Edo Mexico, Puebla, Michoacan and Jalisco.

There is a Technical Operational Committee, with the permanent participation of CAP (Coordination of Advisors) and CONAFOR and fractional participation of: Undersecretary of Expenditures and the International Financing Unit of the SHCP, CONAGUA and the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change of SEMARNAT, Sembrando Vida Program and General Coordination of Programs for Development of the Welfare Secretariat, Undersecretary of Food Self-Sufficiency, the General Coordination of Livestock and INIFAP of SADER. This committee will be responsible for the coordination and technical and operational orientation of the project among the priority programs and entities that comprise it; for the programming of support/investments in the project's area of influence. This committee will use the project's strategic planning and operational plans as a basis for such participation, which must be approved. This committee will meet monthly and its meetings will be convened and organized by the project coordinator at CONAFOR, who will act as its secretary and will be responsible for recording the agreements in the minutes and ensuring their execution.

The external technical personnel accredited by CONAFOR, called "technical advisors", will support the ejidos and communities that have been approved by CONAFOR to receive financial resources thanks to the integral development plans created by the ejidos. In this context, it is recommended that the Technical and Administrative Implementation and Project Coordination Unit (UCP) establish a strategy for technical advice and support so that the prioritized target population integrates the climate problems and risks to which they are exposed when requesting financial resources from CONAFOR.

#### 5.4.2 Private sector companies

The process of private sector engagement seeks to create specific partnerships with business organizations and private companies, with the aim of both developing innovative schemes for the payment of environmental services and the integration of inclusive value chains that the Project will advance in its whole implementation area.

Some of the private sector Companies of high importance in the Basin are:

The collective brand of MEZCALES SANZEKAN, who have been working since 1990 with indigenous communities in the central low mountain region of Guerrero (known as the gateway to the mountain). Today, the organization has several areas of work, including support for producers, production and marketing of handicrafts, reforestation and natural resources. Each works independently and, in addition to the production and sale of various products, has various training and organization programs that promote the preservation of natural resources.



The State Coordinator of Coffee Producers of the State of Oaxaca, A. C. (CEPCO), is a social organization that emerged in 1989. This coordination groups organizations of small coffee producers in Oaxaca, promoting productive, economic and social projects through different organizations and companies, fostering sustainable development and improving the quality of life of families. Among its specific objectives are to foster the integral development of coffee growing, promote the organization and participation of young people and rural women, promote crop diversification and climate-smart agriculture, and promote a model of sustainable rural development with low emissions and a focus on endogenous and resilient territoriality.

The Cooperative Society of Common Sale CUPANDA, founded on November 26, 1954, is made up of 276 members covering four municipalities of Michoacán; Tacámbaro, Villa Madero, Turicato and Ario de Rosales, owners of 796 hectares that produce HASS avocado. It is a cooperative social enterprise that jointly sells avocados and their derivatives in national and international markets, with products and processes certified for quality and safety.

Miel Mexicana del Volcán Popocatepetl is a company that, together with 11 other similar companies, promotes the Community Economic Development project, which includes women beekeepers who are heads of households, indigenous people, young people, etc. Each beekeeper has her own hives and produces organic honey certified by BioAgriSertMéxico and Fairtrade International. The honey they produce is varied since the producers are located in forest, mangrove and jungle ecosystems. It also offers training to its members.

Olinalá, in the state of Guerrero, is the most important lacquerware producing community in Mexico. It produces everything from tiny tiger masks to complete furnishings for bedrooms and dining rooms, as well as jícaras, boxes, chests, trays and furniture. In addition, the captive linaloe essence production market currently belongs to the artisans of Olinalá, Guerrero.

#### 5.4.3 Academic and scientific institutions

The project will promote partnerships with national innovation and technology transfer entities, such as IMTA (Mexican Institute of Water Technology), INIFAP (National Institute of Forestry, Agriculture and Livestock Research), National Institute for the Development of Capabilities for the Rural Sector (INCA Rural) and other academic and research centers.

Together with national academic forestry research partners, including the Forest Faculty of the University of Durango, the project will gather traditional ecological knowledge from indigenous and Afro-Mexican communities to identify forest species with better adaptive capacity, as well as ecosystem management to reduce the risks of forest pests, diseases and fires. The project will also support agrarian communities to establish and manage forests applying the management principles of Adaptive Silviculture practices, and support the adaptive adjustment of the Operational Rules for PFC of CONAFOR's PADFS. This will be also supported with intensive training and capacity building of CONAFOR's local technicians of the *Promotorías forestales*, forest managers and members of Agrarian Communities, the forest protection brigades, local leaders and facilitators.

The project will seek to strengthen agroforestry, silvopastoral and backyard production systems through collaboration with the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples, the IMTA for the

development of water capture, storage, conduction and reuse technologies, and other research institutions for technology transfer.

Rural Studies and Peasant Advice AC (ERA) facilitates community processes of reflection and planning for the management of natural resources. It conducts scientific and technological research in collaboration with community organizations by grassroots organizations. In Oaxaca, Guerrero and Michoacán.

Among the most important Academic and scientific institutions in the BRB are:

Actores Sociales De La Flora Medicinal En México is a research program that began in March 1996, with headquarters in Cuernavaca and activities in Guerrero, Veracruz, Puebla and Morelos. Among its tasks is to investigate, conserve and disseminate the cultural heritage of medicinal plants in Mexico.

GIRA (Interdisciplinary Group of Appropriate Rural Technology, A.C.), is a non-profit Civil Association created on March 18, 1987 by professionals from different areas and disciplines to seek solutions for sustainable rural development. It focuses on the management of natural resources and technology oriented to improve the quality of life and the environment in a sustainable manner in the Purepecha plateau and Lake Patzcuaro basin in Michoacán. It develops projects such as community forestry programs in ejidos of the Purhépecha region of Michoacán; development of sustainable models for the management of rural agrobiodiversity; evaluation of energy consumption patterns in communities of the Purhépecha Plateau of Michoacán; sustainable use of firewood and improvement of the quality of life of rural families; training and establishment of demonstration modules of agroforestry systems; among others.

The National Institute of Forestry, Agriculture and Livestock Research is an institution of scientific and technological excellence, and national and international recognition for its capacity to respond to the demands of knowledge and technological innovations for the benefit of agriculture, livestock and society in general. In the BRB are two experimental campus:

The Zacatepec Experimental Campus, here the main lines of research and technology transfer are focused on rice, sugarcane, corn, sorghum, papaya, citrus (Persian lime, Valencia orange), avocado, vegetables (tomato, onion), ornamentals, dairy cattle, swine, and management of low deciduous forest; In addition, we operate transversal projects related to the design and operation of a phytosanitary alert system platform, the development of software for automation in protected agriculture, an information system to optimize fertilizer application, and software for economic analysis of crops.

The Iguala Experimental Campus, in which The main crop is corn, of which varieties and hybrids have been developed for the tropical and subtropical regions. In fruit crops, the generation of technological packages for the integrated management of mango stands out, as well as technologies for the production of hibiscus, coconut, lemon, maguey, sesame, and peanut. In the livestock subsector, research is being conducted on forage species, cattle and goats. In forestry, we have worked on species of interest such as linaloe, cedar and juniper, in addition to carrying out studies for the conservation of ecosystems of the Selva Baja Caducifolia. A platform with sustainable corn systems based on conservation agriculture is currently being evaluated. There are germplasm banks

for species such as corn, cotton, forage legumes, Jamaica, among others. In terms of services, the sale of progenitors for the formation of hybrids and corn varieties is very important.

## 5.5 Legal and normative framework

### 5.5.1 Land tenure and land governance

#### **ILO CONVENTION 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the International Labor Organization:**

Among the commitments made by Mexico in ratifying this convention include the adoption of measures, in cooperation with the peoples concerned, to protect the environment of the territories they inhabit, and take into account their customs or customary law. Respect for the importance of their relationship with the lands and territories they occupy and use. Recognition of the right to property and possession over the lands Indigenous and tribal peoples traditionally occupy, and the safeguarding of their right to use lands to which they have accessed for their traditional and subsistence activities, especially in the case of nomadic and itinerant peoples. The special protection of the rights of these peoples to the natural resources existing on their lands, including the right to participate in the use, administration, and conservation of such resources; and

**Agrarian Law<sup>37</sup>:** This law establishes the agrarian distribution policy, but its main objective is promoting the comprehensive and equitable development of the rural sector through the promotion of productive activities and social actions to increase the well-being of the population and its participation in national life. In this law we can find the description, components and faculties of the ejidos and communities; land and water uses in ejidos; the process of delimitation of ejido lands; the process of constitution of new ejidos; the process of expropriation of ejido and communal properties; among other related topics.

### 5.5.2 Environment

**General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection<sup>38</sup>:** it's main objective is promoting sustainable development and establish the basis for sustainable use, preservation and, where appropriate, the restoration of soil, water and other natural resources, in such a way that the obtaining of economic benefits and the activities of society with the preservation of ecosystems. This law also guarantees the right of communities, including indigenous peoples, to the protection, preservation, use and sustainable exploitation of natural resources and the safeguarding and use of biodiversity. In this same vein, the law states that the Federal Government must promote social participation in the formulation of ecological policy, the application of its instruments, in information and surveillance actions, and any ecological actions in general.

Among the most important Mexican official regulations relevant for the project, which were emitted by SEMARNAT, stands out the Mexican Official Norm NOM-152-SEMARNAT-2006, which establishes the guidelines, criteria and specifications of the contents of forest management programs for the use of timber resources in forests, jungles and forest vegetation of the Mexican Republic. Among the main criteria that a management plan should include are: the total area to be harvested; the

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<sup>37</sup> Ley Agraria. Published in the Diario Oficial de la Federación on February 26, 1992.  
<https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LAgra.pdf>

<sup>38</sup> Ley General de Equilibrio Ecológico y la Protección al Ambiente. published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on January 28, 1988. <https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LGEEPA.pdf>

objectives of the management program; the cutting cycle and shift; classification and quantification of the land area; physical and biological characteristics of the area (climate, soil characteristics, topography, hydrology, dominant vegetation and fauna, among others); dasometric study; reforestation commitment; complementary treatments; infrastructure planning; fire, pest and forest disease prevention and control measures; among others.

Other important Mexican Official Regulations for the project are: NOM-059- SEMARNAT-2010, which lists Mexico's native species of wild flora and fauna, the risk categories and specifications for their inclusion, exclusion or change, and the list of species at risk. NOM-060-SEMARNAT-1994, which establishes the specifications to mitigate the adverse effects caused in soils and water bodies by forest harvesting. NOM-061-SEMARNAT-1994, which establishes the specifications to mitigate the adverse effects on wild flora and fauna caused by forest harvesting. NOM-126-SEMARNAT-2000, which establishes the specifications for carrying out scientific collection activities of biological material of wild flora and fauna species and other biological resources in the national territory. NOM-026-SEMARNAT-1996, which establishes the procedures, criteria, and specifications for harvesting, transporting, and storing pine resin. NOM-027-SEMARNAT-1996, which establishes the procedures, criteria, and specifications for harvesting, transporting, and storing mountain soil. NOM-028-SEMARNAT-1996, which establishes the procedures, criteria and specifications for harvesting, transporting and storing forest vegetation roots and rhizomes. NOM-005-SEMARNAT-1997, which establishes the procedures, criteria and specifications for harvesting, transporting and storing bark, stems and complete plants of forest vegetation. NOM-006-SEMARNAT-1997, establishes the procedures, criteria and specifications for harvesting, transportation and storage of palm leaves. NOM-007-SEMARNAT-1997, establishes the procedures, criteria and specifications for harvesting, transporting and storing branches, leaves or stalks, flowers, fruits and seeds. NOM-010-SEMARNAT-1996, establishes the procedures, criteria, and specifications for the harvesting, transport, and storage of mushrooms. NOM-012-SEMARNAT-1996 establishes the procedures, criteria, and specifications for the use of firewood for domestic use. NOM-015- SEMARNAT/SAGAR-1997, regulates the use of fire in forest and agricultural land, and establishes the specifications, criteria and procedures for ordering social and government participation in detecting and fighting forest fires. NOM-018-SEMARNAT-1999, establishes the procedures, criteria, and technical and administrative specifications for the sustainable use of candelilla grass, and the transportation and storage of *zerote*. NOM-020-SEMARNAT-2001, establishes the procedures and guidelines to be observed for the rehabilitation, improvement and conservation of forest grazing lands.

### 5.5.3 Water

**The General Law of National Water<sup>39</sup>:** This law, published by the National Water Commission, aims to regulate the exploitation, use or development of national waters, their distribution and control, as well as the preservation of their quantity and quality in order to achieve its integral and sustainable development. It also regulates the Basin Council, the Sub Basin Councils, Micro Basin Councils, and other additional bodies they decide to create.

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<sup>39</sup> Ley de Aguas Nacionales. Published in the Diario Oficial de la Federación on December 1, 1992.  
<http://www.conagua.gob.mx/conagua07/publicaciones/publicaciones/sgaa-37-12.pdf>

On the other hand, the regulation of this law<sup>40</sup> establishes the regulation on the preservation and control of water quality; the functions of the CONAGUA; the powers of the river basin councils; the rights of use or exploitation of national waters; among other related topics.

#### 5.5.4 Forestry

**General Law on Sustainable Forestry Development<sup>41</sup>:** This law aims to regulate and promote the integrated and sustainable management of forest territories, conservation, protection, restoration, production, management, cultivation and use of the country's forest territories, and their resources.

The regulation of this law<sup>42</sup> has the purpose of regulating, within the scope of federal jurisdiction, the conservation, protection, restoration, production, management, cultivation, management and sustainable use of the country's forest ecosystems and their resources.

#### 5.5.5 CONAFOR's Operational Rules

The Rules of Operation (ROP) are the legal instruments issued by the federal agencies in Mexico that operate the main subsidy programs, which establish: the geographic scope of their application; the target population; the eligibility requirements for beneficiaries; the selection procedure; the characteristics of the support; and the rights, obligations and sanctions. Although the ROP seek to ensure that public resources are applied to the fulfillment of program objectives and goals, facilitating administrative practices, they often present limitations in responding to the realities of the communities where projects are implemented or in adjusting to the local conditions faced by the most vulnerable groups.

CONAFOR's operating rules are focused on projects for the harvesting and conservation of forest resources, as well as their processing and marketing. Traditionally, its main focus has been on roundwood production, some non-timber products and payment for environmental services (PES). Over the years, the agency has broadened its scope of intervention and operational capacity to carry out field activities, as well as technical and planning studies, and has institutionalized its work with poor rural communities, indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups.

Another program of interest comes from the National Water Commission (CONAGUA), with its ProAgua program, which, among other objectives, seeks to develop water collection and management systems for domestic and productive use, and in the development of hydraulic infrastructure in the project territories.

The ROP determine the evaluation and selection of eligible proposals for incentive schemes through the awarding of scores based on general prioritization criteria (Table 38 below), and specific prioritization criteria (Table 39) which are defined in technical annexes for the different incentive schemes. Applications are ranked according to the priority criteria, and subsequently by applying the additional criteria set out in the relevant technical annexes. Section 5.5.6 also suggests

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<sup>40</sup> Reglamento De La Ley De Aguas Nacionales. Published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on January 12, 1994. <http://www.conagua.gob.mx/conagua07/publicaciones/publicaciones/sgaa-37-12.pdf>

<sup>41</sup> Ley General De Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable. Published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on June 5, 2018. <https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LGDFS.pdf>

<sup>42</sup> Reglamento De La Ley General De Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable. Published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on December 9, 2020. [https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/regley/Reg\\_LGDFS\\_091220.pdf](https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/regley/Reg_LGDFS_091220.pdf)

additional climate change mitigation and adaptation criteria (Table 38), illustrates the decision-making bodies and mechanisms the new criteria will influence (Figure 51), and their potential impact on activities of the incentive schemes (Table 40).

#### 5.5.6 Eligibility, prioritization and exclusion criteria according to ROP

Eligibility criteria for incentive schemes are defined in the Rules of Operation (chapter 1, section II., see Rules of Operation in chapter 8). They are presented in the table below for reference. The technical annexes of the Rules of Operation define eligible entities in greater detail for each incentive scheme.

**Table 37 Eligible entities and eligibility criteria**

PADFSB Incentive Schemes	Eligible entities	Eligibility criteria
I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains (MFCCV)	i. Natural person or legal entity owning or legitimately holding forest lands, suitable for sustainable commercial production; ii. social forest enterprises, mixed forest enterprises and women's forest enterprises; iii. students enrolled in the CECFOR educational system.	Natural persons of Mexican nationality or entities legally recognized in Mexico  Owners or legitimate holders, preferably of forest lands or temporal forest landscapes
II. Commercial Forest Plantations and Agroforestry Systems (PFCA)	Natural person or legal entity holding preferably forest land or temporary forest land, located within the eligible areas.	
III. Forest Restoration of Micro-basins and Strategic Regions (RFM)	Natural person or legal entity holding preferably forest land or temporary forest land, characterized by soil degradation, loss of forest vegetation or have areas affected by fires or forest pests and natural disasters, in the eligible areas.	Dedicated to forestry activity for the purposes of protection, conservation, restoration, use, transformation, industrialization or marketing of forest products
IV. Environmental Services (PES)	i. Natural person or legal entity holding forest lands, preserving forest cover in a good state of conservation; ii. Natural and legal entities, including government, users of environmental services and entities interested in participating in the development or strengthening of local payment for environmental services mechanisms, through the contribution with economic, human and operational resources.	Without being owners or legitimate holders of forest lands, candidates can still be eligible to request support in line with the provisions of the Rules of Operation
V. Forest Protection (PF)	i. Ejidos, communities and natural persons or legal entities owning or holding preferably forest lands or temporary forest lands, lacking the economic resources for forest restoration; ii. Federal entities, municipalities, ejidos and communities	

The criteria are defined in Chapter I, section II, article 10 of the Rules of Operation. They include the following: 1. Persons or legal entities not meeting eligibility criteria in the Operational Rules, 2. Persons or legal entities who are on a list of sanctioned or non-compliant beneficiaries published by CONAFOR, 3. Persons or legal entities facing conflict related to the land targeted by the incentive scheme, 4. Similar persons or legal entities as established by the Rules of Operation. Article 14 states that beneficiaries should not receive government support from other programs for the same purpose of the above mentioned incentive schemes. The technical annexes further determine which incentive schemes are mutually exclusive to avoid double financing of the same activities. For example, Agrarian Communities who have received support through activity MFCCV1. *Better Social Organization practices* in the previous three years are not eligible for MFCCC1.1 *Community Territorial Planning*.

Table 38 below lists existing general prioritization criteria for selection of proposals for incentive schemes according to the Operational Rules in Chapter V, section III. Potential additional climate change criteria through the GCF project are proposed in the right column.

**Table 38 General prioritization criteria and proposed additional climate change criteria**

	Prioritization criteria	Additional climate change criteria
Social	<p>Ejidos, communities and individuals who haven't received incentives from CONAFOR In the past 5 years</p> <p>Municipalities classified as indigenous municipalities, with presence of indigenous or Afro-Mexican population</p> <p>Municipalities of high or very high marginalization (aligned with classification by the National Population Council)</p> <p>Project is presented by an ejido, community or similar entities</p>	Community role and engagement in design and implementation
	Participation and representation of women and young people	
Climate change and biodiversity	Municipalities with high or very high vulnerability to climate change according to Mexico's climate change vulnerability mapping (Atlas de Vulnerabilidad al Cambio Climático- AVCC).	<p>Carbon sequestration and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>Forest conservation and restoration</p>

		<p>Sustainable land use practices and management of forest landscapes, in particular agroforestry and reforestation</p> <p>Enhanced adaptive capacity and resilience of ecosystems and communities</p> <p>Innovative and sustainable adaptation technologies and practices</p> <p>Adaptation and mitigation strategies in local development and territorial planning</p> <p>Co-benefits such as improved resilience of communities and ecosystems to climate change impacts and contribution to local livelihoods, water resources management</p> <p>Impact on biodiversity conservation</p>
Monitoring		<p>Enhanced monitoring and reporting of adaptation and mitigation effectiveness</p> <p>Cost-effectiveness of different interventions in relation to their potential impact and long-term benefits</p>

The above criteria are not applicable to the following incentive schemes: local payment mechanisms for environmental services within the incentive scheme Environmental Services, incentive scheme V. Forest Protection, and 4.3 support for education in Centros de Educación y Capacitación Forestal within incentive scheme I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains.

In addition, specific criteria exist for each incentive scheme in the technical annexes of the Operational Rules. Specific criteria related to climate change and the environment of the technical annexes are listed below in table 39. Applications to the incentive schemes are assessed against the criteria and attributed points individually defined for each criteria. Eligible proposals will be ranked in order of priority according to the prioritization methodology and determine if financial incentives are granted or not.

**Table 39 Climate change and environment related prioritization criteria**

Criteria	Type of incentive scheme activity
<b>Climate change</b>	
Level of risk of natural disaster, classified by CONAFOR <sup>[1]</sup>	Environmental Services



Climate change risks to provision of environmental services <sup>[2]</sup>	Environmental Services Local Payments for Environmental Services Mechanisms
Risks and threats related to the environmental services, and prevention and management actions	Local Payments for Environmental Services Mechanisms
Strengthening capacities on climate change mitigation and adaptation	Development of Competencies and Skills
<b>Protected areas and ecosystems</b>	
Type of ecosystem (semi-arid or mangrove, forests, temperate forest)	Studies for the Use of Natural Resources Community Territorial Planning ( <i>ordenamiento territorial comunitario</i> ) Timber Forest Management Program Technical Study for the Use of Non-timber Forest Resources Wildlife Management Plan Environmental Impact Statement and Preventive Report Support to Incentivize Sustainable Forest Management Support for Strengthening Governance and Community Development Support for the Development of Value Chains and Forest Industry Productive Projects for Women and Young People Projects for Women
Forest restoration located within a protected area	Forest Restoration of Micro-basins and Strategic Regions Environmental Services
Forest restored located in a micro-basin and receiving support related to environmental services, community forest management, value chains or forestry and agroforestry plantations	Forest Restoration of Micro-basins and Strategic Regions
<b>Deforestation, forest degradation and forest management and protection</b>	
Areas with high deforestation rates <sup>[3]</sup>	Community Forest Management and Value Chains
Forest degradation level	Forest Restoration of Micro-basins and Strategic Regions
Risk level of deforestation <sup>[4]</sup>	Environmental Services Local Payment Mechanisms for Environmental Services through Concurrent Fund
Forest management certification <sup>[5]</sup>	Support to Incentivize Sustainable Forest Management Support for the Development of Value Chains and Forest Industry Productive projects for Women and Young People Projects for Forest Supply and Industry

Forest fire presence, prevention, protection and management	Forest Protection
<b>State of water and soils</b>	
Existing support for soil and water conservation <sup>[6]</sup>	Forest Restoration of Micro-basins and Strategic Regions
Areas with an overexploited aquifer <sup>[7]</sup>	Environmental Services
<b>Biodiversity, wildlife protection and plant health</b>	
Wildlife protection (bird conservation area)	Environmental Services
Biodiversity conservation <sup>[8]</sup>	Environmental Services Local Payment Mechanisms for Environmental Services through Concurrent Fund
Areas with presence of a water reserve <sup>[9]</sup>	Environmental Services
Area is within a mangrove ecosystem or mountain cloud forest <sup>[10]</sup>	Environmental Services
Phytosanitary treatments	Forest Protection

<sup>[1]</sup> The level of risk is classified according to the National Disaster Prevention Center (Centro Nacional de Prevención de Desastres- CENAPRED).

<sup>[2]</sup> Following the methodology by the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático- INECC).

<sup>[3]</sup> The level of deforestation is assessed through CONAFOR's Forest Monitoring Satellite System (Sistema Satelital de Monitoreo Forestal -SAMOF).

<sup>[4]</sup> The risk level of deforestation follow the Index of Economic Pressure to Deforestation according to the National Institute of Ecology and Climate in 2018.

<sup>[5]</sup> Recognized certification scheme include the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Auditoria Técnica Preventiva (ATP).

<sup>[6]</sup> The support has to be provided by the Secretaría Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (SADER).

<sup>[7]</sup> The overexploitation is defined and identified by CONAGUA.

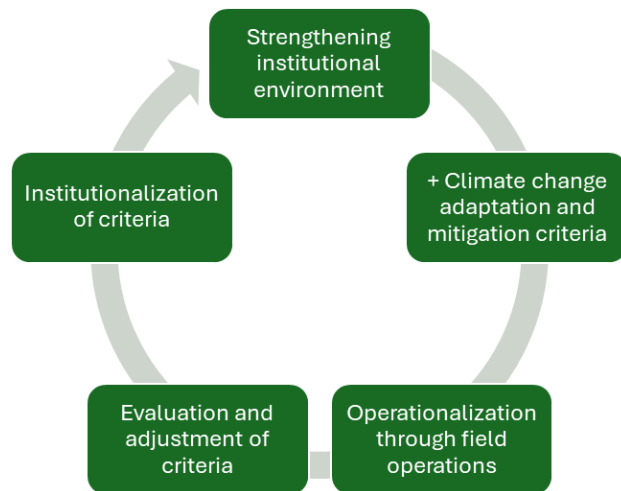
<sup>[8]</sup> This refers to Sitios de atención prioritaria (SAP) identified by the National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO).

<sup>[9]</sup> Applicable to water reserves as identified by CONAGUA.

<sup>[10]</sup> Classified by CONABIO.

GCF activity 1.1.3 will strengthen climate change criteria in a process of continuous learning and improvement following the testing through field operations as illustrated in figure 50 below.

Figure 50 Improvement of prioritization criteria with focus on climate change



The strengthened criteria will feed into the overall institutional environment, and more specifically the decision-making bodies and processes in figure 51 below.

Figure 51 institutional setting and bodies benefitting from strengthened criteria

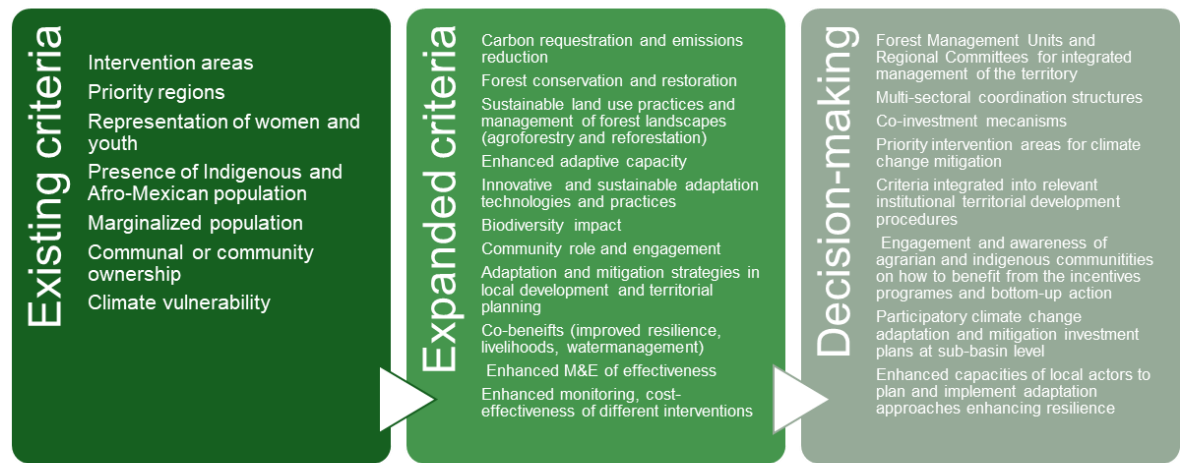


Table 40 further below shows examples of changes to the Rules of Operation by integrating additional climate change prioritization criteria and higher rating of existing ones to give more emphasis on Community and Ecosystem Based Adaptation. The left column shows the existing application of the Rules of Operation. The right column suggests their adjustment, improved operationalization through the GCF project, and potential impact on incentive scheme activities.

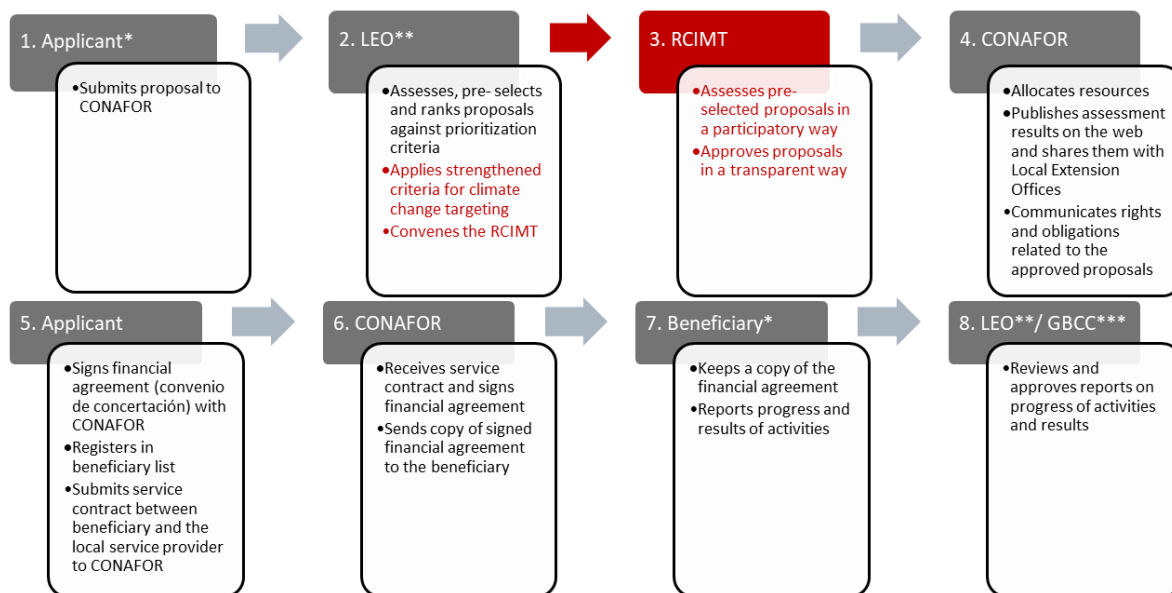
**Table 40 Potential impact on incentive scheme activities through strengthened criteria**

Existing application of Rules of Operation	Potential adjustments to rules and activities
Traditional, sustainable forest management practices	Climate adapted sustainable forest management
Commercial forest plantations with one type of tree species (monoculture)	New Generation Forest Plantations with more than one tree species and with protection zones of natural vegetation along watercourses and on steep slopes
Plantation with exotic tree species in monoculture	Reduction of the use of exotic tree species and combination with native species
The allocation of financial incentives for projects financed is not always located in geographic zones with the highest climate vulnerability and hazard occurrence	The allocation of financial incentives of the PADFS prioritizes more geographic zones with high climate vulnerability and affected by hazards from extreme climate events.
The allocation of financial resources does not always benefit the most vulnerable groups of the population, especially women, youth, and indigenous peoples.	The allocation of financial incentives of the PADFS prioritizes zones with higher degree of poverty and social vulnerability, and especially disadvantaged groups, like women, young people and indigenous peoples.

The GCF project introduces a range of innovations to the institutional environment which will adapt forest management to climate change and integrate it in territorial development. Additional climate change criteria will strengthen climate change targeting for the selection of proposals for the incentive schemes. The project will create 10 Regional Committees for the Integrated Management of the Territory (RCIMT) at basin, sub-basin and level and in ethnic territories. The committees will ensure inter-institutional collaboration, and include grassroots organizations, women, youth, indigenous peoples, and the private sector in the selection process.

The figure below shows the innovations in the existing incentive scheme approval process highlighted in red. They will ensure multi-stakeholder engagement in prioritization and territorial planning processes and integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation in forest landscape management.

**Figure 52 Simplified approval process for application to incentive schemes and innovation**

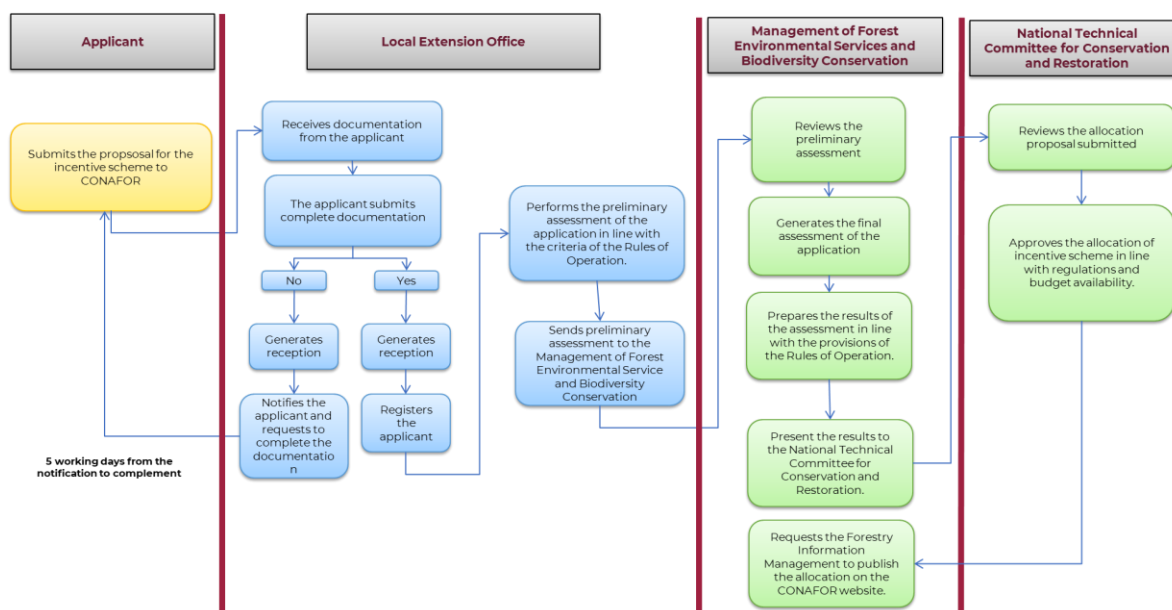


\* Applicants and beneficiaries are Agrarian Communities or eligible groups according to the Rules of Operation

\*\* Local Extension Office (LEO)

\*\*\* Management of Forest Environmental Services and Biodiversity Conservation (Gerencia de Biodiversidad y Cambio Climático- GBCC)

**Figure 53 Payments for environmental services approval process**



## 6 Full text of operational Rules of the PADFS-B 2024

(**Note:** The following text is a non-official mechanical translation from the original Spanish text. The original official version in Spanish can be accessed through the following link in CONAFOR's webpage [https://www.conafor.gob.mx/apoyos/index.php/inicio/app\\_apoyos#/detalle/2024/108](https://www.conafor.gob.mx/apoyos/index.php/inicio/app_apoyos#/detalle/2024/108) as also from the Diario Oficial de la Federación Mexicana, the Official Public Gazetter) at [https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota\\_detalle.php?codigo=5713386&fecha=30/12/2023#gsc.tab=0](https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5713386&fecha=30/12/2023#gsc.tab=0)

**DOF: 30/12/2023**

**RULES of Operation 2024 of the Sustainable Forestry Development for Well-being Programme.**

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**In the margin a seal with the National Coat of Arms, which reads: Estados Unidos Mexicanos - Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y**

### **Natural Resources.**

MARÍA LUISA ALBORES GONZÁLEZ, SECRETARY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES, with the assistance of LUIS MENESES MURILLO, Director General of the National Forestry Commission, on the basis of Articles 25, first, sixth and seventh paragraphs, 26 paragraph A, 27 and 28, fifth paragraph, of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States; 1 to 5, 9, 10 sections I, II, XIV, XVI, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXXII, XXXIV, XXXV, XLI, 14 sections I, II, 15, 19, 20 sections I, II, IV, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXVI, XXVII, XXIX, XXX, XXXIV, 21 section I, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 41, 101, 103, 107, 112, 119, 121 last paragraph, 122, 123, 129, 134, 135, 136 sections I, II, III, IV, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XIX, XX, XXII, XXIII, 137, 143, 144, 145 sections V and VI and 148 of the General Law on Sustainable Forest Development; 16 and 32 Bis sections I, II, XVII, XXXV and XL of the Organic Law of the Federal Public Administration; 2, 3, 4, 9, 21, 27, 28, 32, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 of the Planning Law; 2 sections XLV and LIII, 75 and 77 of the Federal Law of Budget and Fiscal Responsibility; 176 and 179 of its Regulations; 1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 11 and 14 section I of the Federal Law of Parastatal Entities; 1 and 6 sections I and XXVII of the Internal Regulations of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources; 24, 25, 27 and 28 of the Decree of the Federal Expenditure Budget for Fiscal Year 2024, as well as any others that may be applicable.

### **I. WHEREAS**

Article 28, thirteenth paragraph, of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States states that subsidies may be granted to priority activities when they are general, temporary and do not substantially affect the finances of the Nation.

Article 28 of the General Law on Sustainable Forestry Development establishes that sustainable forestry development is considered a priority area for national development.

Article 74 of the Federal Law on Budget and Fiscal Responsibility establishes that the Federal Executive, through the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, will authorise the distribution of subsidies approved in the Federal Expenditure Budget.

Article 77 of the Federal Budget and Fiscal Responsibility Law establishes that the Chamber of Deputies shall indicate in the Federal Expenditure Budget the subsidy programmes that shall be subject to the Rules of Operation in order to ensure that the application of public resources is based on criteria of efficiency, effectiveness, economy, honesty and transparency. Likewise, the Budget of Expenditures of the Federation shall indicate the general criteria to which the Rules of Operation of such programmes shall be subject.

That the Federal Expenditure Budget for the fiscal year 2024 provides for the granting of subsidies for the forestry sector, which shall be subject to the criteria of objectivity, equity, transparency, publicity, selectivity and temporality, through the Budgetary Programme S219 "Sustainable Forest Development for Well-being", which are regulated through these Operating Rules, in terms of Article 75 of the Federal Law on Budget and Accountability, the aforementioned programme will be in charge of the National Forestry Commission, whose achievements and results will be linked to the Matrix of Indicators for Results.

That it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the National Forestry Commission to conduct the national policy for sustainable forest development, as well as to design and define economic incentives and stimuli in forestry matters, in accordance with articles 14, section I, 20 section IV, 136 and 139 of the General Law for Sustainable Forest Development, respectively.

That the "Sustainable Forest Development for Well-being" Programme is aligned with the National Development Plan (NDP) 2019-2024, which establishes the development of a social policy committed to promoting sustainable development, recognised as an indispensable factor of well-being and aimed at satisfying the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Likewise, the "Sustainable Forest Development for Well-being" Programme is developed in congruence with the National Forest Programme (PNF) 2020-2024, which is a special programme derived from the aforementioned PND 2019-2024, and whose purpose is to contribute to the incorporation of the country's forested and preferably forested surface area into competitive and participatory sustainable forest management. In addition, its strategies for well-being include community forest management; reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; productive restoration with an integrated territorial management approach; close territorial management with the people; a strategy to promote active conservation through payment for environmental services; the fire management programme to prevent and deal with forest fires; among others.

Article 2 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States states that the Mexican Nation is unique and indivisible, and that it has a multicultural composition based originally on its indigenous peoples, who are those descended from populations that inhabited the current territory of the country at the beginning of colonisation and who preserve their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions, or part of them; In this sense, data from the National Institute of Indigenous

Peoples (INPI) estimate that 39% of the country's forests and 60% of its jungles are located in indigenous regions. Articles 2, section XIII, 3 sections XXVIII, XXXIV, XXXV and XXXVI, 11 sections XXIII, XXIV and 20 sections XVII and XX, and 31 section I of the General Law on Sustainable Forest Development establish various measures aimed at guaranteeing the participation of indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples and communities in forest development, including policies that constitute affirmative actions.

That in our country, in 2020, 44.4% of women live in poverty (35.9% moderate poverty and 8.5% extreme poverty) and 83.5% of indigenous language speakers in rural areas live in poverty (40.1% moderate poverty and 43.4% extreme poverty) according to the report on the "Multidimensional Measurement of Poverty in Mexico 2018 - 2020" carried out by the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (Consejo Nacional de Evaluación de la Política de Desarrollo Social). In addition, de jure, i.e. legal, rights generally recognise men's tenure and ownership rights to natural and productive resources. As a result, only 18.5% of the members of the representative bodies of agrarian nuclei are women, according to the results of the National Agrarian Registry in its publication "Statistics with a gender perspective", and 34.8% of the people subject to rights who receive agrarian documents and who occupy decision-making spaces in the agrarian nuclei are women, according to the analysis of the "growing participation of women as subjects of rights: RAN", who have had access to land through the transfer of rights or family inheritance.

The General Law on Climate Change establishes that a series of principles focused on mitigation and adaptation to climate change must be observed in the formulation of national climate change policy. In its article 3, section XXVIII and 29, it defines mitigation as "the application of policies and actions aimed at reducing emissions from sources, or improving sinks of greenhouse gases and compounds" and adaptation actions as "the management, protection, conservation and restoration of ecosystems, forest resources and soils", respectively.

That its geographical location, topography and socio-economic characteristics make Mexico a country particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. According to the National Atlas of Vulnerability to Climate Change generated by INECC in 2019, 273 municipalities are identified with high and very high current and future vulnerability to climate change.

Mexico's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), updated in 2022, contains unconditional commitments in two components, one for mitigation and one for adaptation. In the mitigation component, the country commits to undertake mitigation actions that will result in a 35% reduction of its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and a 51% reduction of black carbon emissions by 2030. Likewise, in the adaptation component, the commitment to achieve a zero net deforestation rate by 2030 is highlighted.

Land use changes from forest ecosystems to non-forest land generate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, while natural vegetation captures CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere and transforms it into organic compounds for its growth, thus representing a carbon reservoir. In this context, Mexico has extensive forest ecosystem cover, so its forestry sector has a net absorption effect, i.e. it captures greater volumes of carbon dioxide than it emits.



That CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration capacity can be increased through activities that favour absorption, such as reforestation, sustainable forest management, forest plantations, and even well-managed pastures and agricultural land.

In accordance with the provisions of the General Law on Sustainable Forest Development, the National Forestry Commission is a decentralised public body of the Federal Public Administration, with its own legal personality and assets. Sectoral coordination of the Commission is the responsibility of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, in accordance with the applicable legal provisions. According to this Law, the purpose of the National Forestry Commission is to develop, promote and encourage productive activities, protection, conservation, restoration, sustainable use, production, marketing and technical forestry education, as well as production chains and value networks in forestry matters, which according to this Law are declared as priority areas for development, and to participate in the formulation of plans and programmes and in the implementation of the sustainable forestry development policy and its instruments.

That the National Forestry Commission, in compliance with its purpose, recognises the importance of the environmental goods and services provided by forest ecosystems, both for their owners and legitimate possessors, as well as for society in general, such as those of provision related to the products obtained from ecosystems; regulating ones related to the ecosystem processes that regulate the conditions in which humans live and develop (including the regulation of the climate system); cultural ones, which may be tangible or intangible, but are strongly dependent on the socio-cultural context; and sustaining ones, such as soil formation, water cycling, carbon cycling, nutrient cycling and primary production.

In accordance with the country's environmental and forestry challenges, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, in order to maintain and increase the provision of environmental services to society and reduce carbon emissions generated by deforestation and forest degradation, the National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (ENAREDD+) was developed, which focuses its objective on promoting an intervention model based on integrated land management with a landscape approach, adaptation based on communities and ecosystems, so that the subsidies granted by the Federation have greater and better impacts on the various ecosystems, actors and people living in the country's forest areas, taking into account the differences and inequalities between men and women, as well as the differentiated impacts of climate change.

That the components and concepts of Support of the Rules of Operation of the Budgetary Programme S219 "Sustainable Forest Development for Well-being" are mainly linked and contribute to the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals established in the United Nations 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, particularly those concerning the protection, restoration and sustainable management of water-related ecosystems, the strengthening of resilience and the capacity to mitigate and adapt to risks related to climate change and natural disasters, specifically to the objectives: 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns; 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; and 15. Promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

In this context, the National Forestry Commission establishes support mechanisms for well-being through these Operating Rules to promote community forest management in and with agrarian communities, indigenous peoples, Afro-Mexican peoples and communities, communities, owners, legitimate owners and users of forest land, preferably forest or temporary forest land, under the principles of sustainability, equity, inclusion and respect for collective and differentiated rights, traditions, uses and customs; as well as for the integration of value networks and the development of local and regional economies, and support for schemes of protection, conservation and restoration of forest ecosystems and their biodiversity to ensure the provision and quality of environmental goods and services; based on planning and management with a territorial approach, biocultural landscapes, watersheds and agro-ecological criteria, risk management and safeguards, all with the aim of contributing to improving the quality of life of the target population and progress in fulfilling commitments to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

That the General Law for Equality between Women and Men establishes the obligation to incorporate the gender perspective in any programmatic action of public institutions in order to incorporate policies that promote substantive equality between women and men in the budgetary exercise.

That the "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women" (CEDAW), in article 2, paragraph d, states: Refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and ensure that public authorities and institutions act in conformity with this obligation; likewise, in order to advance in the fulfilment of equality between men and women in Article 4, numeral 1, it states the following: The adoption by states parties of temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women shall not be deemed discrimination as defined in the present Convention, but shall in no way entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate standards; such measures shall be discontinued when the objectives of equality of opportunity and treatment have been achieved.

Article 5 of the Federal Law to Prevent and Eliminate Discrimination (LFPED) establishes that affirmative actions that have the effect of promoting real equality of opportunities for individuals or groups will not be considered discriminatory. Nor will distinctions based on reasonable, proportional and objective criteria whose purpose is not to undermine rights be judged as discriminatory.

That in compliance with the above provisions I am pleased to issue the following:

## **II. RULES OF OPERATION 2024 OF THE SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT FOR WELL-BEING PROGRAMME**

### **Chapter I. Rules of Operation**

#### **Section I. Purpose of the Rules of Operation**

The purpose of the Operating Rules of the Sustainable Forest Development for Well-being Programme is to support owners, legitimate possessors and inhabitants of forest areas to implement actions that contribute to the protection, conservation, restoration and incorporation into sustainable forest management of land suitable for this purpose, as well as to strengthen the value chains of the forestry sector.

The general objective of the Programme is to contribute to the mitigation of Climate Change; and its specific objective is to ensure that the forest and preferably forested area is incorporated into competitive and participatory sustainable forest management, in order to guarantee the right to a healthy environment through the implementation of the components, concepts and modalities of support defined in these Rules.

This instrument establishes the rules and procedures of general application to be observed in the operation, allocation and implementation of the federal resources of the Sustainable Forestry Development for Well-being Programme. **Section II. Support components of the Rules of Operation**

**Article 2.** The Programme Support Components, their specific objectives and Eligible Persons are:

**Component I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains (MFCCV). Objective:** To support eligible persons to implement actions that allow them to strengthen governance, capacity building, social, technical, cultural, technology transfer, management, cultivation, harvesting and certification of timber and non-timber forest resources, strengthening the processes of supply, processing and markets for raw materials and forest products.

**Eligible persons:** i. Individuals or legal entities that are owners or legitimate owners of forest land suitable for sustainable commercial production; ii. Social Forestry Enterprises, Mixed Forestry Enterprises and Women's Forestry Enterprises; iii. Students enrolled in the CECFOR education system.

**Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations (PFCA). Objective:** To support eligible persons in the establishment and development of competitive and sustainable Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations in order to increase productive diversification and increase forest production.

**Eligible persons:** Natural or legal persons who are owners or legitimate possessors of temporary or preferably forested land, located within the eligible areas defined for this purpose.

**Component III. Forest Restoration of Micro-basins and Strategic Regions (RFM). Objective:** To support eligible persons to implement integrated forest restoration projects in micro-basins and strategic regions of the country, through practices that contribute to recovering the productivity of degraded forest ecosystems.

**Eligible persons:** Owners or legitimate possessors of forest and preferably forest lands, whose lands present soil degradation processes, loss of forest vegetation or have areas disturbed by forest fires or pests and natural disasters, in the areas eligible for this purpose.

**Component IV. Environmental Services (ES). Objective:** To support eligible persons for the active conservation of forest ecosystems through economic incentives, as well as to promote the concurrence of economic and operational resources with users of environmental services and stakeholders, in order to conserve, protect and sustainably use ecosystems and maintain the provision of environmental services.

**Eligible persons:** i. Owners or legitimate possessors of forest land, whose properties maintain a forest cover in a good state of conservation; ii. Individuals and legal entities, including the three levels of government, users of environmental services and interested in participating in the creation

or strengthening of local mechanisms for payment for environmental services, through the contribution of economic, human and operational resources.

**Component V. Forest Protection (FP). Objective:** To support eligible persons to carry out activities to prevent, combat and control pests and forest fires and reduce the deterioration of the different forest ecosystems at the national level through the granting of support for phytosanitary treatments, forest sanitation brigades and rural fire management brigades.

**Eligible persons:** i. Ejidos, communities and persons who are owners or legitimate possessors of forest and preferably forest lands that lack economic resources and are obliged to carry out forest restoration work; ii. Federal entities, municipalities, ejidos and communities.

### **Section III. Terminology and acronyms**

For the purposes of these Operating Rules, in addition to the terminology contained in Article 7 of the General Law on Sustainable Forestry Development and Article 2 of its Regulations, the following definitions shall apply:

- **Support:** Economic Resources that the Federal Government foresees in the Federal Expenditure Budget, and the transfers and contributions that enter the Mexican Forestry Fund, which are granted through CONAFOR to the Beneficiaries.

- **Technical Assistance:** Professional activity required to develop certain concepts or modalities of Support and which is carried out by a Technical Advisory Person or Forestry Service Provider.

- **Forestry Technical Auditor:** Natural or legal person registered in the National Forestry Register (RFN) and authorised by CONAFOR to carry out Preventive Technical Audits of Forest Management Programmes and to evaluate the results thereof.

- **Technical Capacity:** Set of knowledge, skills and aptitudes, associated to a component, concept, modality or activity of Support, which a Technical Advisory Person proves.

- **CECFOR:** Forestry Education and Training Centres of CONAFOR.

- **Afro-Mexican community:** A community that descends from the African population settled in the national territory since colonial times and forms a social, economic and cultural unit; that has developed its own forms of social, economic, political and cultural organisation, and that possesses common aspirations and freely affirms its existence as a culturally differentiated people.

- **Indigenous community:** Indigenous communities will be understood as those that make up an indigenous people and that form a social, economic and cultural unit, settled in a territory and that recognise their own authorities in accordance with their normative systems (uses and customs). Awareness of their identity will be fundamental in determining their identity or membership of an indigenous people.

- **CONAFOR:** National Forestry Commission.

- **Agreement:** Model of legal instrument, by means of which rights and obligations are established between CONAFOR and the Beneficiary, with the aim of formalising the economic support granted

by CONAFOR and the activities to be carried out. The Agreements can be Agreements with individuals or Coordination Agreements with public entities.

- **Call for applications:** Document that announces the periods and bases for participation in the process of allocating support.

- **Complementary Technical Format:** Document accompanying the Single Support Application that summarises the technical information to be submitted by an Applicant for a given component, concept or modality of Support.

- **Programme Managers.** The Management Departments under the General Coordination of Production and Productivity and the General Coordination of Conservation and Restoration of CONAFOR responsible for the different concepts of Support established in these Rules.

- **Law:** General Law on Sustainable Forest Development.

- **CONAFOR website:** The website that can be consulted at [www.gob.mx/conafor](http://www.gob.mx/conafor).

- **Technical Advisor:** Natural or legal person registered in the current list of Technical Advisors issued by CONAFOR on its website, jointly responsible with the Beneficiary for the implementation of the Support.

- **Beneficiary Person:** The natural or legal person who obtained a Support derived from the present Rules.

- **Applicant:** The natural or legal person who submits an Application for Support based on these Rules.

- **Eligible Person:** The natural or legal person who meets the specific requirements to receive Support in accordance with these Rules.

- **Forestry Service Provider:** The natural person with a National Forestry Register (RFN), who provides Technical Assistance to the Beneficiaries in the cases indicated in these Rules.

- **Programme:** The Sustainable Forestry Development for Well-being Programme.

- **Promotoría de Desarrollo Forestal (PDF):** CONAFOR's representative office in each state.

- **Rules:** The present Rules of Operation. It includes its technical annexes and other documents that comprise them.

- **SEMARNAT:** Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

- **Application:** Single document per Applicant containing the basic information to apply for Support.

## **Chapter II. Coverage and regionalisation**

**Article 4.** The Programme has national coverage, focusing territorially on eligible and priority areas defined on the basis of technical, environmental, forestry, social and economic criteria.

**Article 5.** The Programme operates through eligible areas or areas of priority attention for each concept or modality of Support and respective Call for Proposals, which may be consulted on the

CONAFOR website and on the site of the Forest Spatial Data Infrastructure (IDEFOR) of CONAFOR <https://idefor.cnf.gob.mx/>. **Chapter III. Support**

### Section I. Description and Amount of Support

**Article 6.** The support granted by CONAFOR consists of direct contributions to owners, legitimate possessors or inhabitants of forest areas, such as women's groups, young people, among others historically discriminated against, destined to multiple actions and purposes related to the sustainable forest development of the country.

The following table specifies the maximum amount of Support in national currency, the maximum number of projects that can be submitted by each Applicant and the type of Technical Assistance required by concept or modality of Support:

<b>Component I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains (CFVM)</b>				
<b>Support Concept</b>	<b>Support Modality</b>	<b>Maximum Amount (\$)</b>	<b>Person Beneficiary</b>	<b>Technical Assistance</b>
			<b>Maximum number of projects</b>	<b>Required capacity</b>
<b>MFCCV.1</b> Studies for the use of natural resources	<b>MFCCV.1.1</b> Spatial Planning Community	3,000,000	1	RFN or Strengthening of Social Capital
	<b>MFCCV.1.2</b> Timber Forest Management Programme or Unified Technical Document		1	RFN
	<b>MFCCV.1.3</b> Technical study for the harvesting of non-timber forest resources		1	RFN
	<b>MFCCV.1.4</b> Wildlife management plan		1	RFN
	<b>MFCCV.1.5</b> Impact Assessment Environmental or Preventive Report		1	RFN or Forestry Studies
<b>MFCCV.2</b> Sustainable forest management for social development	<b>MFCCV.2.1</b> Support to encourage sustainable forest management		1	RFN or Silviculture as indicated in the Guide to POIs for each activity.

and value chain integration	<b>MFCCV.2.2</b> Support for strengthening community governance and development		<b>1</b>	RFN or Strengthening of Social Capital as indicated in the IMP guide for each activity
	<b>MFCCV.2.3</b> Support for the development of value chains and forestry industry		<b>1</b>	Development of the Production Chain, FIRA or NDF as indicated in the Guide for the POIs for each activity
<b>MFCCV.3</b> Regional development and attention to priority groups	<b>MFCCV.3.1</b> Productive projects for women and young people	1,500,000	<b>1</b>	Development of the Productive Chain, FIRA or FND
	<b>MFCCV.3.2</b> Procurement and forest industry projects	10,000,000	<b>1</b>	
<b>MFCCV.4.</b> Training, Technology transfer, Knowledge transfer of and	<b>MFCCV.4.1</b> Competence and skills development	60,000	2	Strengthening Human Capital
	<b>MFCCV.4.2</b> Technology and Knowledge Transfer	550,000	1	Extension Institution
	<b>MFCCV.4.3</b> Education support in CECFOR	40,000	1	Not applicable

Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations (PFCA)				
Support Concept	Maximum Amount (\$)	Beneficiary Person		Technical Assistance
		Maximum Number of Supports	Planter type	Required capacity
<b>PFCA.1</b> Commercial Forest Plantations.	2,600,000	1	Initial or developing planters	RFN or Forest Plantations
<b>PFCA.2</b> Agroforestry Plantations.	1,600,000	1	Initial or developing planters	

<b>PFCA.3</b> Maintenance of Commercial Forest Plantations	300,000	1	Initial or developing planters
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<b>Component III. Forest Restoration of Micro-basins and Strategic Regions (RFM)</b>			
<b>Support Concept</b>	<b>Maximum amount (\$ / hectare/ 5 years)</b>	<b>Beneficiary Person</b>	<b>Technical Assistance</b>
		<b>Maximum Number of Supports</b>	<b>Required capacity</b>
<b>RFM.1</b> Forest restoration of strategic micro-basins	57,649	1	RFN or Reforestation and Soils

<b>Component IV. Environmental Services (ES)</b>			
<b>Support Concept</b>	<b>Maximum Amount \$/hectare/year</b>	<b>Beneficiary Person</b>	<b>Technical Assistance</b>
		<b>Maximum Number of Supports</b>	<b>Required capacity</b>
<b>SA.1</b> Payment for Environmental Services	1,100	1	RFN or Environmental Services
<b>SA.2</b> Local Payment for Environmental Services Mechanisms through Concurrent Funds	600*	Not applicable	

\*Maximum contribution from CONAFOR

<b>Component V. Forest Protection (FP)</b>			
<b>Support Concept</b>	<b>Maximum amount (\$)</b>	<b>Beneficiary Person</b>	<b>Technical Assistance</b>
		<b>Maximum Number of Supports</b>	<b>Required capacity</b>
<b>PF.1</b> Phytosanitary treatments	1,740 Per hectare	Not applicable	RFN
<b>PF.2</b> Forest Sanitation Brigades	510,000	2	



	By brigade		
<b>PF.3</b> Rural Fire Management Brigades	632,000	7 for State Governments 3 for Municipal Governments 1 for Ejidos or Communities	Not applicable

## Section II. Eligibility criteria

**Article 7.** The Eligible Persons of the Programme are natural persons and legal entities of Mexican nationality that comply with any of the following characteristics:

- I. Owners or legitimate holders of forest land, preferably or temporarily forested;
- II. They are engaged in forestry activities for the protection, conservation, restoration, harvesting, processing, industrialisation or marketing of forestry products;
- III. Without being owners or legitimate possessors, they are eligible to apply for any concept or modality of Support, in accordance with the provisions of these Rules.

The technical annexes of each component specify the Eligible Persons for each concept or modality.

**Article 8.** Applicants shall comply in due time and form with the requirements and provisions set forth in these Rules, and the allocation of Support shall be subject to the applicable selection and priority criteria.

Support shall be granted without discrimination to Applicants provided that they comply with the requirements set out in these Rules. CONAFOR shall ensure that all social groups and genders have equal access to the Support, for which priority mechanisms are established on the basis of social equity criteria.

**Article 10.** Support shall not be granted to:

- III. Persons who do not meet the eligibility criteria set out in these Rules;
- IV. Persons who are on the list of sanctioned or non-compliant Beneficiaries published by CONAFOR on its website;
- V. Interested persons who are involved in litigation concerning the land or areas where the Support is intended to be applied or the representation of a legal entity;
- VI. Such other persons as may be provided for in these Rules.

**Article 11.** Support shall be allocated in accordance with budgetary availability and shall subsequently be deposited in the Mexican Forestry Fund for dispersal to the Beneficiaries.

**Article 12.** The budgetary resources that are not used for the authorised purposes and those that are not accrued through their allocation to the Beneficiaries, by 31 December of the current fiscal

year at the latest, shall be paid into the Treasury of the Federation in accordance with the provisions in force on the matter.

Support shall be allocated to projects located in eligible areas or preferably in priority areas determined by CONAFOR for each Support concept or modality, which shall be published on CONAFOR's website in accordance with the Calls for Proposals. Support may be allocated to properties partially included in eligible or priority areas in accordance with the results of the Feasibility Report.

### **Section III. Characteristics of Support**

**Article 14.** The Beneficiaries shall not receive other Support granted for the same purpose by the Federal Government through other programmes, which may be considered as similar.

CONAFOR will prepare a database with the information of the Beneficiaries for each fiscal year in accordance with the regulations in force, which will be transferred to the Ministry of Public Administration for its integration into the Integral Information System of Governmental Programmes Registers (SIIPP-G).

**Article 15.** The Supports shall not alter the ownership regime of forest resources, nor promote involuntary restrictions on access to the use of natural resources.

If any ejido or community manifests any involuntary restriction regarding the use of or access to its cultural or natural heritage, CONAFOR will adopt administrative and technical measures to identify, protect, conserve, minimise or mitigate the potentially adverse effects derived from such restriction.

### **Chapter IV. Calls for Proposals and General Requirements to apply for Support**

#### **Section I. Calls for Proposals**

**Article 16.** CONAFOR may publish Calls for Proposals during the fiscal year which shall indicate:

- I. The scope of these may be national, regional or specific, the way in which the allocation of support will be broken down and the components, concepts or modalities considered.
- II. The terms and deadlines for receiving and assessing applications for Support, as well as the offices authorised to receive them.
- III. The particular conditions for the application, selectivity and execution of the Support, if applicable.

All Calls for Proposals shall be published in the Official Journal of the Federation and on the CONAFOR website. **Section II. General requirements to apply for Support** **Article 17.** The requirements to apply for Support are as follows:

- I. Submit an Application in accordance with Annex 3 of these Rules, accompanied by the Supplementary Technical Forms corresponding to the Support requested, in accordance with Annex 4 of these Rules, signed by the Applicant or its legal representative.

II. Submit the additional requirements for each concept or modality as specified in the corresponding Technical Annexes (Annex 1 of these Rules) or in the respective Call for Proposals.

III. Proof of the personality with which the Applicant is applying for the Support:

A. Individuals must present any of the following documents: birth certificate, certificate of Mexican nationality, letter of naturalisation, passport, citizen identity card, consular registration, valid voter's card, military ID card, or Clave Única de Registro de Población (CURP).

B. Legal entities must present the document proving their incorporation under Mexican law. State and municipal governments do not need to prove their existence, other official legal entities must present the documents proving their creation. In the case of ejidos and communities: Basic folder, agrarian folder or suitable document with which they accredit their legal existence. In case of having the number of the Register and History of Agrarian Nuclei (PHINA), assigned by the National Agrarian Registry, it will be sufficient to indicate it to integrate the application for Support.

C. In the case of persons belonging to **indigenous peoples or communities or the Afro-Mexican population**, in the absence of the documents indicated in paragraph A of this section, they may present proof of identity issued by any ejidal, communal or municipal authority or institutions linked to support for this sector based on the corresponding indigenous normative system.

IV. When the Support is requested through a legal representative, it must also be submitted:

A. Official identification of the legal representative, which must be one of those indicated in section III, paragraph A of this article; and

B. Document accrediting representation in accordance with the following:

i. **Representation of a natural person:** Power of attorney for acts of administration or domain in force, or; simple power of attorney in original signed by the grantor, before two witnesses and ratified signatures before a notary public or before CONAFOR officials. The power of attorney must grant the express authority to request Support from CONAFOR in the name of the Applicant, be in force and not be older than six months.

ii. Representation of a legal entity: valid power of attorney for acts of administration or ownership. In the case of State or Municipal Governments, the document accrediting legal representation.

iii. Representation of ejidos and communities: Minutes of the assembly in which the representative bodies were elected, or a valid credential issued by the National Agrarian Registry where the members of the representative body are accredited. In the event that legal representation is granted to a third party, you

can present the minutes of the assembly in which the corresponding agreement is established;

iv. Representation of indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples and communities: Minutes of the assembly in which their traditional authorities or their representatives were elected or recognised or, if applicable.

V. Proof of **legal ownership or possession of** the land for which the Support will be used with the corresponding document, in accordance with the following:

A. **Small property:** Public deed or legal instrument that accredits ownership in accordance with the applicable legislation. In the case of possession derived by the owner, in addition to the document accrediting ownership, he/she must provide the document stating the legal act by virtue of which possession was acquired, which must comply with the formalities established in the applicable legislation, or be the legitimate possessor by means of a suitable document.

B. **Social, ejido or communal property, land for common use:**

i. When the Applicant is the ejido or community, they will present any of the following options: Presidential Resolution, Carpeta Básica, Carpeta Agraria, Constancia de posesión expedida por el Registro Agrario Nacional or present their unique key of the Padrón e Historial de Núcleos Agrarios (PHINA) issued by the Registro Agrario Nacional as long as it indicates the area of common use endowed to the agrarian nucleus.

ii. Holders of agrarian certificates can apply for support by attaching the certificate and the agreement of the assembly indicating the area where the project will be carried out.

iii. Other settlers or third parties authorised by the assembly of the agrarian nucleus shall present an assembly agreement authorising them to carry out the project for which they are requesting support and specifying the area to be used for this purpose.

C. Ejido plots: the Certificate of Land Rights must be submitted. If the Applicant is in possession of an ejido plot, in addition to the above-mentioned certificate, the corresponding contract must be submitted.

In addition, ownership may be accredited by means of a duly registered final judgement. In cases where the Applicant obtains possession of the property by means of a contract, the duration of the contract must be in accordance with the development of the activities that are the object of the Support.

For co-owned properties, an additional free writing is required in which all co-owners agree to apply for Support and appoint a representative person to apply for and receive the Support.

VI. Submit the polygon(s) of the area where the Support will be applied, with the characteristics indicated in the Technical Annexes or in the Guide for the submission of

*shapefile* 2024 files. The georeferenced polygon of the property or area where the Support will be applied must not exceed 5% of the limit area for the concept or modality requested. A Geographic Coordinate System (GCS) using the World Geodetic System (WGS84), used in the survey of information, must be used as parameters for the generation of the cartography. The coordinates of the polygon vertices shall be reported in angular coordinates, Latitude/Longitude, in Degrees, Minutes and Seconds format with at least one decimal in the seconds (GG MM SS.S). Vector information shall be delivered in *Shapefile* format and include four minimum required files (\*.shp, \*.shx,

\*.dbf, \*.prj).

These requirements must be presented in a legible, complete, correct and current form of the Applicant. The Technical Annexes may indicate exceptions and particular situations in relation to the above requirements.

When several persons group together to apply for Support, they must comply with the requirements set out in this Article and additionally all of them or their representatives must sign the Application and submit a written agreement on the implementation of the Support and in which they designate one person in the group as representative, who will act as Beneficiary Person in terms of these Rules.

In the case of indigenous peoples and communities or the Afro-Mexican population, when they do not have the documentation that accredits the requirements in accordance with this article, they may present the corresponding documentation based on their normative systems, accompanied by the necessary explanation that allows the specific case to be reviewed. In the case of Support specifically intended for indigenous peoples and Afro-Mexican population, the Calls for Proposals may establish requirements different from those indicated herein in order to recognise and respect their normative systems, as long as the possession of the land where the project will be developed and the representation of the Applicant is guaranteed. In the event of conflicts over possession or representation, the Support will be suspended and, if applicable, cancelled.

Applicants must submit simple copies and electronic files, preferably via USB, of all the above documents. If the Beneficiary is successful, the original copies must be submitted for collation prior to the signing of the Agreement.

The ejidos or communities that only present with their application the number of the Register and History of Agrarian Nuclei (PHINA) will present the documentation that accredits their existence and ownership prior to the signing of the Agreement, unless such documentation is already in the possession of CONAFOR, in which case they must indicate this in writing.

Interested persons may consult in Annex 9 of these Rules, the Privacy Notice on personal data collected and the processing thereof.

**Chapter V. Granting of Support Section I.** The Application for Support shall be submitted in accordance with the following:

#### **I. Registration of the Application**

To register the Support Application, the Applicant or his/her legal representative may choose between two alternatives: online registration or face-to-face registration.

**A. Online registration.** The Applicant or its legal representative who opts for this alternative shall:

- i. Register on the platform to generate your account and password, through the following website <http://apoyos.cnf.gob.mx/ROP2024/index.php/sesion> where you must fill in the Application Form and the corresponding Complementary Technical Form.
- ii. Upload into the system the corresponding documentation established in Article 17 of these Rules and, if applicable, the additional requirements in accordance with the Technical Annexes or the respective Call for Proposals.

**B. On-site registration:** This will be carried out at the receiving offices of the Forestry Development Promotion Offices of CONAFOR or where indicated in the Call for Proposals.

The Applicant or its legal representative who chooses this alternative must submit the Application and other requirements within the deadlines established in the Calls for Proposals. Only Applications that are fully and correctly completed will be received.

## **II. Request for missing information**

The receiving office will review the requirements to apply for Support and, if applicable, will warn the interested party at that time or at the latest within 5 working days following the deadline for receipt of applications, so that they complete only the missing documentation, which must be submitted within 5 working days from the notification. Once this period has elapsed without the prevention having been complied with, the application shall be rejected.

In the case of online registration, the request for missing information shall be made within five working days after the deadline for receipt of applications, using the means of contact provided by the Applicant.

**Article 19.** Applicants for fiscal year 2023 who have not been beneficiaries due to exhaustion of resources may renew their application for the same type of Support, and those who have been beneficiaries in previous fiscal years and request Support for the same purpose may also apply for Support, as long as it is for a different area. In both cases, they will only have to submit their Application and Complementary Technical Forms. When any document or information has changed or has not been submitted in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of these Rules, the Applicant shall submit the updated or missing information and documentation.

## **Section II. Receipt, analysis and preliminary assessment of applications**

**Article 20.** It is the responsibility of the Forestry Development Promotion Offices to receive the applications, compile the digital and physical files, issue the application folio to each Applicant, as well as prepare the preliminary report, and in the appropriate cases the final report, of the Applications corresponding to the Federal Entity to which they belong.

The content of the Applications and Complementary Technical Forms received shall be registered in CONAFOR's Computer System.

The preliminary opinion of each Application will have the scope previously determined by the corresponding Programme Management, and will be sent to the Programme Management within the deadline communicated by the latter to the Promoter.

### Section III. Judgment and Allocation of Support

**Article 21.** The Programme Managers, in the appropriate cases, shall issue the final decision for each application, in accordance with the scope previously determined for the preliminary and final decision, and shall draw up the list of applications for Support that have been determined to be viable, having satisfactorily met the requirements established in these Rules.

Viable applications shall be ranked in accordance with the priority criteria set out in this Article. Subsequently, any additional criteria set out in the relevant Technical Annexes shall be added.

Type of Criteria	General priority criteria		Person score Physics	Score for legal entities
Social	Ejidos and Communities that have not received support from CONAFOR in the last 5 years.		-	5
	Individuals who have not received support from CONAFOR in the last 5 years.		3	-
	The project will be developed in a municipality classified by the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples as:	Indigenous municipality	6	6
		With presence of indigenous or Afro-Mexican population	3	3
	The project is located in municipalities of very high and high marginalisation, according to the classification of the National Population Council or the localities specified in the Declaration of Priority Attention Zones for the year 2024.		5	5
	The project is submitted by an ejido, community or other form of social ownership.		-	15
	The natural person requesting support is a woman or the legal entity or group requesting support has at least one woman in its representative bodies as owner.		5	5
	The applicant natural person is a young person or the applicant legal entity includes at least one young person in its representative body as owners.		5	5

	A young person is considered to be between 18 and 29 years of age.		
Change climate	The project will be developed in a municipality with high or very high vulnerability to climate change according to the Atlas of Vulnerability to Climate Change (AVCC).	5	5

The above criteria are not applicable for SA.2 Local mechanisms for payment for environmental services through concurrent funds, Component V. Forest Protection (FP) and the MFCCV concept.

#### 4.3 Support to education in

CECFOR.

Based on the total score obtained, the corresponding Programme Management will compile, in descending order, the list of Applications that may be supported, indicating the extent to which there is budgetary sufficiency in accordance with the available resources. The aforementioned list shall be broken down, where appropriate, in accordance with the scope of the Call for Proposals and shall consider the goals established per federal entity and, where appropriate, the allocation periods.

**Article 22.** The Programme Managers shall submit to the corresponding Technical Committees the proposal for the allocation of Support, together with the list indicated in the previous article;

I. The Committees shall proceed to review the allocation proposal submitted and, if necessary, authorise the allocation, verifying compliance with these Rules, the due priority of the applications and the conformity of the proposal with the available budget.

II. In the event that there are two or more tied applications and one or more must be chosen to be supported, the tie-breaking criteria must be observed in the following order: first, the Applicant is an ejido or community, indigenous people or Afro-Mexican community, second, the Applicant is a woman, third, date of submission of the application, fourth, largest viable surface area, in the event that the tie continues, the Technical Committee will decide in favour of the Application it considers most appropriate, stating its reasoning.

III. The result of the allocation of support will be published on the CONAFOR website within the period established by the respective Call for Proposals, and will also be made known at the address of the reception offices.

IV. If there is additional budget within the fiscal year, the Programme Managers may allocate Support to Applicants who are eligible for support but did not receive resources. The Programme Managers, in coordination with the Forestry Development Promotion Agencies, shall allocate such Support in accordance with the list authorised by the Technical Committee and in the order of priority previously approved. The Programme



Managers shall inform the corresponding Committee of the additional allocation made at the following session.

V. When the availability of the budget implies the attention of commitments acquired by CONAFOR in projects with external credit or donations, the allocation must contemplate the priority attention of such commitment.

The Forestry Development Promotion Offices will be responsible for integrating, administering and safeguarding the files of the Programme's Beneficiaries, based on the current archiving regulations.

In the case of the files of Applicants that did not benefit because the resources were exhausted, the Forestry Development Promotion Offices shall be responsible for safeguarding them until the end of the Calls for Proposals for the following fiscal year. Once the term of safekeeping has ended, the files shall be made available to the Applicants for collection within 30 working days following the period indicated. In the event that the Applicants do not collect their files, the Forestry Development Promotion Agencies shall be empowered to remove the documents in accordance with the provisions of the archival consultation instruments and the regulations in force on the matter.

#### **Section IV. Formalisation of Support**

**Article 23.** Persons who have been allocated support, except for the MFCCV concept, must sign a signed agreement. 4.3 Support for education in CECFOR, shall sign a signed Agreement, for which they shall comply with the following provisions:

I. The Support will be delivered by electronic transfer. To this end, the Beneficiary must provide reliable proof of ownership of the bank account where the deposits will be made; CONAFOR will publish on its website the catalogue of documents and/or digital files accepted for this purpose. It is the Beneficiary's responsibility to keep his/her bank account up to date and in force while the Support is being implemented.

The ejidos and communities, indigenous peoples or Afro-Mexican communities that do not have a bank account may designate, through their assembly, a person to receive the Support on their behalf, who must provide the document indicated in the previous paragraph.

State or municipal governments must provide proof of the single bank account.

II. Contract the Technical Assistance and submit a copy of the service provision contract signed, using the model found in Annex 6 of these Rules. Except when the technical assistance is provided by CONAFOR.

III. Individuals must submit a copy of the Unique Population Registry Code (CURP), or obtain it from CONAFOR offices, provided that it can be printed out via the internet; in the event that a person self-identifying as indigenous or Afro-Mexican does not have the CURP, they may submit a copy of proof of identity issued by community authorities.

IV. Submit the list of direct beneficiaries, using the format published on the CONAFOR website, in printed and editable digital format;

V. Individuals and legal entities must provide their Federal Taxpayers' Register registration number (cédula de inscripción del Registro Federal de Contribuyentes).

Ejidos or communities that are not obliged to register in the Federal Taxpayers' Register may provide the code issued by the Padrón e Historial de Núcleos Agrarios (PHINA) indicating in writing that they are not obliged to do so.

VI. In cases where the Application was submitted online, you must submit the documentation that led to your selection as a Beneficiary;

VII. In the case of beneficiary ejidos, communities, indigenous peoples or Afro-Mexican communities, prior to the signing of the corresponding agreement, they must present the minutes by which the assembly is informed of the concepts of support, the amounts allocated, the way in which the activities will be carried out and authorise the representatives of the community to sign the agreement. The above, with the aim of promoting participatory community planning processes, with a focus on respect for their forms of organisation.

VIII. Other requirements, if any, specified in the Technical Annexes.

Failure to sign the Agreement within the deadlines stipulated in the Call for Proposals or to comply with the requirements indicated in this article will result in the revocation of the Support allocation made. The Forestry Development Promotion Agencies may, depending on the circumstances of the case, grant an extension of no more than 30 calendar days from the deadline for the signing of Agreements for the Beneficiaries to comply with the provisions of this article.

## **Chapter V. Technical Assistance**

**Article 24.** Technical Assistance shall be provided by Technical Advisory Persons or Forestry Service Providers as indicated in the table in Article 6 of these Rules. The Technical Advisory Persons must have a favourable evaluation in the technical capacity "strengthening of human capital", except for component V. Forest Protection.

The Technical Assistance Persons contracted by the Beneficiaries will follow up the supported activities until their conclusion.

The List of Technical Advisors will be available at <https://www.gob.mx/conafor/documentos/asesores-tecnicosforestales-28126>.

The Technical Advisors must have a favourable evaluation of the Technical Capacity required in accordance with CONAFOR's current regulations, being subject to the control and evaluation measures established in said instruments.

In the case of Service Providers with RFN, if from the supervision of activities, it is found that the information provided is false or that it has incurred in suspension assumptions established in the Regulations of the General Law of Sustainable Forest Development, CONAFOR will notify the Beneficiary Person and the Secretariat for the effects specified in said regulations.

The maximum number of Supports to which a natural person may provide Technical Assistance shall be 20 current Supports, regardless of the fiscal year in which they have been allocated. In the case of a legal entity, the amount of Support will be the one that corresponds to the number of professionals that it accredits and that prove capacities evaluated by CONAFOR. For Component II.

Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations, what is indicated in the corresponding Technical Annex will apply.

Current support is understood to be that allocated by CONAFOR, formalised by means of an agreement and which to date is still in the process of implementation, including any programme covering this or similar items operated by CONAFOR.

CONAFOR will review the number of Supports in which each Technical Advisor or Forestry Service Provider intends to provide Technical Assistance, for which it will consider the order of entry of each application for Support, it will inform the Beneficiary Person of the Supports in which it can formalise the proposed Technical Assistance, if not, the Beneficiary Person will make the corresponding change within a maximum period of 15 working days from the date of notification.

CONAFOR will evaluate the quality of the technical assistance of the persons providing technical assistance on the basis of the corresponding evaluation form. In the event that it detects deficiencies or irregularities in the provision of its services, it will take appropriate action in accordance with the applicable regulations.

**Article 25.** The Calls for Proposals may establish that, instead of technical assistance, CONAFOR shall provide technical accompaniment to the Beneficiaries.

#### **Chapter VI. The rights and obligations of the Beneficiary Persons Article 26:**

- I. Timely receipt of Support by electronic bank transfer;
- II. Receive the necessary advice and information regarding the application of these Rules, ensuring that it is given in their language, in the case of indigenous persons;
- III. Receive information free of charge on the rights and obligations that they have acquired as Beneficiaries;
- IV. Terminate the contract for the provision of technical services or technology transfer agreement when the person providing the Technical Assistance or Extension Institution does not comply with the obligations contracted with the Beneficiary Person and inform CONAFOR;
- V. Receive timely attention from CONAFOR through the Citizen Attention Mechanism;
- VI. Be treated respectfully and without discrimination on the basis of ethnic origin, skin colour, culture, sex, gender, age, disability, social, economic, physical or mental health, legal status, religion, physical appearance, genetic characteristics, pregnancy, language, opinions, sexual preferences, political identity or affiliation, marital status, family status, family responsibilities, language, criminal record or any other grounds;
- VII. Other as specified in these Rules.

**Article 27.** The Beneficiaries have the following obligations:

- I. To know the rights and obligations they acquire by signing the agreement and to receive guidance from CONAFOR on the application of these Rules, when requested;

- II. Keep in its possession for a period of 5 years the documents proving the implementation of the activities carried out and the application of the allocated resources;
- III. Comply with the terms and conditions that gave rise to their election as Beneficiary, as well as with the provisions of these Rules, norms, laws and regulations applicable to the activities supported;
- IV. Accept audits and monitoring ordered by the competent authorities, external evaluations, during the implementation of the project and for a period of up to 5 years after its completion;
- V. Allocate the Support obtained to the fulfilment of the actions and purposes for which they were granted;
- VI. Return to CONAFOR the resources that were not applied to the fulfilment of the actions and purposes for which they were granted. In the case of the MFCCV concept. 4.3 Support to education in CECFOR applies what is indicated in the corresponding Technical Annex.
- VII. Submit the partial or final reports of activities and/or the Report of Conclusion of the work or project, in accordance with the Technical Annexes of these Rules and, in the case of the final report, submit the evaluation of the quality of the work or project, in accordance with the Technical Annexes of these Rules.

Technical Assistance;

The reports or opinions referred to shall be submitted in the format provided by CONAFOR on its website and must be signed by the Beneficiary Person and by the person who has provided the Technical Assistance.

- VIII. Comply with the clauses set out in the Agreement;
- IX. Any other provisions set out in these Rules.

**Chapter VII. Powers and duties of CONAFOR Article 28.** CONAFOR shall have the following powers:

- I. Determine the distribution and budgetary reallocation and periodicity of the Support according to the goals, in accordance with the budget availability for each fiscal year, as well as to allocate the financial products generated in the Mexican Forest Fund to Applicants;
- II. To carry out the interpretation of these Rules, for administrative purposes, through the General Legal Coordination, following the opinion of the Administrative Units of CONAFOR when so required;
- III. Determine the eligible or priority areas for each concept or modality of support and publish them on CONAFOR's website;
- IV. Elaborate the feasibility reports for each application for support and allocate support based on the results of these reports;

- V. To review the partial and final reports of the Support, submitted by the Beneficiaries and to carry out the random supervision under the terms established in Articles 34 and 36 of these Rules, to carry out the technical, operational and administrative activities derived from the granting of the Support, and to execute the agreements of the corresponding Technical Committee;
- VI. To issue the Calls for Proposals and the general provisions necessary for the correct operation of the Programme, through agreements issued by the General Directorate of CONAFOR;
- VII. Enter into agreements and arrangements with individuals or companies in the public, social or private sector in forestry matters;
- VIII. Establish platforms and mechanisms to facilitate the participation of the Beneficiaries in actions of promotion, dissemination, follow-up and monitoring of the implementation of the Support; IX. Any other powers granted by these Rules and the applicable regulations.

The heads of the Forestry Development Promotion Offices shall be empowered to sign the preliminary reports, and in the appropriate cases the final report, and the agreements, to follow up on the allocated support, to carry out the notifications and requirements arising from the application of these Rules, to receive, validate and authorise the settlements in the territorial area of their competence and any others necessary to operate the Programme in accordance with what is established by the Programme Managers or the corresponding regulations.

The Forestry Development Agencies shall verify, prior to processing Support payments, that the persons providing Technical Assistance are registered in the List of Technical Advisors or in the National Forestry Register and do not exceed the limits established in these Rules, as applicable, and that the number of Supports corresponds to the maximum allowed for each Beneficiary Person, as well as that the Person providing Technical Assistance does not exceed the capacity indicated in article 24 of these Rules. Likewise, they shall verify the correct execution of the Support by the Beneficiaries, in accordance with these Rules, and shall keep the institutional system of information and monitoring of the Support updated. The Programme Managers shall:

1. Train the operational staff of the Forestry Development Promotion Offices to correctly apply these Rules.
2. Elaborate and communicate the evaluation formats and instruments for all acts related to the implementation of these Rules.
3. To monitor the components and modalities of the Programme under its responsibility and to cooperate with the Forestry Development Promoters in order to guarantee its correct operation.

The following table sets out the Programme Managers responsible for each of the Support concepts or modalities:

Component	Support Concept	Support Modality	Programme Management
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Component I.	MFCCV.1	MFCCV.1.1 to MFCCV.1.5	Community Forest Management
	MFCCV.2	MFCCV.2.1 and MFCCV.2.2	
		MFCCV.2.3	Supply, Transformation and Markets Management
	MFCCV.3	MFCCV.3.1 and MFCCV.3.2	
	MFCCV.4.	MFCCV.4.1	Education and Technological Development Unit
		MFCCV.4.2	Technology Development and Transfer Management
		MFCCV.4.3	Education and Technological Development Unit
Component II.	PFCA.1 to PFCA.3	Not applicable	Commercial Forest Plantations Management
Component III.	RFM.1	Not applicable	Management of Reforestation and Watershed Restoration
Component IV.	SA.1 and SA.2	Not applicable	Management of Forest and Environmental Services Biodiversity Conservation
Component V.	FP.1 and FP.2	Not applicable	Forest Health Management
	PF.3	Not applicable	Fire Management

**Article 29.** The following are obligations of CONAFOR:

- I. Receive in the receiving offices the applications and other documentation required for the granting of Support;
- II. Comply with the activities and deadlines set out in these Rules and in the corresponding Calls for Proposals;
- III. To inform Beneficiaries of the rights and obligations they have acquired;
- IV. Deliver in a timely manner the resources that have been allocated to the Beneficiaries;
- V. Allocate resources for the Supports and actions that were authorised;
- VI. Provide care without discrimination;

VII. The others indicated in these Rules and the applicable regulations.

**Article 30.** Public servants who fail to comply with the provisions of these Rules shall be subject to the application of sanctions under the terms of the General Law on Administrative Responsibilities.

#### **Chapter VIII. Social Comptrollership**

**Article 31.** CONAFOR shall promote the Social Comptrollership as the mechanism of the Beneficiaries in an organised, independent, voluntary and honorary manner to monitor compliance with the goals and actions committed to in the Programme, as well as the correct application of the public resources allocated to it, in accordance with articles 69, 70 and 71 of the General Law on Social Development; 67, 68 and 70 of its Regulations.

In terms of the promotion, operation and monitoring of the Social Comptrollership mechanism, this Sustainable Forestry Development for Wellbeing Programme is subject to the Guidelines for the Promotion and Operation of Social Comptrollership in Federal Social Development Programmes and the Framework Strategy in force, issued by the Ministry of Public Administration, as well as the regulatory documents (Scheme, Operational Guide and Annual Work Programme for Social Comptrollership) validated by the Ministry, which make up the Social Comptrollership Strategy.

In order to apply for registration, the Social Comptrollership Committees shall submit to CONAFOR, in charge of this Sustainable Forest Development for Well-being Programme, a free written document specifying at least the name of the programme, the concept of support to be monitored, the fiscal year in question, their representation and legal address, as well as the mechanisms and instruments to be used for the exercise of their functions.

The CONAFOR responsible for the federal programme, Sustainable Development for Well-being Programme, shall establish through its Executing Agencies, the mechanism through which it will recognise the constitution of the Social Comptrollership Committees and if there is no impediment, shall issue the certificates of registration of the Committees in the Social Comptrollership Computer System, within a period not exceeding 15 working days from the request for registration, which shall serve as proof of its constitution, and shall be registered in the Social Comptrollership Computer System. CONAFOR, together with the Executing Agencies, will provide the necessary public information to carry out their activities, as well as advice, training and guidance on the means to file complaints and denunciations.

The Ministry of Public Administration will provide guidance on this matter by e-mail: [contraloriasocial@funcionpublica.gob.mx](mailto:contraloriasocial@funcionpublica.gob.mx).

The CONAFOR responsible for the Sustainable Development for Wellbeing Programme, a federal support programme, will be able to promote and implement the mechanisms for citizen participation in the prevention and fight against corruption promoted by the Ministry of Public Administration, through the use of digital tools, which will make it easier for beneficiaries and citizens in general to have an impact on this matter.

#### **Chapter IX. Technical Committees and Forest Councils**

**Article 32.** CONAFOR shall set up Technical Committees, whose integration, organisation, attributions and operation shall be governed by the Guidelines issued for this purpose by CONAFOR.

**Article 33.** CONAFOR shall present the results of the Programme to the National Forestry Council and the corresponding State Forestry Council.

#### **Chapter X. Supervision of obligations**

In order to verify compliance with the obligations established in the agreement signed with CONAFOR, in the provisions indicated in these Rules, and other provisions and instruments applicable to the Programme, the personnel commissioned by CONAFOR shall carry out random or directed supervisions of the works or projects carried out by the Beneficiaries in accordance with the provisions of Article 36 of these Rules. In addition, they may carry out visits to verify progress in the implementation of the supported projects.

#### **Chapter XI. Grounds for non-compliance**

**Article 35.** The causes for which a Beneficiary Person shall be considered to be in default are the following:

- I. Non-compliance or loss of validity of the requirements necessary for the granting of Programme Support;
- II. The obligations are not fulfilled or are not fulfilled within the time limits set out in these Rules;
- III. The resources received are not used in full for the activities and purposes for which they were granted;
- IV. Providing apocryphal information or documentation, or concealing essential data for the determination of the granting of the Support;

Failure to allow supervision of works or projects, failure to provide access to the site where supervision is to be carried out, or failure to provide facilities and reports to those supervising compliance with the obligations of the

Beneficiaries;

- V. Any other provision of these Rules and other provisions applicable to the Support concept or modality assigned is contravened;
- VI. Failure to comply with any of the clauses of the agreement signed with CONAFOR.

When CONAFOR detects that a Beneficiary Person falls within any of the cases described in Article 35 of these Rules, it shall suspend the payment of the Support and shall carry out the corresponding procedures to determine non-compliance.

The partial or final reports, or work or project reports will be subject to review by CONAFOR in order to corroborate that they meet the corresponding requirements, and if they do, payment or accreditation of the activities they cover will be made. The technical annexes will specify the particular cases that will require verification of the final report.

At the end of the fiscal year, CONAFOR will carry out a Work Programme to supervise the Supports with paid field activities and as a result of the selection process carried out by the General Legal



Coordination in the presence of the Internal Control Body of CONAFOR, the projects will be selected in order to determine the veracity of what is stated in the report or Opinion of the selected Support. For the purposes of the above, CONAFOR will calculate the size of the representative sample at national and/or component level, with a minimum 90% confidence level and a maximum acceptable error of 10%, based on the universe of current Support and with payment received in the current fiscal year, which is susceptible to be supervised in the field, regardless of the year in which they were allocated. The supervisions will be carried out in accordance with the Work Programme to be determined, which will distribute the number of Supports to be supervised among the months of the fiscal year. In the event of discrepancies between what is reported and what is verified, the General Legal Coordination will file the corresponding criminal complaint. CONAFOR may make use of alternative means of conflict resolution in the event that the damage to the treasury, including the financial burdens and expenses incurred are solved in the course of the integration of the investigation file or the criminal process, however, Support will not be allocated again to the corresponding Beneficiary and the appropriate measures will be taken in relation to the Technical Advisor within the framework of the corresponding Guidelines.

The Supports verified in the office, without field activities, when reviewed in their entirety, are excluded from the insaculation process described above.

In the event of amounts paid that have not been duly accredited by the Beneficiaries without fraud or fraud expressed in a report or Opinion, CONAFOR will require the return of said resources, granting a period of 15 working days to do so. In the event that this reimbursement is not made, the corresponding legal actions will be taken, considering, where applicable, the applicable regulations for cases of unaffordability, and subsequent allocations of resources will be denied until such time as the damage persists.

CONAFOR will include such persons in the List of Sanctioned or Non-compliant Beneficiaries.

## **Chapter XII. Assignment of rights for financing and implementation of projects**

**Article 37.** The Beneficiary Persons may assign to financial institutions and suppliers the rights to the total or partial collection of the Support allocated to them as a source of payment for financing obtained for the implementation of the project.

Transfers will be subject to the authorisation of CONAFOR through the corresponding Programme Management.

## **Chapter XIII. Inter-institutional collaboration and coordination and consultation with individuals**

**Article 38.** The federal resources derived from these Rules may be enhanced with contributions from the federal entities, municipalities, international organisations, foreign governments and private initiative, under the terms established in the Agreements to be signed in strict compliance with the Federal Budget and Fiscal Responsibility Law and its Regulations. The resources provided through this article must be deposited in the Mexican Forest Fund prior to the issuance of the corresponding Call for Proposals.

## **Chapter XIV. Indirect Expenditure**

The indirect expenses that may be allocated for the development of the various actions associated with the planning, operation, supervision, monitoring, follow-up, citizen assistance and evaluation, among others, of the Sustainable Forest Development for Well-being Programme, shall be up to the lower amount resulting from the amount indicated in the second paragraph of numeral 29 of the Programming and Budget Manual 2024 and the amount approved in the Expenditure Budget of the Federation 2024 identified with the Type of Expenditure 7 "Current expenditure for indirect expenses of subsidy programmes". The amount allocated to Indirect Expenditure will be subject to the applicable regulations.

## **Chapter XV. Audit, control, supervision and monitoring**

**Article 40.** Considering that the resources granted by the federation, through the CONAFOR Support, are of a federal nature, the audit, control, supervision and monitoring shall be carried out within the scope of their competence by the following bodies:

- I. CONAFOR;
- II. The Ministry of the Civil Service;
- III. The Internal Control Body in CONAFOR;
- IV. The Federal Supreme Audit Office;
- V. Independent auditors appointed by any of the authorities referred to in the preceding paragraphs;
- VI. Other competent authorities within the scope of their respective powers.

In addition to the aforementioned bodies, the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, as the overall body in charge of controlling federal public spending.

The activities that may be carried out by the aforementioned bodies, in accordance with the scope of their competence, are: internal, external, accounting, technical, legal and field audits, as well as verification, progress, completion, investigation and inspection visits, among others.

The control and audit bodies may verify, within the scope of their competence, the correct application of resources and promote transparency in their management. Likewise, as a result of the audits, verification visits, progress, conclusion, investigation and field inspection that they carry out, they may issue recommendations or observations addressed to the Technical Committees or to CONAFOR, as appropriate.

## **Chapter XVI. Evaluation**

**Article 41.** The monitoring and evaluation of the Support provided by CONAFOR through these Rules shall be carried out in accordance with the following:

- I. In terms of evaluation, the provisions established in the Federal Budget and Accountability Act, its Regulations, the Federal Expenditure Budget Decree for the corresponding fiscal year, and those set forth in the General Guidelines for the Evaluation of Federal Programmes of the Federal Public Administration must be complied with;

II. The evaluation shall be carried out under the terms of the provisions issued for this purpose by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy and the Ministry of Public Administration, within the scope of their respective competencies, and shall comply with the applicable regulatory provisions and the requirements established for the appointment and contracting of external evaluation entities;

III. In addition to the evaluations established in the Annual Evaluation Programme issued for this purpose by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit and the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy, complementary evaluations may be carried out as deemed appropriate, in accordance with the needs of institutional monitoring and evaluation, as well as the follow-up of complementary indicators for the measurement of allocations to persons with indigenous and Afro-Mexican identity.

The indicators that will make it possible to measure the achievement of the objectives of the various components, concepts and modalities of Support considered in these Rules shall be published on the CONAFOR website no later than the last working day of February 2024. Likewise, the results of the evaluations carried out shall be published on CONAFOR's website.

## **Chapter XVII. Transparency and citizen contact**

**Article 42.** In order to promote transparency in the exercise and allocation of Support, CONAFOR shall implement the following actions:

I. Dissemination and promotion of these Rules and the corresponding calls for proposals, from an effective communication approach, with cultural and linguistic relevance and from a gender perspective; through their publication in the Official Journal of the Federation and CONAFOR's website and with the support of local and community media.

II. All Applicants and Beneficiaries will be able to find out the result of their application for Support through publication on CONAFOR's website.

III. Stationery, official documentation, as well as advertising and promotion of the CONAFOR Supports shall include the following legend: "The CONAFOR Supports are of a public nature, they are not sponsored or promoted by any political party and their resources come from the taxes paid by all taxpayers. The use of this support for political, electoral, profit and other purposes other than those established is prohibited. Anyone who misuses the resources of these Supports must be denounced and sanctioned in accordance with the applicable Law and before the competent authority".

IV. All publicity and promotion acquired by CONAFOR, such as advertisements in electronic, written, graphic and any other media, must invariably include the following legend: "These Supports are financed with public resources approved by the Chamber of Deputies and their use for partisan, electoral or personal promotion of officials is prohibited".

V. To publish the information on Support and the lists of Beneficiaries in accordance with the provisions of the General Law on Transparency and Access to Public Information.

**Article 43.** CONAFOR shall provide assistance to the public by answering questions and receiving suggestions related to the activities of CONAFOR, through the telephone number 800 649 01 27 or at the e-mail address [conafor@conafor.gob.mx](mailto:conafor@conafor.gob.mx).

## **Chapter XVIII. Complaints and denunciations**

**Article 44.** In accordance with the provisions of the General Law on Administrative Responsibilities, any person may file complaints and denunciations against Public Servants for alleged administrative misconduct arising from the improper application of these Rules before any of the following bodies:

I. The Internal Control Organ at CONAFOR is located at Periférico Poniente 5360, Edificio "C", Colonia San Juan de Ocotán, Postal Code 45019, Zapopan, Jalisco. Toll free number: 800 5004361, or at the following e-mail address: [quejas@conafor.gob.mx](mailto:quejas@conafor.gob.mx).

II. The Ministry of Public Administration. In person at Avenida Insurgentes Sur 1735, espacio de Contacto Ciudadano, PB Módulo 3, Colonia Guadalupe Inn, Código Postal 01020, Alcaldía Álvaro Obregón, Mexico City; by correspondence to the Unidad de Denuncias e Investigaciones de la Secretaría de la Función Pública, domiciled at Avenida Insurgentes Sur 1735, Piso 2, Ala Norte, Colonia Guadalupe Inn, Alcaldía Álvaro Obregón, Código Postal 01020, Mexico City;

III. Complaints can be made through the Sistema Integral de Denuncias Ciudadanas (SIDECA) at <https://sidec.funcionpublica.gob.mx> 24 hours a day, 365 days a year; or in writing to the Secretaría de la Función Pública, located at Avenida Insurgentes Sur 1735, Colonia Guadalupe Inn, C.P. 01020, Alcaldía Álvaro Obregón, Mexico City.

If you need advice on how to file a complaint, you can call 55 2000 2000 and the toll-free number 800 112 87 00.

## **VII. TRANSITIONS**

**First.** This Agreement shall enter into force on 03 January 2024, or from the working day following its publication in the Official Journal of the Federation, whichever is later.

**Second.** All provisions that contravene the provisions of this Agreement are hereby repealed.

**Third.** The mechanism established in article 36 of these reforms to the Rules of Operation established in this agreement shall be applicable to all the concepts of Support derived from the Rules of Operation of the Sustainable Forest Development for Well-being Programme and shall be applicable to current projects granted on the basis of the Rules of Operation of previous years, of Programmes operated by CONAFOR.

**Fourth.** Beneficiaries who have been sanctioned with the cancellation of their Support or determined as non-compliant by the Committees in previous years shall have the opportunity to leave the List of Sanctioned or Non-compliant Beneficiaries and regain access to CONAFOR's Support, by means of the following mechanisms: a) Reimbursing the resources received;

b) Complying with the activities and purposes for which the non-compliant Support was granted.

In order to reimburse the resources received, the corresponding Forestry Development Agency shall inform the interested party of the amount owed and the account to which the reimbursement must be made.

In order to comply with the activities and purposes for which the Support was granted, the Beneficiaries or their legal representatives shall make and present directly to the corresponding Forestry Development Promotion Office a request for voluntary compliance, in free writing, stating the following:

1. Name of the Beneficiary.
2. The concept(s) or modality(ies) of Support that were assigned to you and that you did not execute in due time and form.
3. Amount of financial resources allocated and paid by CONAFOR.
4. Year in which you were a beneficiary.
5. Technical Committee that granted the Support.
6. Reasons and causes for non-compliance.
7. Time limit requested for the fulfilment of its obligations.
8. Attach a simple copy of identification to the application and present the original for comparison.
9. In case the Beneficiary Person has an agreement signed with CONAFOR, attach a simple copy to the application.
10. Provide an address within the constituency of the Forestry Development Office, or a contact telephone number or email address.

CONAFOR reserves the right to request additional information or documentation from the Beneficiary in order to analyse the application. Likewise, if necessary, the Beneficiary may be required to allow CONAFOR to carry out field supervisions to corroborate the information provided.

Once the application has been submitted, the Forestry Development Promotion Office, with the support of CONAFOR's Programme Management staff, will analyse whether the Beneficiary complies with the conditions, requirements and technical elements necessary to complete the works or projects previously supported, and will accept, reject or propose a new deadline for the execution of the activities that the Beneficiary has not complied with. At the request of the interested party, consideration may be given to carrying out the activities on other areas than those originally established, provided that the interested party has the right to do so and there is a justified reason for proposing such a change.

If the application is accepted by CONAFOR, the agreement will be formalised through the agreement proposed by the General Legal Coordination of CONAFOR, which will be signed by the Forestry

Development Promoter in the State. Once the Beneficiary Person has complied with all its obligations, CONAFOR may remove it from the List of Sanctioned or Non-compliant Beneficiaries.

CONAFOR will not grant financial or in-kind resources for the Beneficiaries to complete unfulfilled activities.

CONAFOR will demand the degree of compliance with the obligations contracted in the Agreement, equivalent to the amount of economic resources paid to the Beneficiary.

Without prejudice to the provisions of a) and b) of this article, Beneficiary Persons declared in default, including those from previous fiscal years, shall be included in the List of Beneficiary Persons sanctioned or in default for a maximum period of 5 years from the date on which the default was determined.

In the event that, before the Beneficiaries are notified of the non-compliance, they comply with their obligations by means of the corresponding reports or opinions, this situation will be taken into account in order to terminate, pay the remainder or adjust the project as appropriate.

**Fifth.** CONAFOR shall make known the areas that it determines as priority or eligible areas for each concept or modality of Support through its website, as of the day after these Rules are published in the Official Gazette of the Federation.

**Sixth.** The guides, instructions or other instruments mentioned in these Rules shall be issued by the competent Coordination Offices of CONAFOR or the Programme Managers no later than 5 working days after the entry into force of these Rules and shall be published on CONAFOR's website.

Given in Mexico City, on the twenty-first day of December of the year two thousand and twenty-three. The Secretary for the Environment and Natural Resources, **María Luisa Albores González**.

## **VIII. ANNEX 1. TECHNICAL ANNEXES**

### **TECHNICAL ANNEX FOR COMPONENT I. COMMUNITY FORESTRY MANAGEMENT AND VALUE CHAINS (CFVM) Terminology**

**Affirmative action for equal care:** Gender-based equality policy that recognises and makes visible the disproportionate share of women's unpaid care and domestic work.

**Women's Forestry Enterprises:** A legally constituted enterprise, fully integrated and led by women dedicated to the harvesting, processing and marketing of goods or services derived from forest raw materials and resources associated with the forest ecosystem.

**Mixed Forest Enterprises:** Made up of agrarian nuclei or Forest Social Enterprises and individuals or legal entities dedicated to the harvesting, transformation and commercialisation of forest raw materials and products.

**Community Forestry Extensionist:** Natural person with knowledge, skills and verifiable experience to implement local and regional development schemes linked to community forestry and value chains.

**Governance:** Participatory management in decision-making for the purpose of achieving a given end collectively.

**Extension Institution:** Academic institutions or research centres, public or private, dedicated to research activities, technological development, innovations and technology transfer in the forestry field, which have the National Register of Scientific and Technological Institutions and Companies of the National Council of Science and Technology and are registered in the List of Technical Advisors of CONAFOR.

**Parent or guardian:** A person who is responsible for a pupil enrolled at CECFOR and who is responsible for protecting the interests of the pupil, ensuring his or her welfare, education and managing his or her assets during his or her stay at the Centre.

**Technological packages:** Set of activities, equipment and/or machinery, and technological development validated and susceptible of being adopted in the forestry sector, so that the beneficiaries improve their productive and/or conservation and restoration processes.

**Integral Development Plan (PDI):** Technical document establishing the structure, criteria and activities on which the Beneficiary Person will base the planning and definition of actions to be carried out (work plan) with the resources allocated by CONAFOR and the Beneficiary Person's counterpart.

#### **Classification of producers.**

For the purposes of these Rules, the natural or legal persons, applicants of Component I. MFCCV, will be classified according to the present typology of producers. In the event that the Applicant Person is not classified, they shall be placed in the typology that corresponds to them. CONAFOR will classify the agrarian nuclei according to this typology and will publish the list on its website ([www.gob.mx/conafor](http://www.gob.mx/conafor)).

**Type I. Potential producers:** Owners or possessors of forest land with aptitude for sustainable commercial production who are currently not involved in forest production activities and with a low level of governance of land management.

**Type II. Producers engaged in the sale of standing timber:** Owners or holders of forest land who have an authorisation to harvest timber forest resources but whose raw material is extracted by third parties through an agreement between the parties, with a low level of governance in the productive activities of the harvesting of their forest resources.

**Type III. Persons producing forest raw materials:** These are persons who are owners or holders of forest land who have an authorisation to harvest timber forest resources and are directly involved in the process of production and marketing of raw materials.

**Type IV. Producers with primary processing capacity:** Producers of raw material from timber forest resources, who have infrastructure for processing and have a registered storage and processing centre.

**Type V. Producers with the capacity to harvest and process forest raw materials:** These are people who have their own infrastructure for secondary processing and have a registered storage and processing centre.

#### **MFCCV.1 Studies for the use of natural resources**

Support for the preparation of technical studies for the planning, use and management of the territory to incorporate or reincorporate areas with productive potential for the sustainable use of timber, non-timber and wildlife forest resources.

#### **Eligible Persons.**

Persons owning or possessing forest land with an area susceptible to forest planning, management or harvesting.

#### **Specific requirements.**

Submit an Integral Development Plan (PDI) attached to your application in accordance with the Guide for its preparation, published on the official CONAFOR website at the following URL: <https://www.gob.mx/conafor/acciones-y-programas/apoyos-conafor> **Additional priority criteria.**

The following criteria will be applied to the Applications:

<b>PRIORITY CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO ALL THE MODALITIES</b>	<b>Ranks</b>	<b>Score</b>
It falls within the areas of Priority Regional Territories and Projects.	Yes	3
Reason for conducting the study	First time or joining	3
Typology of producers	I-II and Non-timber	5
	III	3
	IV-V	1
Type of land tenure	Agricultural nucleus	3
	Private property	1
The property is on the list of municipalities classified with high deforestation, according to information from CONAFOR's Satellite Forest Monitoring System (SAMOF).	Yes	3

<b>PRIORITY CRITERIA FOR MFCCV.1.1</b>		
<b>Criterion</b>	<b>Ranks</b>	<b>Score</b>
Proposed area of common use for the development of the study	Greater than 1,000 ha	9



	200 to 1,000 ha	6
The agricultural nucleus has forestry exploitation in force.	No	9
	Yes	6
The Technical Advisory Person proposed for the preparation of the TBT study is	Legal entity	9
	Natural person	6
Request more than one activity of this modality	Yes	6
	No	3

PRIORITY CRITERIA FOR MFCCV.1.2 - MFCCV.1		.5
Criterion	Ranks	Score
Ecosystem type	Semi-arid mangrove	9
	Rainforests	6
	Temperate forest	3
Non-utilisation period	New incorporation or more than 5 years without use	6
	Property with less than 5 years without use	3
Location of the property within the polygons of the productivity subcategories established in the Forestry Zoning. The subcategory where the largest area of the property (or polygon) submitted by the Applicant is located shall be considered.	High	9
	Medium or Non-timber	6
	Baja	3
Proposed area for development	Greater than 1,000 ha	9
	From 251 1,000 ha	6
	Less than 250 ha	3

**Resolution criteria.**

- a. Support will be allocated in accordance with the following:

Concept	Modality	Activity	Minimum area (Hectares)	Maximum amount (\$)
MFCCV.1 Studies for the use of natural resources	MFCCV.1.1 Ordering Territorial Community	Not applicable	200	100,000 from 200 to 1,000 hectares, from 1,001 hectares and upwards \$50 per additional hectare, not to exceed \$400,000
	MFCCV.1.2 Programme of Forest Management Timber or Technical Document Unified	Not applicable	10	For Timber Forest Management Programme  11,000 for 10 hectares and up to 550 per additional hectare, up to 20 hectares.  16,500 for 20 hectares and up to \$305 per additional hectare, up to 100 hectares.  40,900 for 100 hectares and up to \$155 per additional hectare, up to 1,000 hectares.  \$180,400 for 1,000 hectares and up to \$145 per additional hectare, up to 5,000 hectares  \$760,400 for 5,000 hectares and up to \$90 per additional hectare from 5,001 hectares onwards.  In case it is proposed to prepare a Unified Technical Study:  The amount of the Support shall be the amount corresponding to the area proposed for the Timber Forest Management Programme, plus an additional 30%.

	MFCCV.1.3 Technical study for the utilisation of non-timber forest resources timber	Not applicable	20	<p>8,000 for 20 hectares and up to \$120 per additional hectare from 21 to 100 hectares.</p> <p>17,600 for 100 hectares and up to \$80 per additional hectare from 101 to 1,000 hectares.</p> <p>89,600 for 1,000 hectares and up to \$40 per additional hectare from 1,001 to 5,000 hectares.</p>
	MFCCV.1.4 Life management plan silvestre	MFCCV.1.4.1 Life Management Plan Silvestre Timber	10	The applicable tabulator shall be the same as for MFCCV.1.2.
		MFCCV.1.4.2 Life Management Plan Sylvester No Timber	20	The applicable tabulator shall be the same as for MFCCV.1.3.
		MFCCV.1.4.3 Life Management Plan Wild for wildlife	Not applicable	\$50,000
	MFCCV.1.5 Environmental Impact Assessment or Report preventive	Not applicable	Not applicable	\$270,000

- b. The agrarian nuclei that have been beneficiaries of Community Land Use Planning in previous fiscal years may carry out an update ten years after the date of its elaboration.
- c. The modality of MFCCV.1.1 Community Land Management cannot be proposed in those agrarian nuclei that have been supported with the activity of MFCCV.1 Best practices of social organisation in the three previous years.
- d. The modality MFCCV.1.1 Community Land Use Planning will not be granted at the same time as the support activities of MFCCV.2.2.1 Updating of the register of ejidatarios or communal landholders, MFCCV.2.2.2 Community Action Plan and MFCCV.2.2.3 Formulation or updating of internal regulations or communal statute.
- e. MFCCV.1.2 Timber Forest Management Programme and MFCCV.1.3 Technical study for the harvesting of non-timber forest resources cannot be assigned at the same time, when the proposed area is the same.
- f. For the MFCCV 1.5 modality, the amount of support will be 30% of the total allocated to the non-timber study, plus the payment of fees for the reception, evaluation and granting of the resolution of the environmental impact assessment, in its particular modality or preventive report, in accordance with the amount established in Article 194-H, sections I, II and IV of the Federal Law on Fees in force, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation.

**Performance criteria and methods of payment.**

- a. The maximum time limit for the implementation of the MFCCV.1 Support Concept shall be 18 months from the first payment.
- b. The Technical Advisory Person implementing the Support Concept shall have the Technical Capacity required in each modality.
- c. The first payment of 80% of the total amount allocated will be made after the signature of the Agreement.
- d. The final payment of the remaining 20% will be granted after the delivery of the final products in accordance with the IMP, provided that the result of the evaluation is positive. If applicable, it will be adjusted to the delivered products.
- e. Of the amount allocated for the preparation of the study, up to 30% may be considered for the payment of wages to be hired during the execution, which may be verified by means of a checklist.
- f. Of the amount allocated, the payment of fees may be considered when applicable and must be included within the Support check.
- g. Support may be given to studies that have authorisation or consent for forest exploitation from SEMARNAT or the competent authority whose date of resolution is from 1 January of the current fiscal year.

- h. In the event that the total area allocated in modalities MFCCV.1.2 to MFCCV.1.6 is not authorised, the final amount to be paid will be calculated on the basis of the forest area incorporated into the management that is accredited as the area to be intervened in the authorisation or authorisation for harvesting issued by SEMARNAT or the competent authority, so that, where appropriate, the corresponding adjustment will be made to the amount of support allocated.
- i. CONAFOR may carry out the necessary supervisions during the development of the modalities of this concept in the period it deems necessary. As well as requesting progress reports (photos, videos or documents in digital or printed format).
- j. In the event that CONAFOR establishes an IT system for monitoring the IMP, the Beneficiary Person, with the support of the Technical Advisor, must enter the information required in relation to the IMP on a regular basis.

## **MFCCV.2 Sustainable forest management for social development and value chain integration**

Support to strengthen governance and harvesting schemes for raw materials and forest products in order to diversify production and increase the competitiveness and profitability of forestry activities.

### **MFCCV 2.1 Support to incentivise sustainable forest management**

Support for the implementation of actions to strengthen the management practices of timber, non-timber and wildlife resources, road maintenance and forest certification, with the aim of maintaining or increasing productivity, as well as those that strengthen tourism projects in forest areas.

#### **Eligible Persons.**

Holders of timber, non-timber and wildlife forest harvesting, holders of Commercial Forest Plantations (CFP) and owners or holders of forest land with tourism projects.

#### **Specific requirements.**

- PDI according to the Guide for the elaboration, published in the official web page of CONAFOR at the following URL: <https://www.gob.mx/conafor/acciones-y-programas/apoyos-conafor>
- Authorisation letter for timber forest harvesting or notice for the harvesting of non-timber forest resources in force, issued by the competent authority. In the case of harvesting of species listed in NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010, authorisation for harvesting must be presented from the Management Unit for the Conservation of Wildlife in force.
- In the case of the activity of International Forest Certification of Commercial Forest Plantations, a valid authorisation or registration of the CBP notice must be presented.
- For tourism activities in forest areas, when the project is in operation, provide a copy of the document accrediting it.
- Annual report on the execution, development and compliance of the timber or non-timber forest harvesting programme, as the case may be, of the immediately preceding year, received by

SEMARNAT, except when the forest management programme (FMP) or Technical Study for the Harvesting of Non-Timber Forest Resources is newly incorporated.

- For the exploitation of species listed in NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010, the annual report of activities for the conservation and sustainable exploitation of wildlife must be submitted, of its annual activity, received by the

SEMARNAT.

- In cases where the annual instalments of the FMP, Notices or Management Plan do not coincide with the fiscal year (January to December), reports must be submitted for the last annual instalment or period of use, where applicable.

- Electronic file of the technical document authorised by the competent authority or its amendments, where applicable.

#### **Additional priority criteria.**

Applications for this Support concept will be selected according to the following criteria:

<b>Criterion</b>	<b>Ranks</b>	<b>Score</b>
It falls within the areas of Priority Regional Territories and Projects.	Yes	5
Location of the property within the polygons of the productivity subcategories established in the Forestry Zoning. The subcategory where the largest area of the property (or polygon) submitted by the Applicant is located shall be considered.	High	9
	Media	6
	Low or not applicable	3
It has forest management certification	FSC, NMX or ATP	6
Percentage of harvesting, according to the annual report on the execution, development and compliance of the forest harvesting programme submitted to SEMARNAT for the previous year.	YES>70% YES>70% YES>70% YES>70% YES>70% YES>70% YES>70	9
	No 30 70% No 30	6
	Less than 30o does not apply	3
Ecosystem type	Semi-arid or mangrove	9

	Rainforest	6
	Temperate forest	3
Type of land tenure	Social ownership (ejido or community)	5
	Small property	3
Type of Producer	II and III o Not applicable	6
	IV and V	3

**Resolution criteria.**

- a. The amount of support will depend on the modality requested as follows:

Modality	Activity	Maximum amount (\$)
MFCCV.2.1 Support to incentivise forest management sustainable	MFCCV.2.1.1 Practices on timber-producing farms	\$300,000
	MFCCV.2.1.2 Practices on non-timber producing farms	\$300,000
	MFCCV.2.1.3 Practices on wildlife harvesting properties	\$300,000
	MFCCV.2.1.4 Maintenance of forest roads	\$800,000
	MFCCV.2.1.5 Technical Preventive Audit	\$240,000
	MFCCV.2.1.6 International National Forest Certification	\$240,000
	MFCCV.2.1.7 Accompanying the Preventive Technical Audit, National or International Forest Certification or Intermediate Audits	\$140,000
	MFCCV.2.1.8 Tourism in forest areas	\$250,000
	MFCCV.2.1.9 Welfare activity to incentivise Community Forest Management and Value Chains	\$150,000

- b. Activity MFCCV.2.1.8 and MFCCV.2.1.9 will only be eligible for support for agricultural nuclei.

- c. For the activity MFCCV.2.1.9, up to 5% of the total amount of the activities allocated in Modality MFCCV.2.1 and MFCCV.2.3, not exceeding \$150,000, may be allocated.
- d. Support will not be granted for equivalent or equal activities pending implementation of an IMP from previous years.

**Performance criteria and methods of payment.**

- a. The allocated Support will be used for the implementation of the IMP prepared in accordance with the Guide published on the website of the

CONAFOR.

- b. The Technical Advisor who prepares, follows up and presents the final report or product of the activities committed to in the IMP must have the technical capacities for this activity.
- c. The amount of technical assistance, where applicable, is defined per activity in the IMP Guide.
- d. The first payment of 80% of the total amount allocated will be granted after signing the agreement. The remaining 20% will be paid once the Beneficiary submits the final report and this is validated by CONAFOR. If applicable, it will be adjusted to the products delivered.
- e. The maximum period for the implementation of the modality will be 18 months from the first payment in accordance with the deadlines established by the assigned activities that make up the IMP.
- f. No changes will be authorised, except for fortuitous causes or force majeure, duly founded and motivated. Requests will be resolved by the Forestry Development Promoters and reported to the Programme Management.
- g. CONAFOR may carry out the necessary supervisions during the development of the activities of the IMP in the period it deems necessary. It may also request progress reports (photos, videos or documents in digital or printed format).
- h. In the event that CONAFOR establishes an IT system for monitoring the IMP, the Beneficiary Person, with the support of the Technical Advisor of the IMP, must enter the information required in relation to the IMP on a regular basis.

**MFCCV.2.2 Support for strengthening community governance and development**

Support to strengthen the organisational schemes and productive capacities of the ejidos and forest communities through accompaniment and learning from successful experiences that promote the integrated management of the territory.

**Eligible Persons.**

Agricultural nuclei.

**Specific requirements.**



- PDI according to the Guide for the elaboration, published in the official web page of CONAFOR at the following URL: <https://www.gob.mx/conafor/acciones-y-programas/apoyos-conafor>

- For Community Forestry Extensionist and members of the Community Forestry Brigade, present proof of residence issued by the agrarian nucleus or municipal authority.

- For the Community Forestry Development Specialist, submit Curriculum Vitae as outlined in the guide for the elaboration of the IMP.

#### **Additional priority criteria.**

Priority criteria will be applied to applications for Support in accordance with the following:

<b>Criterion</b>	<b>Ranges</b>	<b>Score</b>
It is within the areas of Priority Regional Territories and Projects for CONAFOR.	Yes	5
Apply for more than one activity of this modality	Yes	9
	No	6
Ecosystem type	Semi-arid or mangrove	9
	Rainforests	6
	Temperate forest	3
The requested activity includes the participation of women or young people.	Women and young people	9
	Women or young people	6
Typology of producers	I-II and No timber	9
	III	6
	IV-V	3

#### **Resolution criteria.**

a. The amount of support will depend on the activity requested as follows:

<b>Support Modality</b>	<b>Support Activity</b>	<b>Maximum amount (\$)</b>

MFCCV 2.2 Support for strengthening community governance and development	MFCCV.2.2.1 Updating the register of ejidatarios or communal landholders	70,000
	MFCCV.2.2.2 Community Action Plan	70,000
	MFCCV.2.2.3 Formulation or updating of internal regulations or communal statute	70,000
	MFCCV.2.2.4 Community-to-Community Seminars	150,000
	MFCCV.2.2.5 Community Forestry Extension Worker	130,000
	MFCCV.2.2.6 Community Forestry Development Specialist	220,000
	MFCCV.2.2.7 Community forestry brigade	200,000

b. MFCCV.2.2.1, MFCCV.2.2.2 and MFCCV.2.2.3 cannot be proposed at the same time as the CBM 1.1. Community Land Management modality or in those agrarian nuclei that have been supported with the activity of Best Practices in Social Organisation in the previous three years.

c. The activity of MFCCV.2.2.5 Community Forestry Extension Worker may not be proposed at the same time as CFM 2.2.6.

Community forestry development specialist.

#### **Performance criteria and methods of payment.**

- a. The allocated support will be used for the implementation of the PDI prepared in accordance with the PDI Guide published on the CONAFOR website.
- b. The Technical Advisor who prepares, follows up and presents the final report or product of the activities committed to in the IMP must have the required technical capacities, except for those that do not require an advisor.
- c. The amount of technical assistance, where applicable, is defined per activity in the IMP Guide.
- d. The first payment of 80% of the total amount allocated will be made after the signing of the Agreement. The remaining 20% will be paid once the Beneficiary submits the final report and this is validated by CONAFOR. If applicable, it will be adjusted to the products delivered.
- e. The maximum period for the implementation of the modality will be 18 months from the first payment in accordance with the deadlines established by the activities that make up the IMP.

- f. No changes will be authorised, except in the case of unforeseen circumstances or force majeure, duly founded and motivated. Requests shall be decided by the PDF and reported to the Committee and Programme Management.
- g. CONAFOR may carry out the necessary supervisions during the development of the activities of the IMP in the period it deems necessary. It may also request progress reports (photos, videos or documents in digital or printed format).
- h. In the event that CONAFOR establishes an IT system for monitoring the IMP, the Beneficiary Person, with the support of the Technical Advisor, must enter the information required in relation to the IMP on a regular basis.

### **MFCCV.2.3 Support for the development of value chains and forestry industry**

Economic support aimed at strengthening the forestry value chain, through the constitution of the Social Forestry Enterprise, certification of the chain of custody, specialised advice on the promotion and marketing of timber and non-timber forest products and services, as well as promoting productive diversification for the benefit of the eligible population.

#### **Eligible Persons**

Natural persons, ejidos and communities with timber and non-timber forest harvesting, Forest Social Enterprises and Mixed Forest Enterprises determined as type II, III, IV and V producers. Natural persons will be eligible for specific activities.

#### **Specific requirements.**

Submit the following documents in printed and digital format at the time of submitting the application for Support:

- PDI in accordance with the Guide published on the CONAFOR website, at the following URL: <https://www.gob.mx/conafor/acciones-y-programas/apoyos-conafor>.
- Authorisation document for timber or non-timber forest harvesting, issued by the competent authority. When the Applicant is a Social Forestry Company or Joint Forestry Company, it must present the authorisation in the name of the company, of the agrarian nucleus to which it belongs or of one of its partners.

For MFCCV.2.3.1 Legal constitution of the Social Forestry Enterprise, accredit the supply of the raw material to be used in the production project, by submitting a copy of the current authorisation or notice of timber, non-timber or commercial forest plantations, supply letter, purchase and sale contract signed with the owner or holder of the land (attaching a copy of the holders' authorisation) or concession, in accordance with the applicable regulations.

- For the activity MFCCV.2.3.4 Timber investment and MFCCV.2.3.5 Non-timber investment, two homologated quotations for each concept or item of investment, with the following characteristics: letterhead with contact details and address of the supplier, including description, breakdown and cost of each of the concepts and signed by the supplier or its representative. When the quotations correspond to imported equipment and are in foreign currency, the conversion to pesos must be

made using the exchange rate in force on the date of the quotation published on the website of the Official Journal of the Federation.

- For the activity MFCCV.2.3.4 Timber investment and MFCCV.2.3.5 Non-timber investment, a letter of commitment from the selected supplier stating that it will provide training to the Applicant until the equipment or machinery is mastered.

- For activity MFCCV.2.3.3 Chain of Custody Certification, a simple copy of the official authorisation for the operation of the storage and processing centre for forest raw material and forest products.

- For the activities MFCCV.2.3.1 Legal constitution of the Social Forestry Enterprise, MFCCV.2.3.2 Specialised advice on administration, production and marketing and MFCCV.2.3.3 Chain of custody certification, the consultant or consultants may be individuals or legal entities and must present a curriculum vitae proving their skills in marketing, business constitution and administration, accounting, economics, industrial engineering or related careers according to the subject, with at least three years' experience in the area to be strengthened.

### Priority criteria

Applications for Support that are legally and technically viable will be given priority according to the following criteria:

Criterion	Range	Score
It is within the areas of Priority Regional Territories and Projects.	Yes	5
Location of the property within the polygons of the productivity subcategories established in the Forestry Zoning. The subcategory where the largest area of the property (or polygon) submitted by the Applicant is located shall be considered.	High	9
	Media	6
	Low or not applicable	3
It has forest management certification	FSC, NMX or ATP	3
Ecosystem type	Semi-arid or Mangrove	9
	Rainforest	6
	Temperate forest	3
Type of Applicant	Agricultural nucleus or ESF	6
	Company	4

Type of producer	Mixed Forestry	
	Natural person	2
	Non-timber, II or III	6
	IV or V	4

#### Resolution criteria.

For the MFCCV Support modality. 2.3 Support for the development of value chains and forest industry the following decision criteria apply.

- a. The amount of support will depend on the activity requested as follows:

Modality	Activities	Maximum amount (\$)	Type of eligible producer or person	Technical capacity required
MFCCV.2.3 Support for the development of supply chains value and forest industry	MFCCV.2.3.1 institution Co legal of the Company Social Forestry	Up to \$150,000.00	Agricultural nuclei typology II, III, IV and V	Not applicable
	MFCCV.2.3.2 Consultancy Specialised in and administration, production, marketing	Up to \$220,000.00	Agricultural nuclei typology III, IV and V, as well as their ESF.	Not applicable
	MFCCV.2.3.3 Chain of custody certification	Up to \$140,000.00	Agricultural nuclei typology IV and V, as well as their ESF or natural persons.	Not applicable
	MFCCV.2.3.4 Timber investment	Up to \$3,000,000.00	Agricultural nuclei typology II, III, IV and V, as well as their SFEs	Development of the Chain productive, FIRA or FND

	MFCCV.2.3.5 Non-timber investment	Up to \$1,500,000.00	Agricultural nuclei typology II, III, IV and V, non-timber, as well as their ESF.	Development of the Chain productive, FIRA or FND
	MFCCV.2.3.6 Projects Carbon forestry	Forestry Projects of Carbon in terrestrial ecosystems. 600,000 for 1,500 hectares and up to \$256 per additional hectare, up to 5,000 hectares. Forestry Projects of Blue Carbon \$800,000 for 500 hectares and up to \$696 per hectare. additional hectare, up to 1500 hectares.	Agricultural nuclei typology II, III, IV and V	Experienced specialist verifiable as developer or in verification and monitoring of Projects Carbon Forestry.

b. Support shall be granted to the agricultural nucleus or to any of the forestry social enterprises constituted by the same. Under no circumstances may both be beneficiaries in the same type of support.

c. For the activity MFCCV.2.3.4 Timber investment and MFCCV.2.3.5 Non-timber investment, if the Applicant is located within the eligible areas, it will have the possibility to request that the investment project is installed in a nearby location that has the basic services for its operation, in any case, it will have to prove the ownership or legal possession of the land.

d. Resources will not be granted for similar or the same activities if the beneficiary has one in force in previous fiscal years.

e. For Technical Assistance, permanent accompaniment must be considered until the conclusion of the Support and in the final report the fiscal proof of this item must be presented. Up to 4% of the total amount of the items authorised by CONAFOR may be allocated for this activity, without adding the amount corresponding to the Technical Assistance itself and considering the following:

Activity	Maximum amount (\$)
MFCCV.2.3.4 Timber investment	120,000
MFCCV.2.3.5 Non-timber investment	60,000

**Performance criteria and methods of payment.**

- The allocated support will be used for the implementation of the Integrated Development Plan prepared in accordance with the PDI Guide published on the CONAFOR website.

- The first payment of 80% of the total amount allocated will be granted after the signing of the agreement. The remaining 20% will be paid once the Beneficiary submits the final report and this is validated by CONAFOR. If applicable, it will be adjusted to the products delivered.

a. For the activity MFCCV.2.3.4 Timber investment and MFCCV.2.3.5 Non-timber investment, prior to the delivery of the final report, the machinery or equipment must be installed and in operation, where applicable the civil works and electrical installation must be completed and will be subject to review by CONAFOR in order to proceed with the payment.

b. The maximum period for the execution of the concept will be 18 months from the first payment. The Beneficiary may participate in a new call for proposals once the activities contained therein have been completed, for which the final report must have been submitted to and validated by CONAFOR.

c. Assets acquired with the allocated resources must be invoiced and put in the name of the Beneficiary and may not be sold or disposed of.

d. If the IMP consists exclusively of the activities MFCCV.2.3.1 Legal constitution of the Social Forestry Enterprise, MFCCV.2.3.2 Specialised advice on administration, production and marketing, MFCCV.2.3.3 Chain of custody certification and MFCCV.2.3.6 Forest carbon projects, the beneficiary is not obliged to present a service provision contract to provide technical advice.

e. For activity MFCCV.2.3.6 Forest Carbon Projects, they shall comply with the general provisions established by the Secretariat, in accordance with the provisions of Article 138 bis of the LGDFS.

f. No changes to the validated IMP will be authorised, except for unforeseen circumstances or force majeure, duly justified and motivated.

g. For support activities MFCCV.2.3.4 timber investment and MFCCV.2.3.5 non-timber investment, the changes must not modify the original objective of the support and the authorised items, and in the event that the required investment is greater than that allocated by CONAFOR, this must be provided by the Beneficiary. Requests will be resolved by the Forestry Development Promotion Office and reported to the Programme Management.

- h. In the event that CONAFOR establishes an IT system for monitoring the IMP, the Beneficiary Person, with the support of the contracted Technical Advisor, must enter the information required in relation to the same and on a regular basis.

### **MFCCV. 3. Regional development and attention to priority groups**

Economic support to trigger entrepreneurship and implement projects aimed at adding value to timber and non-timber forest raw materials, through equipment, infrastructure development and improvement of production processes in the forestry value chain.

This Support concept is divided into the following modalities and activities:

<b>Modality</b>	<b>Activity</b>
MFCCV.3.1 Productive projects for women and young people	MFCCV.3.1.1 Women's projects
	MFCCV.3.1.2 Projects for young people
MFCCV.3.2 Procurement and forest industry projects	MFCCV.3.2.1 Intermediate forest industry and supply projects
	MFCCV.3.2.2 Projects for supply and advanced forestry industry

### **Objective of the Support**

<b>Modality</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Target</b>
MFCCV.3.1 Productive projects for women and young people	MFCCV.3.1.1 Women's projects	Economic support to trigger entrepreneurship and the implementation of projects led and operated by women, with the aim of adding value to timber and non-timber forest raw materials, thereby promoting the empowerment of women in the production processes of the forest value chain and in decision-making in their communities.
	MFCCV.3.1.2 Projects for young people	Economic support to trigger entrepreneurship and the implementation of productive projects led and operated by young people, with the aim of adding value to timber and non-timber forest raw materials.
MFCCV.3.2 Projects for Supply and Industry forestry	MFCCV.3.2.1 Procurement and forest industry intermediate projects	Economic support for the implementation of projects for the modernisation of the supply and industrialisation of raw materials and forestry



MFCCV.3.2.2 Projects for supply and advanced forestry industry

products, which have an impact on the forestry trade balance and the co-generation of clean energy.

#### Eligible Persons:

Modality	Activity	Eligible Persons
MFCCV.3.1 Productive projects for women and young people	MFCCV.3.1.1 Women's projects	Agrarian nuclei whose project to be implemented is carried out entirely by women with a minimum of 10 and Women's Forestry Companies constituted under any commercial legal form, integrated and led entirely by women with a minimum of 5 members.
	MFCCV.3.1.2 Youth projects	Agricultural nuclei owning timber and non-timber forest exploitation, whose project to be executed is entirely carried out by young people, with a minimum of 5 people, as well as their groups.
MFCCV.3.2 Projects for the supply and forestry industry	MFCCV.3.2.1 Intermediate and intermediate forestry and forest industry projects  MFCCV.3.2.2 Projects for supply and advanced forestry industry	Agrarian nuclei with forest resources, Social Forestry Enterprises and Mixed Forestry Enterprises.

#### Specific requirements:

Submit the following documents in printed and digital format (legible) at the time of submitting the application for support:

- Executive project prepared in accordance with the Terms of Reference in accordance with the support modality published on the CONAFOR website at the following URL: <https://www.gob.mx/conafor/acciones-y-programas/apoyos-conafor>.
- Authorisation document for timber or non-timber forest harvesting, issued by the competent authority. When the Applicant is a Social Forestry Company or Joint Forestry Company, it must present the authorisation in the name of the company, of the agrarian nucleus to which it belongs or of one of the partners.

- For the support activity MFCCV.3.1.1 Projects for women and MFCCV.3.1.2 Project for young people, the supply of raw material to be used in the productive project will be accredited with a copy of the current authorisation or notice of timber, non-timber or Commercial Forest Plantations, letter of supply, purchase contract signed with the owner or holder of the land (attaching a copy of the official authorisation of the owners), concession, permit, etc., according to the service or productive activity.

- Applications proposing civil works must prove ownership or legal possession of the land as established in Article 17 of the Rules of Operation. In the case of possession, the usufruct of the land must be guaranteed for at least 5 years.

- Two homologated quotations in accordance with the investment items indicated in the Term of Reference, with the following characteristics: letterhead with contact details and address of the supplier, including description, breakdown and cost of each of the concepts and signed by the supplier or its representative. When the quotations correspond to imported equipment and are in foreign currency, the conversion to pesos must be made using the exchange rate in force on the date of the quotation published on the website of the Official Journal of the Federation.

For the support activity MFCCV.3.2.2 Projects for supply and advanced forest industry, if the selected equipment or machinery is from a foreign supplier, one quotation per item to be purchased may be submitted, which must contain all the characteristics described above.

- Letter of commitment from the selected supplier stating that he will provide training to the Applicant until the equipment or machinery is mastered.

- For the support activity MFCCV.3.1.1.1 Projects for women, in case of integrating young women, they may submit an official document showing the Unique Population Registry Code (CURP), to be considered in the priority criteria.

- For the Support activity MFCCV.3.1.2 Projects for young people, submit an official document showing the Unique Population Registration Code (CURP) of all the people proposed by the Agrarian Nucleus to operate the project.

- For MFCCV.3.2.2 Projects for supply and advanced forest industry, positive opinion of compliance with tax obligations at the time of submitting the application for Support.

#### **Priority criteria.**

Applications for Support that are legally and technically viable will be given priority according to the following criteria for each type of Support:

Support modality MFCCV.3.1 Productive projects for women and young people

Criterion	Ranges	Score
It is located within the areas of Projects and Regional Territories.	Yes	3

Priorities.		
Location of the property within the polygons of the productivity subcategories established in the Forestry Zoning. The subcategory where the largest area of the property (or polygon) submitted by the Applicant is located shall be considered.	High	9
	Media	6
	Baja	3
Type of ecosystem where the project is located	Semi-arid mangrove or	9
	Rainforest	6
	Temperate forest	3
The raw material comes from forests with forest certification (FSC, NMX or ATP).	Yes	3
Number of members of the enterprise or group in the agricultural nucleus.	More than 15	6
	From 10 to 15	3
<b>For Support Activity MFCCV3.1.1 Women's projects</b>		
The enterprise or group in the agricultural nucleus is made up of young women (age range 18-29).	Yes	3
The support is intended for a project that is already operating and has processed product.	Yes	5
<b>For the Support activity MFCCV.3.1.2 Projects for young people</b>		
The agricultural core group is composed of men and women.	Yes	3
<b>Type of project</b>		
Products produced from primary processing or by-products of the timber forest industry.	Projects for women	7
Products produced from primary processing or by-products of the timber forest industry or equipment and machinery for supply.	Projects for young people	6
Charcoal production; as well as production of edible, beauty and personal hygiene products from forest vegetation.	Projects for women	5
	Projects for young people	4

Products made from pine and palm leaves, forest seeds, or fibres from forest vegetation (handicrafts).	Projects for women	3
	Projects for young people	2
Value added to other products or services derived from forest ecosystems	Projects for women	2
	Projects for young people	1

Support Modality MFCCV.3.2 Projects for supply and forest industry

Criterion	Ranges	Score
Location of the property within the polygons of the productivity subcategories established in the Forestry Zoning. The subcategory where the largest area of the property (or polygon) submitted by the Applicant is located shall be considered.	High	9
	Medium or not applicable	6
	Baja	3
Type of Applicant	Agricultural nucleus or ESF	9
	Joint Forest Enterprise	6
The raw material comes from forests with forest certification (FSC, NMX or ATP).	Yes	3
Type of ecosystem where the project is located	Semi-arid or mangrove	9
	Rainforest	6
	Temperate forest	3
Financial inclusion of the forestry sector	Authorised credit	9
	Credit in process	6
	Good credit history	1

**Resolution criteria.**

**For the support modality MFCCV.3.1 Productive projects for women and young people the following decision criteria apply:**

- a. The viable amount for each Support activity will be determined according to the specifications set out in the applicable Terms of Reference and Article 6 of the present Operating Rules.
- b. Support will not be granted if the Applicant has an existing Support of the same nature or an IMP containing the investment activity in fiscal years prior to the time of application.
- c. The activities MFCCV.3.1.1 Projects for women and MFCCV.3.1.2 Projects for young people are mutually exclusive, i.e. the same Person cannot access both Support activities.
- d. For the support activity MFCCV.3.1.1 Projects for women, companies legally constituted by women may allocate up to 20% of the amount of the validated items for affirmative actions for equal care, applications through agrarian nuclei may allocate up to 10% of the amount of the validated items for this concept indicated in the Terms of Reference.
- e. For the Support activity MFCCV.3.1.1 Projects for women, the group proposed by the Agricultural Nucleus must be composed entirely of women for a minimum of 10 and the Women's Forest Enterprises constituted by a minimum of 5 members.
- f. For the support modality MFCCV.3.1.2 Projects for young people, the group proposed by the Agricultural Nucleus must be made up of a minimum of 5 people.

A young person is considered to be between 18 and 29 years of age at the time of submitting the application for Support.

- g. For the payment of Technical Assistance, up to 10% of the amount of the investment items authorised by CONAFOR may be allocated, without considering Technical Assistance and without exceeding \$100,000.00. Permanent accompaniment must be considered until the conclusion of the Support and in the final report the fiscal voucher of the corresponding amount must be presented.
- h. In case of detection of an altered quotation, this is sufficient reason to reject the application.
- i. If the applicant is located within the eligible areas, he/she will have the possibility of requesting that the project be installed in a nearby locality that has the basic services for its operation, in any case, he/she will have to prove the ownership or legal possession of the land.
- j. If the address of the Women's Forest Enterprise is not in eligible areas, they may submit the *shapefile* of the property(ies) providing the supply of raw material to be used in the production project, which must be in eligible areas.

**For the support modality MFCCV 3.2 Projects for Procurement and Forest Industry the following decision criteria apply:**

a. The Forestry Development Promotion Offices will make a preliminary assessment of the applications for support and those with a viable preliminary assessment will be forwarded to the Supply, Transformation and Markets Management for their final assessment.

b. The amount of support will be determined according to the specifications of each activity set out in the Terms of Reference and the amounts set out in the following table:

<b>Support Activity</b>	<b>Maximum amount (\$)</b>
MFCCV.3.2.1 Intermediate forest industry and supply projects	\$5,000,000.00
MFCCV.3.2.2 Projects for supply and advanced forestry industry	\$10,000,000.00

c. The minimum amount of contribution by the Applicant shall be in accordance with the following:

<b>Support Activity</b>	<b>Minimum contribution percentage of the total project amount</b>
MFCCV.3.2.1 Intermediate forest industry and supply projects	20%
MFCCV.3.2.2 Projects for supply and advanced forest industry	30%

d. Support shall not be granted if the Applicant has an existing Support of the same nature, forest industry investment or IMP containing investment activity in fiscal years prior to the time of application.

e. The Support shall be granted to the agricultural nucleus or to any of the Social Forestry Enterprises constituted by the same. Under no circumstances may both Beneficiaries be Beneficiaries in the same Support modality, as this would be considered duplicity.

f. Support activity MFCCV.3.2.2 Projects for supply and advanced forest industry is mutually exclusive with support activity MFCCV.3.2.1 Projects for supply and intermediate forest industry, as well as with support concepts MFCCV.1 Studies for the use of natural resources and MFCCV.2 Sustainable forest management for social development and integration of value chains.

g. For Technical Assistance, permanent accompaniment must be considered until the conclusion of the Support and in the final report the fiscal voucher for this item must be presented. Up to 4% of the total amount of the items authorised by CONAFOR may be

allocated for this activity without adding the amount corresponding to the Technical Assistance itself and considering the following:

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Maximum amount (\$)</b>
MFCCV.3.2.1 Intermediate forest industry and supply projects	200,000
MFCCV.3.2.2 Projects for supply and advanced forestry industry	400,000

- h. In case of detection of an altered quotation, this is sufficient reason to reject the application.
- i. If the Applicant is located within the eligible areas, it will have the possibility of requesting that the project be installed in a nearby locality that has the basic services for its operation, in any case, it will have to prove ownership or legal possession of the land.

#### **Performance criteria and methods of payment.**

- a. The Technical Advisory Person who prepares, monitors and submits the final report of the Support shall have the technical capacities required in Article 6.
- b. For the support activity MFCCV.3.1.1.1 Projects for women, the verification of the amount allocated for affirmative actions for equal care shall be carried out through the minutes of the assembly of members (if the support was allocated to a women's forestry enterprise) or minutes of the assembly of the women's group (if the support was allocated to the agrarian nucleus), in said minutes the use and destination of said amount shall be validated, attaching a list of the names of the women who received the resource.
- c. The first and second payments of the total amount allocated shall be made in accordance with the following:

<b>Modality</b>	<b>First payment</b>		<b>Second payment</b>	
	<b>Percentage of total amount allocated</b>	<b>Payment requirements</b>	<b>Percentage of total amount allocated</b>	<b>Payment requirements</b>
MFCCV.3.1 Productive projects for women and young people	90%	Agreement signed	10%	Final report validated by the Forestry Development Agency in accordance with

				the Terms of Reference.  Applicable references.
MFCCV.3.2  Procurement and forest industry projects	80%	Provide proof of the contribution within 180 calendar days from the working day following the signing of the Agreement.	20%	Final report validated by the Forestry Development Office and the Programme Management in accordance with the provisions of the  Terms of  Applicable references

For those cases in which the beneficiary is required to accredit its contribution, the credit authorisation issued by a financial institution or the contract signed with the supplier for the totality of its contribution must be presented, attaching proof of deposit and tax document of the advance payment established in the contract.

In the case of Support in which the acquisition of machinery or equipment is authorised, prior to the delivery of the final report, this must be installed and in operation, and when applicable, the civil works and electrical installation must be completed and will be subject to review by CONAFOR in order to proceed with the payment.

- d. The implementation of the support modalities shall be carried out in accordance with the deadlines indicated in the following table, starting from the first payment.

Modality	Activity	Maximum execution period
MFCCV.3.1 Productive projects for women and young people	MFCCV.3.1.1 Women's projects	16 months
	MFCCV.3.1.2 Projects for young people	
MFCCV.3.2 Procurement and forest industry projects	MFCCV.3.2.1 Intermediate forest industry and supply projects	18 months



	MFCCV.3.2.2 Projects for supply and advanced forestry industry	24 months
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- e. Assets acquired with the allocated resources must be invoiced and put in the name of the Beneficiary and may not be sold or disposed of.
- f. For projects involving the storage or processing of raw material or forest products, a copy of the official authorisation for the operation of the storage and processing centre for raw materials and forest products must be submitted with the final report.
- g. No changes in the allocated support will be authorised, except in the case of unforeseen circumstances or force majeure, duly justified. In the event that a change is authorised, this must not modify the original objective of the Support and the authorised items; in the event that the amount is greater than that allocated by CONAFOR, this must be a contribution from the beneficiary.

Applications for the support modality MFCCV.3.1 Productive projects for women and young people will be resolved by the PDF and reported to the Programme Management.

Applications for the support modality MFCCV.3.2 Projects for supply and forest industry will be decided by the programme management, after review and opinion of the PDF and Programme Management.

- h. CONAFOR may carry out the necessary supervisions during the development of the Support in the period it deems necessary. It may also request progress reports (photos, videos or documents in digital or printed format).
- i. In the event that CONAFOR establishes a computerised system for monitoring the Support, the Beneficiary Person and his/her contracted Technical Advisor must enter the information required in relation to the same and on a regular basis.

#### MFCCV. 4 Training, Technology and knowledge transfer

Modality	Maximum Number of Supports per Person Applicant	Maximum support	Technical Assistance	
			Maximum Number of Supports	Technical capacity required
<b>MFCCV. 4.1</b> Development of competencies and skills	2	\$60,000	8	Strengthening Human Capital
<b>MFCCV. 4.2</b> Transfer of Technology and knowledge	1	\$550,000	Those set out in the TOR of the concept	

<b>MFCCV. 4.3</b> Education support at CECFOR	1	\$40,000	Not applicable	Not applicable
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#### **MFCCV.4.1 Competence and skills development**

Support for courses and workshops that generate or strengthen capacities and skills. For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

**Ability.** Having the conditions to be able to perform a certain type of task or function, *either because he/she is naturally apt or because he/she has been trained* through training processes. One is able to detect a problem, identify potential solutions, evaluate which is the best according to the context and available resources, apply it and evaluate its results.

**Ability.** The ability to perform a given task or activity correctly and with ease. A specific form of aptitude for a specific activity.

#### **Specific requirements**

- Technical proposal prepared in accordance with the single format for the technical proposal and the provisions of the Terms of Reference of the concept, published on the CONAFOR website.

#### **Eligible Persons:**

- Agricultural nuclei and forestry enterprises.

<b>MFCCV. 4.1 Competence and skills development</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>1. Practical application of the project with the productive activities</b>	
Links to Component I and II Support	4
It has authorisation for the use of forest resources.	2
<b>2. The trainer has one of the following CONOCER (Consejo de Competencia de CONOCER) competency standards</b>	
<b>National Standardisation and Certification of Labour Competence).</b>	
EC0049 Design of face-to-face training courses, their evaluation instruments and didactic material EC0217. Delivery of face-to-face and group human capital training courses.	10
EC0301 Design of group face-to-face human capital training courses, their evaluation instruments and course manuals.	
More than 8 years of experience in this field	6
5 to 8 years of experience in the subject area	3
<b>3. Practical activities within the course or workshop</b>	

The proposal uses novel delivery techniques (expository, demonstration/performance, dialogue/discussion, icebreaker technique).	6
<b>4. Capacity building on mitigation and adaptation to climate change</b>	
The topic of the course or workshop is listed in the list of topics related to capacity building on climate change.	3
<b>5. Capacity building for safeguards compliance</b>	
The theme is listed in the list of themes related to capacity building for the strengthening of: Gender perspective or inclusion of indigenous peoples  Occupational health and safety Good housekeeping practices	3

For the Beneficiaries of previous years, the applications to be submitted in this modality will have to be thematically different or have a progressive content to that previously supported.

For the delivery of courses and workshops, in some cases, instruction may be provided by instructors from the Forestry Training Centre (CEFOFOR) or CONAFOR staff, as long as they show experience and knowledge in the subject, these proposals will have no cost of instruction.

- Include a thorough diagnosis with a consistent methodology that allows to visualise potential future professional interventions.
- Solve the identified problem through a process of capacity or skills development involving accompaniment.

<b>Implementation criteria</b>	
<b>Payments</b>	The first instalment will be 50% of the allocated amount, after the signature of the Agreement, the remaining 50% will be paid after the delivery of the final report.
<b>Concepts included in the Support</b>	Support material for each participant, cafeteria, training fees and technical assistance.
	In addition to the above and only for Technical Skills and Capacities, transfers to field practice are included for training attendees.
	Fixed fee for technical advice per course: \$7,000 pesos
	Instruction fees not to exceed \$650.00 pesos per hour.

<b>Implementation of activities</b>	Management skills and competencies Duration 32 hours.  Theory/practice ratio: 50/50%. (Includes 24 hours course and 8 hours participatory diagnosis)	Technical skills and abilities Duration 40 hours.  Theory/practice ratio: 20/80%. (Includes 32 hours course and 8 hours participatory diagnosis)
	The maximum period to carry out the activities of the course or workshop is four months from the first payment.	
	A final report must be submitted within 20 working days of the course or workshop, in accordance with the Terms of Reference published on the CONAFOR website.	

## **MFCCV. 4.2 Technology and Knowledge Transfer**

### **Definition**

It comprises the transfer and application of technological packages through which the development of productive activities that generate added value to forestry raw materials and/or provide tools for the use, conservation and restoration of forest ecosystems, based on research, socio-ecological development and sustainable management, is promoted.

### **Specific requirements**

- Technical economic proposal prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Terms of Reference of the concept, which are published on the CONAFOR website.
- Service provision contract or technology transfer agreement in accordance with the regulations applicable in each Extension Institution.

### **Priority criteria**

In the case of the Technology and Knowledge Transfer concept, the results of the Feasibility Report including legal criteria, the technical economic proposal and the forestry service or technical advice are considered.

In the event that there are applications with the same score that are considered viable, the priority criteria established in Article 21 of these Operating Rules will be applied to them.

### **Resolution criteria**

<b>Modality</b>	<b>Maximum number of Support per Applicant</b>	<b>Maximum support</b>	<b>Maximum number of supports by Institution Extensionist</b>

<b>MFCCV.4.2</b>	Transfer from			Those set out in the TOR of the concept
Technology knowledge	and	1	\$550,000	

The Forestry Development Promoters will analyse the receipt of the applications for support, prepare the preliminary report of the technical-economic proposals received, and then send the results of the preliminary report to the Management of Development and Technology Transfer, attaching electronically the preliminary viable and non-viable reports, in the case of those with a positive report, it will be accompanied by:

- a) Single application;
- b) Supplementary technical format;
- c) Technical and financial proposal;
- d) Authorisation for forest harvesting, notice of commercial forest plantations, notice of non-timber forest harvesting or authorisation for the operation of a storage and processing centre for forest raw materials, when the requested technological package so requires; and
- e) Minutes of the assembly of election of authorities or valid credentials issued by the RAN in the case of ejidos and communities, articles of incorporation or power of attorney in the case of social forestry enterprises.

Once the pre-evaluations have been received from the PDFs, the Management of Development and Technology Transfer will make the evaluation of the economic technical proposals with viable results for their presentation and allocation by the National Technical Committee for Production and Productivity of CONAFOR, based on the available budget sufficiency. **Execution criteria and form of payment Execution criteria:**

- a. This Support Concept is of national application and the maximum implementation period is up to 12 months from the application of the first payment to the Beneficiary. The delivery of the final report and the implementation of the project must not exceed the above-mentioned times.
- b. Assets purchased with the allocated resources must be invoiced and put in the name of the Beneficiary and may not be sold or disposed of.

In order to comply with the purposes and activities of the support granted, the Beneficiary may request modifications or adjustments to the technical and economic proposal, only when external circumstances are involved and the reasons are justified. The request must be authorised by the Forestry Development Agency, taking into consideration the technical opinion of the Technology Development and Transfer Management.

**Method of payment:**

The first instalment will be 80% after the signature of the Agreement and upon delivery of the complementary information referred to in Article 23 of these Operating Rules.

The second payment of 20% will be made in accordance with the Terms of Reference of the concept, in the evaluation of the final report and the issuance of the final settlement report after supervision and approval by staff of the corresponding Forestry Development Office.

#### **MFCCV. 4.3. Education support at CECFOR**

##### **Definition**

Support with the aim of providing economic resources to active students of the CECFOR Educational System, with the objective of favouring their permanence in school and technical forestry training.

##### **Specific requirements**

For this Support, Applicants shall only submit the requirement set out in article 17 section I of these Rules (Application) accompanied by the following documents:

- Credential, certificate or document accrediting the student as an active student of CECFOR.
- Copy of a valid bank account document in the name of the Beneficiary, containing the standardised bank code (CLABE).
- Letter of commitment from parents or guardians, contained in the supplementary technical format.
- Unique population registration number (CURP).

These requirements shall be submitted to the Forestry Education and Training Centre that corresponds to you or to the receiving office of the Forestry Development Promotion Office of CONAFOR that is closest to you.

##### **Performance criteria and method of payment**

The Academic Council of each CECFOR will be the one to allocate the Support or to determine the cancellation of the Support. For this purpose, it will only evaluate compliance with the requirements and budget availability. The results of the allocation made by the Academic Council will be sent to the Programme Management.

The student may receive the support as long as he/she does not withdraw. Otherwise, the support will be cancelled, and no reimbursement of the payments granted will be considered.

The maximum amount of support may not exceed \$20,000 per school semester.

#### **TECHNICAL ANNEX TO COMPONENT II. COMMERCIAL FORESTRY AND AGROFORESTRY PLANTATIONS (CFAP)**

**Component Objective:** To support legitimate owners and possessors of preferably forested and temporarily forested land to establish and develop competitive and sustainable Commercial Forest Plantations (CFP) and Agroforestry, in order to promote the productive diversification of land use and contribute to increasing the country's forest production.

For the purposes of these Operating Rules, Applicants under Component II. PFCA will be classified according to the following:

**Initial or developing planters:** These are natural or legal persons who will establish a CFP for the first time, or who have established CFPs with or without support from CONAFOR, on a total area of no more than 200 ha.

**Permanent planters:** These are individuals or legal entities that have established PFCs with or without support from CONAFOR whose total established area is greater than 200 ha.

## 1. Terminology

In addition to the definitions in Article 2 of these Rules, the following definitions shall apply:

1.1. **PFC certificate:** Document issued by SEMARNAT, CONAFOR or the corresponding agency, where the registration of the PFC notice referred to in the Law is recorded;

1.2. **Species at risk: Species** listed in NOM-059-SEMARNAT- 2010 in a category of risk.

1.3. **Establishment of CFP:** A set of activities aimed at establishing a commercial forest plantation, including land preparation, plant supply, planting and subsequent cultivation activities to ensure the survival and good development of the established plants.

1.4. **Initial Survival Report (ISI):** Technical document by means of which the survival, health and general condition of the PFC established by the Beneficiary is evaluated, which is prepared in accordance with the methodology published by CONAFOR on its website;

1.5. **Commercial Forest Plantation (CFP):** The cultivation of forest species established on temporarily forested or preferably forested land, with the aim of sustainably producing forest raw materials for marketing or processing.

1.6. **Agroforestry systems:** Land-use systems and technologies in which the cultivation of commercial forest species is combined with agricultural crops or pasture for livestock on the same land, with some kind of spatial and chronological arrangement.

## 2. Definition of support concepts.

2.1. **PFCA.1 Commercial Forest Plantations:** Economic resources destined to partially cover the costs of the elaboration of the PFC Notice, land preparation, acquisition or production of forest plants, establishment, fertilisation and initial maintenance of the PFC to guarantee its establishment, as well as for the payment of Technical Assistance.

2.2. **PFCA.2 Agroforestry Plantations:** Economic resources destined to partially cover the costs of the elaboration of the PFC Notice, land preparation, acquisition or production of forest plants, establishment and initial maintenance of plantations of forest species, on land on which silvicultural activities will be developed in combination with agricultural or livestock activities, to develop an Agroforestry System, as well as for the payment of Technical Assistance.

The plantation of forest species to be established will be considered as a preponderant element within the Agroforestry System, and therefore activities aimed at safeguarding their permanence and optimal development must be foreseen.

**2.3. PFCA.3 Maintenance of Commercial Forest Plantations:** Economic resources destined to execute maintenance activities in PFCAs to ensure their survival and productivity, such as weed control, replanting, fertilisation and protection, among others; as well as for the payment of technical assistance.

The PFCAs eligible for this Support concept shall be those that have been established for at least 4 months, that have a minimum survival rate of 70% and that are in development; the maximum age limit of eligibility of the PFCAs shall be specified in the calls for proposals to be published, depending on the type of plantation, species and their objective.

The following tables specify the maximum amounts of Support in national currency, the maximum number of Supports to which the Applicant may have access and the type of Technical Assistance required per concept or modality of Support:

Support Concept	Maximum Amount (\$)	Beneficiary Person		Technical Assistance
		Maximum Number of Supports	Planter type	Required capacity
<b>PFCA.1</b> Commercial Forest Plantations.	2,600,000	1	Initial developing planters or	RFN or Forest Plantations
<b>PFCA.2</b> Agroforestry Plantations.	1,600,000	1	Initial developing planters or	
<b>PFCA.3</b> Maintenance of Commercial Forest Plantations	300,000	1	Initial developing planters or	

Support Concept	Minimum and maximum area (ha)	Amount of Support (\$/ha)		
		Preparation of CBP Notice (\$)	Activities (\$/ha)	Technical Assistance (\$)
<b>PFCA.1</b> Commercial Forest Plantations.	1 a 50	10,000	25,000	*
<b>PFCA.2</b> Plantations	1 a 50	10,000	15,000	*



Agroforestry.				
<b>PFCA.3</b> Forest Plantation Maintenance Commercial	1 a 50	Not applicable	5,500	500

<b>* Technical Assistance Amount (PFCA.1 and PFCA.2)</b>	
<b>Size of application (ha)</b>	<b>Amount/ha (\$) up to</b>
<b>1 a 10</b>	<b>1,800</b>
<b>&gt;10 a 20</b>	<b>1,400</b>
<b>&gt; 20</b>	<b>1,000</b>

### 3. On the calls for proposals

The following aspects must be specified in the Calls for Proposals issued for Component II Support Concepts:

3.1. Support concepts;

3.2. Eligible forest species, types of plantations (timber, non-timber, dual-purpose, cellulosic, Christmas trees, among others), types of agroforestry systems, eligible areas, minimum and maximum areas and planting density or number of plants per hectare;

3.3. The amount of Support per hectare for establishment or maintenance activities, the fixed amount for the preparation of the CBP Notice and the amount for payment of Technical Assistance;

3.4. The possibility of receiving additional resources from third parties such as State Governments, Municipal Governments, Private Initiative, among others.

3.5. If applicable, the economic resources or resources in kind that are additionally granted by the State or Municipal Governments or the Private Initiative, among others.

3.6. Any other technical and legal provisions or specific requirements necessary for the proper fulfilment of the objective of the call.

### 4. Technical assistance

The maximum number of hectares for which a natural person may provide Technical Assistance is 200 hectares per fiscal year.

### 5. Additional specific requirements.

In addition to the requirements set out in article 17 of these Rules, Applicants must submit the following together with their single application for Support:

**5.1. For the Support Concept PFCA.1:**

a. Proof of PFC issued in favour of the Applicant; in the case of species at risk, registration issued by SEMARNAT accrediting authorisation for their cultivation and use. In the event that this document is not available at the time of applying for the Support, it must be presented at the latest when signing the corresponding Agreement.

b. Digital vector file (commonly known as a *shapefile*) of the proposed planting area.

**5.2. For the Support Concept PFCA.2:**

a. Proof of PFC issued in favour of the Applicant; in the case of Species at Risk, the registration issued by SEMARNAT accrediting the authorisation of their cultivation and use. In the event that the document is not available at the time of requesting the Support, it must be presented at the latest at the time of signing the corresponding agreement, if the request results in allocated Support.

b. Digital vector file (commonly known as a *shapefile*) of the proposed planting area.

**5.3. For the Support Concept PFCA.3:**

a. Digital vector file (commonly known as a *shapefile*) of the planted and proposed maintenance area.

b. Maintenance Plan document, drawn up in accordance with the script or format published by CONAFOR on its website.

c. If applicable, the CBP certificate issued in favour of the Applicant; in the case of Species at Risk, the registration issued by SEMARNAT accrediting the authorisation of their cultivation and use.

**6. Criteria for the Judgement, Allocation and Formalisation of Support.**

At the end of the period for receipt of applications, the Forestry Development Promotion Agencies shall prepare a preliminary assessment of the applications for support in accordance with Articles 20, 21, 22 and 23 of these Rules. The Programme Manager shall be responsible for drawing up the final decision.

In addition, for all Support concepts, the following will be carried out:

6.1. CONAFOR will carry out geospatial analyses, through the use of remote sensing tools, in order to validate what is described in the Support Application and the corresponding complementary technical format. Field visits may also be made to corroborate what is stated in the application. The application may be rejected or the

area to be supported may be adjusted. The application may be rejected or the area to be supported may be adjusted when any of the following conditions are present:

- a. It is determined that the polygon proposed to be planted corresponds to forest land or when there is any natural or legal condition that makes it impossible to establish commercial forestry or agroforestry plantations.
- b. The polygon of the area proposed to be planted or planted is different from the polygon of the CBP Certificate or document submitted.
- c. When there is an overlap with polygons of land that have had Support allocated by CONAFOR in the last 10 years, except in the case of the PFCA.3 Support concept.

6.2. The following shall be taken into consideration for the assessment of applications under Support Concept PFCA.3:

6.2.1. That the plantation was established for commercial purposes.

6.2.2. The activities proposed in the Maintenance Plan shall be consistent with the age of the established species and the objective of the plantation. They must also be carried out during the year in which the Support is allocated.

6.2.3. The Forestry Development Department will assess the maintenance plan in order to validate the relevance of the proposed activities in relation to the characteristics of the plantation.

6.2.4. If inconsistencies are found during the Maintenance Plan Opinion or field visit with what is reported in the application, the application will be rejected.

6.3. The following shall not be considered eligible:

- a. Legal entities that request Support as initial or developing Planters, whose representatives, partners, shareholders or members are part of the structure of legal entities identified by CONAFOR as Permanent Planters.
- b. Natural persons who request Support for themselves as initial or developing Planters, and who form part as representatives, partners, shareholders or others, of legal persons identified by CONAFOR as Permanent Planters.
- c. Persons applying for Support as initial or developing planters, who are in partial or total possession of land belonging to natural or legal persons who are on the list of Permanent Planters.
- d. Individuals and legal entities, with the exception of ejidos and communities, in possession of fractions of the same title deed or other legal document proving possession, which is used simultaneously by more than one application for Support in the same fiscal year.
- e. Applications on whose land proposed for planting, commercial forestry plantations have been established with support from CONAFOR and which have not concluded their productive shift.

6.4. All applications for Support under this Component will be assessed according to the following specific priority criteria:

Theme	Aspects to evaluate	Score
Objective of the CBP	Timber or Biomass	8
	Agroforestry or Christmas Trees	6
	Obtaining Resins or Latex	4
	Other types of planting	0
Type of land ownership	Ejidal or Communal	10
	Other land	0
Species	The proposed species is suited to the agro-ecological characteristics of the region and has been widely used in CBP projects in the region, demonstrating good development.	4
	The proposed species is suitable for the agro-ecological characteristics of the region but is little used in CBP projects in the region.	2
	The proposed species is suitable for the agro-ecological characteristics of the region, but there is no history of its use in CBP projects in the region.	0
Size of the area to be planted	Applications under 10 ha	10
	Applications from 10 to 20 ha	5
	Applications over 20 ha	0
Background	Fulfilled the execution of support allocated for CBP in previous years, in more than 80% of the total area allocated.	3
	No track record	5
	Less than 80% compliance in previous years' support.	1
Funding	It has funding from a financial institution for the establishment of the CBP.	6
	No funding from a financial institution for the establishment of the CBP.	0
Documents	The Applicant submits with the application the PFC Certificate issued by SEMARNAT in his name.	10

The Applicant does not submit with the application the PFC certificate issued by SEMARNAT in his name.	0
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#### 6.5. Additional considerations

a. The polygons of land proposed to be planted or planted shall be larger than 1 ha. Otherwise, they will not be eligible for support. However, CONAFOR may make exceptions after a feasibility analysis, considering the type of applicant and the objective of the CBP.

b. Persons who are allocated Support under Support Concepts PFCA.1 and PFCA.2, and who, when applying for support, have not presented the PFC Certificate issued by SEMARNAT or the corresponding Agency or the corresponding registration, must submit a legible copy of it at the time of signing the Agreement; otherwise, they will not be able to sign the Agreement and the Support will be cancelled. In exceptional and fully justified cases, the Applicant may request an extension of the deadline to the corresponding Forestry Development Agency, for the presentation of this requirement and to be able to sign the Agreement; the Forestry Development Agency will review the situation and will authorise or deny the extension of the deadline.

c. In the event that the CBP Certificate or official document presented is for an area smaller than that requested and assigned by the corresponding Committee, the area will be that established in the Agreement.

of the Support, without the need to submit such a change to the Committee for consideration. If applicable, the remaining resources shall be reallocated or returned to TESOFE, as appropriate.

d. For all Support concepts, when several persons are grouped together to apply for Support, only those groups that are formed when their members do not individually possess the minimum surface area considered in the corresponding Call for Proposals will be eligible.

e. Commercial Forest Plantations and Agroforestry with the use of one or more eligible forest species combined on the same land may be proposed.

f. In Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations supported under this Component, Beneficiaries shall refrain from the use of glyphosate and agrochemicals containing glyphosate as an active ingredient.

### 7. **Implementation criteria.**

#### 7.1 Support Concept PFCA.1 Commercial Forest Plantations:

a. The Beneficiaries must establish the PFC during the same year in which the Support is allocated. In exceptional and fully justified cases, they may apply to the Forestry Development Office for an extension of the deadline for the establishment of the plantation, no later than November of the year of allocation, for which they

must submit a compliance programme, as well as evidence of the progress made. The Forestry Development Office will review the request, and may carry out field visits, and will authorise or deny the extension of the deadline. If authorised, the deadline for the establishment of the plantation shall not exceed October 2025.

b. Beneficiaries must submit an ISI to prove the establishment of the total area supported, prepared in accordance with the CBP evaluation guide that CONAFOR publishes on its website.

c. Plantations must be established on the land and within the timeframe committed in the Application, no changes in the type of plantation, proposed density or plot will be authorised. Forest species other than those listed in the Support Application, but which are part of the species listed in the Call for Proposals as eligible, may be planted, informing of this situation in the ISI and attaching the modification of the PFC Certificate, if applicable.

## **7.2 Support Concepts PFCA.2 Agroforestry Plantations:**

7.2.1. The Beneficiaries must establish the Agroforestry Plantation during the same year in which the Support is allocated. In exceptional and fully justified cases, they may request the Forestry Development Promotion Office an extension of the deadline for the establishment of the plantation, no later than November of the year of allocation, for which they must submit a compliance programme, as well as evidence of the progress made. The Forestry Development Office will review the request, and may carry out field visits, and will authorise or deny the extension of the deadline. If authorised, the deadline for the establishment of the plantation shall not exceed October 2025.

7.2.2. The design of the Agroforestry Plantation may be in accordance with the technical manual of Agroforestry Systems published by CONAFOR or any other model that may be proposed, as long as it complies with the characteristics indicated in these Rules or in the corresponding Call for Proposals, seeking at all times the relevance of the system in terms of the productive, cultural and agro-ecological conditions of the territory.

7.2.3. Beneficiaries must submit an ISI to accredit the establishment of the area supported, prepared in accordance with the CBP evaluation guide published by CONAFOR on its website.

7.2.4. Agroforestry Plantations must be established on the land and within the timeframe committed in the application and no changes in the type of plantation, proposed density or plot will be authorised. Forest species other than those included in the application for Support, but which are part of the species listed in the Call for Proposals as eligible, may be planted, informing of this situation in the ISI and attaching the modification of the PFC Certificate.

## **7.3 Support Concept PFCA.3 Commercial Forest Plantation Maintenance**

- a. The activities set out in the CBP Maintenance Plan must be carried out in the same year as the year in which the Support is allocated.
- b. Once this has been done, the Beneficiaries must submit to CONAFOR a report detailing the maintenance activities carried out in the plantation, drawn up by the Technical Advisor, in accordance with the provisions of the CBP Evaluation Guide.

## **8. Payments**

CONAFOR will make the payments of the Supports in accordance with the following:

### **8.1 Support Concept PFCA.1 Commercial Forest Plantations:**

8.1.1. An initial payment of 50% of the amount corresponding to the area supported will be made, plus a fixed amount of up to 10,000 pesos, which will be established in the corresponding Call for Proposals, once the Beneficiary signs the Agreement. The fixed amount is part of the Support and is intended to cover the costs related to the processing of the Notice of Commercial Forest Plantation.

8.1.2. A second payment of 30% of the amount corresponding to the area supported will be made, once the Beneficiary accredits by means of a report prepared by the Technical Advisor submitted to CONAFOR,

the preparation of the land on the whole of the area supported, and a document certifying that the plant has been supplied by a producer who guarantees its availability. This report must be submitted no later than 30 September 2024. CONAFOR will review this document and validate its relevance. If it is determined that the document does not comply with the characteristics stated in the application, the execution of the payment will be suspended, granting a period of 10 calendar days for the Beneficiary to rectify the situation, otherwise the Support will be cancelled and legal action will be taken to recover the resources paid and not credited.

8.1.3. Payment of the remaining 20% will be made once CONAFOR validates the ISI presented by the Beneficiary to accredit the establishment and survival of the plantation in its entirety.

8.1.4. If CONAFOR determines by any means that the Support is not being executed within the established terms and conditions, it will suspend payments and require the beneficiary to return the resources granted and will initiate any legal action that may be appropriate.

8.1.5. The Beneficiary Person shall prove the establishment of the plantation in accordance with the following:

8.1.5.1. The Beneficiary's Technical Advisor collects the information in the field to prepare the corresponding ISI, at least three months after the CBP has been established, in accordance with the methodology published by CONAFOR.

8.1.5.2. Submit the ISI to the offices of the Forestry Development Promotion Offices within 30 calendar days after the field data collection, otherwise the ISI will be rejected and the data will have to be collected again.

8.1.5.3. The minimum survival, in relation to the density established in the plantation, shall be 80% and at least 80% of the live trees shall be healthy. Phytosanitary problems observed shall be reported in the report issued by the Technical Advisor.

8.1.5.4. Within 30 calendar days from the date of submission of the ISI to CONAFOR, CONAFOR will issue an opinion on the ISI based on a comprehensive assessment of the project, which may include a geospatial analysis and a field visit;

8.1.5.5. Once the ISI has issued a positive opinion, the payment instruction will be issued. CONAFOR may adjust the amounts to be paid according to the area reported and assessed.

8.1.6. CONAFOR may carry out a random verification of the veracity of the data submitted in the initial survival reports before payment is made.

8.1.7. In the event that the totality of the area supported is not accredited, the Beneficiary will lose the right to the collection of the remaining Support, which will be cancelled and reimbursed to TESOFE by CONAFOR, and in appropriate cases, legal actions will be initiated to recover the resources paid and not accredited.

## **8.2 Support Concepts PFCA.2 Agroforestry Plantations:**

8.2.1. An initial payment of 50% of the total amount of the Support will be made, plus a fixed amount of up to 10 thousand pesos, which will be established in the corresponding Call for Proposals, once the Beneficiary signs the Agreement. The fixed amount is part of the Support and is intended to cover the costs related to the processing of the Notice of Commercial Forest Plantation.

8.2.2. A second payment of 30% of the amount corresponding to the area supported will be made once the Beneficiary accredits, by means of a report prepared by the Technical Advisor submitted to CONAFOR, the preparation of the land on the entire area supported and a document accrediting the supply of the plant with a producer who guarantees its availability. This report must be submitted no later than 30 September 2024. CONAFOR will review this document and validate its relevance. If it is determined that the document does not comply with the characteristics stated in the application, the execution of the payment will be suspended, granting a period of 10 calendar days for the beneficiary to rectify the situation, otherwise the Support will be cancelled and legal action will be taken to recover the resources paid and not credited.



8.2.3. Finally, the remaining 20% will be paid once the Beneficiary proves the establishment, maintenance and good condition of the plantation in its entirety, with the presentation of the ISI.

8.2.4. If CONAFOR determines by any means that the Support is not being executed within the established terms and conditions, it will suspend payments and will require the beneficiary to return the resources granted and will initiate any legal action that may be necessary.

8.2.5. The Beneficiary Person shall prove the establishment of the plantation in accordance with the following:

8.2.5.1. The Beneficiary's Technical Advisor will collect the information in the field to prepare the corresponding ISI, three months after the Agroforestry Plantation has been established, in compliance with the methodology published by CONAFOR.

8.2.5.2. Submit the ISI to the offices of the Forestry Development Promotion Offices within 30 calendar days after the field data collection, otherwise the ISI will be rejected and the data will have to be collected again.

8.2.5.3. The minimum survival, in relation to the density established in the plantation, must be 80% and at least 80% of the live trees must be healthy. Phytosanitary problems observed shall be reported in the report issued by the Technical Assistant.

8.2.5.4. Within 30 calendar days from the date of submission of the ISI to CONAFOR, CONAFOR will issue an opinion on the ISI based on a comprehensive assessment of the project, which may include a geospatial analysis.

8.2.5.5. Once the ISI has issued a positive opinion, the payment instruction will be issued. CONAFOR may adjust the amounts to be paid in accordance with the area reported and determined to be appropriate according to the parameters of survival and health.

8.2.6. CONAFOR may carry out a random verification of the veracity of the data submitted in the ISIs, prior to payment where applicable.

8.2.7. In the event that the total area supported is not credited, CONAFOR may adjust the amounts to be paid according to the area reported and assessed. The Beneficiary shall lose the right to collect the Support corresponding to the area not accredited, which shall be cancelled and reimbursed to TESOFE by CONAFOR and, where appropriate, legal action shall be taken to recover the resources paid and not accredited.

### **8.3 Support Concept PFCA.3 Maintenance of Commercial Forest Plantations:**

8.3.1. A payment of 80% of the total amount of the Support will be made once the Beneficiary signs the Agreement.

8.3.2. The payment of the remaining 20% will be made taking into account the following:

8.3.2.1. During the last two-month period of the year in which the Support was allocated, the Beneficiary shall submit to the Forestry Development Office the FDP maintenance report prepared by the Technical Advisor, in accordance with the FDP Evaluation Guide; the Forestry Development Offices may carry out a field visit to the supported plantations, in order to verify that the maintenance activities were carried out on the entire area supported and in accordance with the maintenance plan.

8.3.2.2. The Forestry Development Promotion Offices, in coordination with the Programme Management, will evaluate the maintenance report and if appropriate, the Head of the Forestry Development Promotion Office will request the dispersal of the payment.

8.3.3. In the event that the execution of maintenance activities is not accredited in the totality of the area supported, CONAFOR may adjust the amounts to be paid according to the area reported and validated. Support corresponding to the area not accredited will be cancelled and reimbursed to TESOFE by CONAFOR, and in appropriate cases, legal action will be taken to recover the resources paid and not accredited.

## **9. Concurrent contributions.**

The governments of the federal entities and municipalities, as well as the private initiative or other interested parties, may contribute economic resources to CONAFOR, so that they may be allocated through the Sustainable Forest Development for Well-being Programme, to the Applicants or to the Beneficiaries of CONAFOR in their federal entity or specific group of interest, to increase the amount of support per hectare, the total area supported, or to complement productive activities in the agricultural sector, for which purpose they must sign a Specific Coordination Agreement. They may also provide resources in kind (land preparation, plants, technology transfer, among others), additional technical assistance, as well as joint monitoring of the supported applications. All concurrent support will be deposited in the Mexican Forestry Fund.

## **TECHNICAL ANNEX FOR COMPONENT III. FOREST RESTORATION OF MICRO-WATERSHEDS AND STRATEGIC REGIONS (RFM)**

### **Terminology**

- **Guide for the Elaboration and Operation of the Technical Projects for Forest Restoration 2024 (Guide):** Document where the characteristics and reference units of the activities to be carried out in the elaboration of the Technical Projects for Forest Restoration are described and established, according to the conditions of the land to be restored.

- **Technical Forest Restoration Project (PTRF):** Document that specifies the intervention strategy(ies) on the property to be restored, indicating the set of practices and techniques that seek to establish an adequate forest restoration process, in order to meet a specific objective.

### **I. Description of the Component**

Comprehensive support for the restoration of forest ecosystems through the implementation of activities that allow the recovery of forest cover, decrease soil erosion, increase infiltration, rainwater harvesting, biodiversity conservation, carbon sequestration, and productive reconversion, thus contributing to adaptation and mitigation of the effects of climate change.

#### **Support concept and activities.**

##### **RFM.1 Forest restoration of strategic micro-watersheds**

Support for the implementation of forest restoration activities in the micro-watersheds defined as eligible.

It comprises the following Support activities:

- a. Elaboration of the Technical Forest Restoration Project (PTRF).
- b. Soil conservation and restoration works and practices (on slopes and gullies).
- c. Protection (fencing and/or individual protection).
- d. Firebreak.
- e. Reforestation.
- f. Connectivity of areas with forest vegetation.
- g. Agroforestry systems.
- h. Maintenance of activities.
- i. Fertilisation. Application of preferably organic fertilisers.
- j. Biodiversity management practices.
- k. Rainwater harvesting and management (masonry dams, water storage dams or catchment in rural buildings).
- l. Opportunity cost.
- m. Technical assistance.
- n. Monitoring of restoration actions.
- o. Plant transport.
- p. Plant acquisition.

- q. Agricultural activities complementary to Agroforestry Farming Systems (Includes the purchase of native maize, bean and/or pumpkin seeds). Applies only to applicants of calls for proposals for indigenous peoples.

Depending on the needs of the site to be restored, a set of activities to be carried out can be selected, taking into account the availability of materials and the manpower necessary to carry out the work, as well as, in the case of requiring plants for reforestation actions, choosing species in accordance with the current conditions of the site.

#### **Specific requirements for RFM.1**

In addition to the general requirements set out in article 17 of these Rules, for each item of Support, they shall deliver:

The georeferencing of the area where the different activities of the project will be carried out in digital format, in accordance with Article 17, paragraph VI, of these Rules, in addition to the polygon of the property. The table of attributes of the Shapefile file must contain at least: name of the Applicant, support concept, state and municipality. The Shapefile file of the polygon(s) where the actions will be carried out must not be less than the minimum surface area requested and must not exceed 5% of the area requested. Under no circumstances may the location and surface area of the established polygon(s) be changed once they have been assigned; if any change occurs, the project will be cancelled.

#### **Considerations for RFM.1**

1. Projects will be supported if they are located in the micro-watersheds defined as an Eligible Area. The average tree cover of the polygon(s) proposed to be worked on must be less than 50%.
2. Restoration projects shall be valid for 5 years and shall have a maximum of 3 maintenance periods for those activities that require it.
3. For restoration projects, areas of 20 to 100 hectares will be supported.
4. Only the activities considered in the Authorised Support concept indicated in the Guide may be superimposed on the same supported surface.
5. The deadlines for desk and field reviews will be set out in the respective Call for Proposals.
6. Polygons that received Restoration Support during the years 2013 to 2023 will not be supported.
7. In the acquisition and transport of plants, the PTRF must establish the species, quantities per species, technical characteristics and costs according to the production system considered, both for the plant required for the initial reforestation, as well as for the replacements considered for subsequent maintenance.

The acquisition and transport of plants for reforestation as well as the replacement of plants for subsequent maintenance shall be established in the PTRF:

- Morphological quality characteristics or standards for delivery.
- Unit and total costs according to the production system.

Support amounts, surface areas or any other unit of measurement fractioned to decimals may not be requested; if they occur, they will be rounded down in the evaluation process; with the exception of the firebreak and the fencing of the property, which will be accepted to a maximum of three decimals in their unit of measurement.

The project should be implemented in no more than 4 polygons, preferably contiguous.

During the development of the project, the schedule of activities of the PTRF may undergo modifications and/or adjustments for reasons not attributable to the Beneficiary, as long as these modifications do not imply extending the project beyond the authorised annual period; these reasons must be justified to the Forestry Development Promotion Office by means of the delivery of the following documents:

- Free writing.
- Proposed modified timetable.

Modifications and/or adjustments will be reviewed by the Forestry Development Office and the Forestry Development Office will notify the Beneficiary of the outcome and inform the Programme Management.

CONAFOR may, by itself or through third parties, carry out supervisions during the production processes, to the nurseries that the Beneficiaries have contracted for the provision of the plant, in order to ensure that the species are produced with the quality parameters that the restoration projects need. Similarly, the condition of the plant delivery and the transport process may be verified.

CONAFOR may provide forest seed to the Beneficiary, upon written request addressed to the Forestry Development Promotion Office, so that the Beneficiary can produce its plant, reforest and/or maintain it, in accordance with the approved restoration project, provided that the species and quantity required is available in CONAFOR's germplasm banks close to the land to be supported.

## **II. General procedure for the allocation of support**

### **a. Judgment and assignment**

- I. The Forestry Development Office carries out the review of the legal documentation and requirements in accordance with the Operating Rules.
- II. The applications received will have a preliminary opinion made by the Forestry Development Promoters, in which the general and specific priority criteria for Component III are applied and the score obtained is added up.
- III. The results of the Preliminary Opinion will be sent to the Programme Management.
- IV. The Programme Management will review and validate or correct the Preliminary Ruling, issuing the Final Ruling for each application and will notify the

Forestry Development Promoters of the results of the ranking, who will communicate by official letter to the applicants in order to prepare their respective Technical Forest Restoration Project (PTRF).

V. Applicants will have 20 working days from the date of notification to prepare the PTRF.

VI. The procedure for the elaboration, implementation and operation of the PTRF is set out in the Guide for the Elaboration and Operation of Technical Projects for Forest Restoration 2024 (Guide), published on the website [www.gob.mx/conafor](http://www.gob.mx/conafor). The project must contain all the information requested in the Guide, as well as be consistent with the information submitted in the application.

VII. The PTRF must be submitted in physical and digital format to the Forestry Development Office on the date indicated; there will be no extension for its submission, otherwise it will be considered as a non-viable application.

VIII. The PTRF and the shapefile will be reviewed in the desk by the Forestry Development Office and in the field in conjunction with the Applicant and the Technical Advisor. Programme Management may participate in the review of the PTRF.

IX. The Promotoría sends the list of approved projects to the Programme Management for presentation to the Technical Committee.

X. The Programme Management will present the proposal for the allocation of Support to the corresponding Technical Committee, so that, where appropriate, it may proceed to allocate the same.

XI. The Committee shall proceed to review the allocation proposal submitted by the Programme Management and, in accordance with its powers, authorise the allocation in accordance with the available budget.

XII. Any failure or omission to submit required documents after the allocation of the Support and by the established dates, such as the PTRF, training, completion or monitoring report, will be considered as an alleged non-compliance.

### III. Deadlines

a. The activities and their respective deadlines for implementation are established in the PTRF, for which the biological times suitable for the implementation of the proposed activities should be considered. The completion of the activities shall be in accordance with the authorised schedule, in accordance with:

#### RFM.1 Forest restoration of strategic micro-watersheds

Activity	Year of realisation	Deadline completion	for
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Development of PTRF.	They will take place in the first year.	April 2024
Soil conservation and restoration works and practices.	They will take place in the first year.	October 2024
Protection (fencing of the property).	It will take place in the first year.	October 2024
Individual protection.	The second year will see the establishment of reforestation.	2025
Firebreak.	It will take place in the second year.	October 2025
Reforestation.	It will take place in the second year.	October 2025
Connectivity of areas with forest vegetation.	It will take place in the second year.	October 2025
Agroforestry systems.	It will take place in the second year.	October 2025
Maintenance of activities	It will take place from the third year onwards.	October each year
Fertilisation (preferably organic).	To be carried out in the year of establishment of the reforestation.	October 2025
Biodiversity management practices.	The activity will be implemented in the first year.	October 2024
Opportunity cost.	Annual payment according to the years of duration of the project, the last year will be according to survival and/or final coverage.	n/a
Water harvesting and management.	It will take place in the first year.	October 2024
Technical assistance.	Permanent activity.	n/a
Monitoring of restoration actions.	In the first year the baseline and first data collection will be established, in subsequent years monitoring will be carried out.	November each year
Formalisation of plant acquisition.	Delivery of a receipt, contract, agreement or free writing under oath.	July 2024
Plant transport.	For reforestation and during replanting, in accordance with the maintenance to be established.	July 2025 to August 2028

Plant acquisition.	For reforestation and during replanting, in accordance with the maintenance to be established.	July 2024 to August 2028
Agricultural activities  Complementary to Agroforestry Systems (Includes the purchase of native maize, bean and/or pumpkin seeds).	From the establishment of the Agroforestry System, during the years of the project.	October 2025 to October 2028

#### IV. Payments

- a. The amount for each concept of Support shall be specified in the agreement signed between CONAFOR and the Beneficiary.
- b. Payments for activities will be made annually in a single instalment. For subsequent payments, the Beneficiary must satisfactorily complete the activities corresponding to the previous year, in accordance with the schedule established in the PTRF.
- c. For the payment of the purchase of the plant, the Beneficiary shall provide the Forestry Development Promotion Office with a receipt, contract, agreement or written document under oath, signed with the nursery that will produce the plant, no later than July of the year in which the Support is allocated, detailing the total cost, unit cost and characteristics of the plant established in the PTRF, as well as the calendar for the quantity of plants to be delivered per year.
- d. For the monitoring of restoration actions in the first year, the Beneficiary must submit the baseline report prior to the start of activities. To access the second and subsequent payments, the Beneficiary must submit the report containing the analysis of the results obtained as indicated in the Guide.
- e. Payments for the last annual instalment of opportunity cost activities and technical advice will be made on completion of the activities. In order to qualify for the last opportunity cost payment, a minimum survival rate of 70% of the originally established density on the allocated area will be required.
- f. Payment for plant transport shall be made in the same year in which the purchase, reforestation and plant replacement is carried out.
- g. Payments for each RFM.1 activity will be made according to the amount allocated and in accordance with the following distribution:



Activity	Year 1(% Payment 1)	Year 2(% Payment 2)	Year 3 (%Payment 3)	Year 4 (% Payment 4)	Year 5 (% Payment 5)
Development of the PTRF	100				
Soil conservation and restoration works and practices in gullies and slopes	100				
Reforestation		100			
Protection (fencing of the property)	100				
Individual protection of the reforestation		100			
Firebreaks		100			
Connectivity of areas with forest vegetation		100			
Agroforestry systems		100			
Fertilisation		100			
Handling practices of biodiversity	100				
Rainwater harvesting and management					
Masonry dams	100				
Water storage banks (jagüeyes and bordos)	100				
Catchment in rural constructions	100				

Maintenance activities of			33	33	34
Monitoring of restoration actions	20	20	20	20	20
Technical Assistance	20	20	20	20	20
Opportunity cost		0	30	30	40
Plant transport		60	Up to 20	Up to 10	Up to 10
Plant acquisition	60	Up to 20	Up to 10	Up to 10	
Agricultural activities complementary to Agroforestry Systems (Includes the purchase of native seeds of maize, beans, beans, maize, beans and maize, beans and maize, beans and maize, beans and maize, beans and maize, beans and maize, beans and maize). and/or pumpkin)		40	20	20	20

## V. Supervision

The Forestry Development Office may carry out field supervisions to review the physical progress and finalisation of the activities assigned to all the projects supported. Payments in subsequent years will be conditional on the result of the supervision of the completion of the corresponding activity.

## VI. Completion of activities

- a. All activities must be completed in accordance with the schedule authorised in the PTRF, considering the technical specifications set out in this Annex and the Guidebook.
- b. An activity will be considered as completed when 100% of the work set out in the PTRF has been carried out on the allocated area, according to the corresponding year. If an activity is not fully implemented, it will be considered as an alleged non-compliance.
- c. For the initial reforestation activity, at the time of completion, there shall be at least 50% survival.

d. In accordance with the provisions of Article 28, section VIII of these Rules, the Beneficiary must submit the final report on the execution of Support for all annual activities programmed in the corresponding year, duly completed and signed, requesting payments in the final report on the execution of Support.

e. The Beneficiary may request an extension for the execution of any of the activities, only in the case of an act of God or force majeure. To do so, the Beneficiary must submit a duly justified request to the Forestry Development Promotion Office in writing, which will be analysed and reviewed, after which the Beneficiary will be notified of the decision and the Programme Management will be informed. When the response is positive, the activities must be adjusted and a new schedule must be proposed and annexed to the PTRF.

## **VII. Technical assistance**

a. The person providing Technical Advice must be registered in the current List of Technical Advisors of CONAFOR or in the National Forestry Register.

b. The person will be required to provide advice and technical support to all activities for the duration of the project, as well as monitoring for RFM.1 proposed in the PTRF.

c. The maximum annual area allowed to provide technical assistance in RFM.1 is:

<b>Person</b>	<b>No. of hectares</b>
Physical	300
Morales	500

The person providing technical assistance shall provide training in the field on the implementation of each of the project activities to those who will be involved in the work programmed during the first year. The training report, duly signed (attaching the names and signatures of those attending the training), must be submitted to the Forestry Development Promotion Office as proof of the training, during the signing of the Agreement. For subsequent years, the Technical Advisor must train the participants in the activities of the corresponding year and inform CONAFOR of this in the training report.

## **VIII. Consultation documents**

For the implementation of the activities, the recommendations outlined in the following section should be followed:

a. Manual on the Protection, Restoration and Conservation of Forest Soils and the Manual on Forest Restoration and Productive Reconversion, which are available on CONAFOR's website.

b. Guide for the Elaboration and Operation of Forest Restoration Projects, published on the CONAFOR website. The Guide establishes the quantities and unit costs to be

carried out for each activity and must be indicated in the PTRF, in order to obtain the total cost of the project.

**IX. Amounts of support in pesos per hectare according to the activity.**

- a. The maximum amount per hectare supported for RFM.1 will be \$ 57,649.00 M.N.

Activity	Maximum amount \$/unit
Development of PTRF	\$20,000
Hillside soil conservation and restoration works and practices	\$10,000 per hectare
Soil conservation and restoration works in gullies	45,000 per project
Fencing of the property.	\$58,000 per kilometre
Individual protection of reforestation.	\$10 per plant
Firebreaks	\$9,000 per kilometre
Reforestation.	5,500 per hectare
Connectivity of areas with forest vegetation.	5,250 per hectare
Agroforestry systems.	4,375 per hectare
Masonry dams.	76,000 per project
Water storage banks (jagüeyes and bordos).	\$15,000 per project
Catchment in rural buildings).	34,162 per project
Monitoring of restoration actions.	\$10,000 per project per year
Maintenance of activities.	\$2,700 per hectare per year
Fertilisation (preferably organic).	1,260 per hectare
Biodiversity management practices.	50,000 per project
Opportunity cost.	2,500 per hectare
Technical Assistance.	850 per hectare per year
Plant transport.	0.60 per plant
Plant acquisition.	Up to \$9.91 per plant

Agricultural activities complementary to Agroforestry Systems (includes the purchase of maize, bean and/or pumpkin seeds).	\$5,250 per hectare
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## X. Priority criteria

For viable projects RFM.1.

Social criteria	Points
For ejidos or agrarian communities, including indigenous peoples and Afro-Mexicans:	
1. The Applicant Person includes women in its representative bodies.	5
2. The Applicant Person designates as responsible for the implementation of the project a woman or young person	5
For all applicants:	
3. The land to be restored is located within a Protected Natural Area.	5
4. The land to be restored is within the area of influence of the priority projects of the Government of Mexico.	5
<b>Subtotal</b>	
Cross-cutting criteria	Points
It has current support for environmental services	
Yes	5
The land to be restored is located in a micro-watershed that has current Environmental Services, Community Forest Management and Value Chains or Forest and Agroforestry Plantations.	
Yes	3
It has SADER support for soil and water conservation.	
Yes	5
Manifests financial contribution, in kind or to increase the area to be restored in the project.	
Yes	3
Environmental criteria	Points
Level of degradation	

Slight	3
Moderate	5
Severe	1
Dominant slope of the proposed site(s)	
Up to 10% of the total	3
From 11 to 20% of	5
From 21% to 45	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	
<b>Total</b>	

## TECHNICAL ANNEX TO COMPONENT IV. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (ES)

### Terminology

**Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA):** Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) is the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, as part of an overall adaptation strategy, to help people adapt to the adverse effects of climate change.

**Best Management Practices Guide (BMPG):** Technical document for participatory planning that allows for the programming and execution of activities within the properties incorporated into the payment for environmental services, activities aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, protection and restoration of forest ecosystems, as well as forest management activities, industry, marketing, productive projects, organisation and others that the Beneficiaries require based on the needs and diagnosis of the property in the face of a climate change scenario.

**Integrated Territorial Management:** Public management model with a territorial and non-sectoral approach, which allows the harmonisation and integration of public policies of the three levels of government and the implementation of support programmes in a coordinated manner, creating regional institutional bases on a scale that generates synergies so that in these territorial units, favourable conditions are generated for Sustainable Rural Development, which harmonises the interactions between the various land uses to implement practices that recover the balance between ecological, social and economic benefits.

**Interested parties:** Individuals or legal entities that are users of environmental services, that participate or will participate in the creation or strengthening of a local PES mechanism, through the contribution of economic and, where appropriate, human or operational resources. These may be one or more institutions of any of the three levels of government, non-governmental organisations, civil society or companies.

**Persons owning and legitimately possessing forest land:** Also referred to as "Environmental Service Providers".

Payment for Environmental Services (PES) is an economic incentive aimed at the owners and legitimate possessors of forest land for the active conservation of ecosystems, promotes the implementation of good management practices and encourages productive diversification to contribute to sustainable development and the well-being of the population.

The conservation, restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems promotes their resilience and that of communities to the effects of climate change and other impacts generated by human activities. In the face of climate scenarios, it is essential to implement actions that favour the permanence and good health of forest ecosystems so that they continue to provide multiple environmental benefits and in turn contribute to generating processes of adaptation to climate change for human populations, especially rural, indigenous and Afro-Mexican communities that depend directly on and live in forest ecosystems.

Payment for Environmental Services is a scheme with a long-term vision that presents objectives aligned with the Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EBA) approach, since by adequately orienting actions in the territory explicitly considering local climate hazards, it represents an alternative mechanism for financing and implementing EBA measures that reduce the vulnerability of rural populations and increase the resilience of ecosystems to climate change.

#### **Payment for Environmental Services.**

##### **I. Description of the Concept.**

#### **Payment for Environmental Services.**

These are economic incentives aimed at the owners and legitimate possessors of forest land, for the environmental benefits that society receives from forest ecosystems, such as water capture and infiltration, maintenance of biodiversity, carbon capture and storage, among others, which provide welfare to the population and the development of productive activities.

The Calls for Proposals may establish exceptions to the technical criteria established in this section, such as the possibility of supporting properties that have a Timber or Non-Timber Forest Management Programme authorisation, that have current or previous Support, as well as differentiated maximum areas, in order to attend to strategic projects of the Government of the Republic, and without such exceptions implying duplication of Support or contravening the aims of the Programme.

##### **II. Amount and area of support.**

#### **Concept SA.1 Payment for Environmental Services**

<b>Differentiated payment area and amount of support</b>	<b>Supporting Surfaces</b>

For the environmental service	For annual technical assistance	Minimum area (ha)	Maximum area (ha)
Area 1 \$1,100 ha/year	From 100 to 500 hectares	100 hectares for natural persons 200 hectares for ejidos, communities	200 for natural persons, 2,000 for ejidos and communities
Area 2 \$700 ha/year	=\$16,500		
Area 3	Greater than 500 to 1000 hectares = \$25,000		
3rd \$382 ha/year 3b. \$280 ha/year	Greater than 1000 hectares = \$35,000		
Area 4			
4a \$1,100 ha/year 4b 700 ha/year			
Area 5 \$382 ha/year			
Area 6 \$280 ha/year			
Area 7 \$1,000 ha/year			

### III. Specific requirements

In addition to the requirements set out in article 17 of these Rules, Applicants must submit the following together with their single application for Support:

Shapefile of the area proposed for PES Support as set out in Article 17 of these Rules, which shall be named with the name of the Applicant.

### IV. Criteria for the resolution of the procedure

- Applicants are not eligible for support if their land has been authorised under a valid Timber or Non-Timber Forest Management Programme.
- No support will be given to applications from persons who prove that they are the derived possessors of the land.
- Companies, associations and groups are not eligible for support.
- In the case of land in common use belonging to ejidos or communities, only the agrarian nuclei may be eligible for support.



e) Current Beneficiaries of the Payment for Environmental Services, who have obtained the Support(s) under the Rules of Operation, are not eligible for Support, except for Beneficiaries of the concept SA.2. Local Mechanisms of Payment for Environmental Services through Concurrent Funds, as long as the proposed area is different.

f) Applicants who have been beneficiaries in two or more cycles of Support for payment for environmental services under the Rules of Operation are not eligible for Support; except for Beneficiaries of the SA.2 concept, Local Mechanisms of Payment for Environmental Services through Concurrent Funds, or who:

The proposed area is partially or wholly within the core zone of a federal Protected Natural Area (PNA) or the Applicant has a valid certificate of a Voluntary Conservation Area (VCA).

Or that the proposed area includes part or all of the mangrove ecosystem.

g) The proposed area shall consist of a maximum of four polygons.

h) Applicants whose proposed site has less than 70% tree cover are not eligible for support.

Areas proposed where the predominant ecosystem is arid, semi-arid, thorn forest, hydrophilic vegetation, natural grassland or agroforestry systems shall be exempted from minimum cover.

i) Applications from natural persons in possession of fractions belonging to the same title or other legal document of ownership shall not be approved.

j) Support will be provided to owners or holders of forest land whose proposed area is located totally or partially in the eligible area of this Support Concept and the corresponding call for proposals of these Rules published on the CONAFOR website.

k) The owners or holders of forest land with Areas Voluntarily Destined for Conservation (ADVC) with official registration by CONANP, core zones of ANP or areas with mangrove ecosystems may apply for support, even outside the eligible areas.

l) The differentiated payment is determined by calculating the proportion of the payment area in which the proposed area is located.

#### V. Priority criteria

Priority criteria applicable to SA.1. Payment for Environmental Services.	Points
<b>1. The proposed area is located in a Federal Protected Natural Area according to the classification of CONANP.</b>	
At least 50% of the proposed area is located within the core zone of the NPA.	4
Less than 50% of the proposed area is located within the core zone of the NPA.	3

At least 50% of the proposed area is located within buffer zone preservation sub-zones.	2
The proposed area is located in a NPA or the property has Voluntary Conservation Areas (VCAs).	1
<b>2. The proposed area is located in the same micro-catchment where other areas with Payment for Environmental Services currently exist.</b>	
Yes	3
<b>3. The proposed area is within the zones considered at risk of deforestation according to the Index of Economic Pressure to Deforestation elaborated by INECC (2018 version).</b>	
Very high.	8
High.	6
Medium.	4
<b>4. The proposed area is within the natural disaster risk zones classified by CONAFOR, based on information generated by CENAPRED.</b>	
Very high risk of natural disaster.	4
High risk of natural disaster.	3
Medium natural disaster risk.	2
<b>5. The proposed area is located within an over-exploited aquifer, according to the classification of the CONAGUA.</b>	
Overexploited aquifer	4
<b>6. The proposed area is located in a zone that under a climate change scenario projects potential changes in climatic variables that negatively affect the provision of environmental services, according to input elaborated by INECC (2020).</b>	
Very high priority.	6
High priority.	4
<b>7. The proposed area is located within a Bird Conservation Area (AICA), according to CONABIO's classification or in a Ramsar Site (Wetlands of Global Importance), according to CONANP's classification.</b>	
Yes	3

<b>8. The proposed area is located in a site of priority attention for biodiversity conservation (SAP high, extreme and medium categories. 2016) and also coincides with bioclimatic corridors for conservation determined by CONABIO (CBC, 2020).</b>	
Highest priority area located in a SAP that coincides with a CBC	6
High priority area located in a SAP that coincides with a CBC	5
Medium priority areas located in a SAP that coincides with a CBC	4
<b>9. The proposed area is located in a Water Reserve identified by CONAGUA.</b>	
Yes	4
<b>10. The proposed area is located in an area with mangrove ecosystem or mountain mesophyll forest identified by CONABIO and delimited with Series VII (land use and vegetation) of INEGI.</b>	
Yes	5
<b>11. The Applicant expressed in its application for Support through the minutes of the assembly (ejidos and communities) or in writing (individuals), the commitment to develop a productive project linked to the conservation and sustainable management of the ecosystem, or if applicable, demonstrates that it has a productive project underway.</b>	
It does commit to developing a project	3
In the case of Ejidos and Communities, they commit themselves to implement the productive project with at least 60% of women or young people (age range between 18 and 29 years old).	3

## **VI. Opinions on applications**

The Forestry Development Agencies will make a preliminary assessment of applications for support, the scope of which will be determined by the Management of Forest Environmental Services and Biodiversity Conservation.

The Preliminary Opinion will be forwarded to the Forest Environmental Services and Biodiversity Conservation Management.

Once the preliminary opinions have been received, the Management of Forest Environmental Services and Biodiversity Conservation will issue the final opinion for each application.

## **VII. Implementation criteria**

The Beneficiaries shall have the following obligations:

- Avoid change of land use.
- Conserve the forest ecosystem and maintain forest cover.

- Place and maintain at least 2 advertisements alluding to the Programme during the 5 years that the Support persists.
- Choose and implement the activities of the Best Management Practices Guide (BMPG).
- Invest at least 50% of the total amount allocated in GMPM activities.
- Deliver the GMPM within 45 calendar days from the day following the date of signature of the Agreement. It is suggested that the GMPM has a vision of integrated land management and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA), and may include conservation, protection and restoration activities, as well as sustainable forest management, establishment or improvement of forest industry, sustainable production projects, etc. The GMPM must be validated by means of an assembly act. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for the elaboration of the GMPM will be published on the website [www.gob.mx/conafor](http://www.gob.mx/conafor). The activities mentioned in the TOR are enunciative, not limitative.
- It is up to CONAFOR to determine whether the activities proposed by the environmental service providers in conjunction with their Technical Advisor are eligible.
- It will be the obligation of the Beneficiaries and their Technical Advisors to participate in a workshop in order to jointly identify and define the activities to be carried out through the GMPM. CONAFOR may provide accompaniment.
- The Beneficiaries that have expressed in their application for Support through the minutes of the assembly (ejidos and communities) or in writing (individuals), the commitment to develop a productive project linked to the conservation and sustainable management of the ecosystem, must reflect the corresponding investment in the GMPM. Likewise, if the project is implemented by women or young people, it must be specified in the GMPM in accordance with the corresponding Terms of Reference.
- Beneficiaries who have completed two or more fiscal years with payment for environmental services under the Rules of Operation must carry out a productive project linked to the conservation and sustainable management of the ecosystem.
- In the case of properties that present phytosanitary problems, the Beneficiary Person must carry out actions to combat them.
- For ejidos and communities, the technician shall organise at least one workshop per year for capacity building of the Beneficiary on environmental services, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, community monitoring, forest health, safeguards, etc.
- Likewise, the ejidos and communities must integrate and equip at least one forest protection and surveillance brigade for fire prevention and firefighting in accordance with CONAFOR's technical criteria, which must also actively participate in the management and monitoring of the support granted to help the agrarian nucleus to comply with the commitments acquired.

The brigades that are operating on properties that present a risk of forest pest presence according to the map of areas of priority attention in health, must carry out ground monitoring in these areas, which are published on the CONAFOR website.

Support will be allocated for 5 consecutive years, subject to the fulfilment of its obligations and budget availability.

**In order for the Beneficiary to obtain the first payment of the Support, he/she must:**

- a) Sign the Agreement in the terms referred to in these Rules and the plan that identifies the property and the benefited area. Payments will be proportional to 20% per year for the duration of the Support.
- b) With this payment, it shall comply with the mandatory and, where applicable, eligible conditions proposed in its authorised GMPM.

**In order for the Beneficiary to obtain subsequent Support payments, the Beneficiary must:**

- a) To have the validation of the GMPM by CONAFOR.
- b) Submit by August of the corresponding year, an annual report of activities in accordance with the format published in the TOR of the GMPM. Also, in the case of having a forest protection and surveillance brigade, they must inform if they were involved in forest fires in the region.

In the case of agrarian nuclei, submit a copy of the minutes of the assembly where they state the amount and the use they made of the resources for which they were benefited, as well as indicate the bank account to which the resources will be deposited.

- c) For the third payment, persons who were beneficiaries of the payment for environmental services in previous fiscal years under the Rules of Operation and have concluded their Support in execution, must accredit a productive project linked to the conservation and sustainable management of the ecosystem, such as the authorisation of a Timber Forest Management Programme (PMFM) or Non-Timber Forest Management Programme (PMFNM), the registration of an Area Voluntarily Destined for Conservation (ADVC) or an area for restoration with a surface area equal to or greater than 5 hectares. The above must not contravene current regulations in the event of being located within a Natural Protected Area. Exempted are those Beneficiaries that are located in Natural Protected Areas.
- d) This payment by CONAFOR is subject to the Beneficiary's compliance and is subject to budgetary availability.

In order to obtain all payment assumptions, the Beneficiary shall not make any change of land use within the supported area.

CONAFOR may provide support and supervision through the physical or digital means available to guide the Beneficiaries in the development of the projects and the timely fulfilment of their obligations.

Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) briefing papers: <https://www.gob.mx/conafor/acciones-y-programas/enfoque-de-adaptacion-basada-en-ecosistemas-ante-el-cambio-climatico-en-el-marco-del-programa-de-pago-porservicios-ambientales>

## **Concept SA.2. Local Payment Mechanisms for Environmental Services through Concurrent Funds (MLPSAFC).**

### **I. Description of the Concept.**

Its objective is to establish payments for environmental services through the concurrence of economic and operational resources from CONAFOR and interested parties for the creation and strengthening of Local PES Mechanisms, encouraging the participation of institutions from the three levels of government, private sector organisations or civil society and the diversification of sources of financing for the conservation of forest ecosystems.

### **II. Eligible persons**

Individuals or legal entities that are users of environmental services and are interested in participating in the payment for environmental services through the creation or strengthening of Local Mechanisms, through the contribution of economic and operational resources to benefit the owners or possessors of forest land, providers of environmental services, who conserve their forest ecosystem.

### **III. Specific criteria.**

#### **i. Participation requirements.**

In order to participate in this Support concept, interested parties must submit a letter of intent in accordance with the Supplementary Technical Format of the SA.2 MLPSA-FC concept, which is equivalent to the single application for Support. The interested party will be responsible for integrating the documentation of each of the persons providing environmental services.

Environmental service providers wishing to participate must submit to the interested parties, the application for support and other documentation required in Article 17 of these Operating Rules, for the integration of their file in the letter of intent.

The contributions made by CONAFOR to integrate the concurrent fund may not exceed 50% of the total agreed amount. In accordance with its budgetary availability, CONAFOR may propose an adjustment to the feasible letters of intent.

CONAFOR and interested parties may sign collaboration agreements for a period of 2 to 5 years.

Interested parties and environmental service providers who sign the participating letter of intent must attend a mandatory face-to-face interview to be held at the corresponding CONAFOR Forestry Development Office in order to deepen the proposal of the letter of intent and clarify the operation of the mechanism.

#### **ii. Areas of interest.**

- a) The areas of interest proposed for this concept of support should be forest land, proposed under an integrated watershed management vision, biological corridors or areas important for the conservation of environmental services, it is recommended to consider the environmental and social safeguards which can be consulted in the Safeguards Information System at the link <https://sis.cnf.gob.mx/>, and the perspective

of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), which can be consulted at the link [http://www.teebweb.org/media/2010/09/TEEB-D2-Local-and-Regional-Quick-guide\\_Spanish.pdf](http://www.teebweb.org/media/2010/09/TEEB-D2-Local-and-Regional-Quick-guide_Spanish.pdf).

- b) CONAFOR will define the feasibility of the letters of intent in order to ensure attention to priority projects and regions, in accordance with the document to be published by CONAFOR.
- c) The minimum surface of the areas proposed by the interested party by letter of intent must be 500 hectares. The minimum and maximum area for each person providing environmental services is set out in section **VI. Payment amounts of** this Annex. For interested parties with an agreement in force or concluded in due time and form, the minimum surface area per letter of intent and per environmental service provider may be less than that established in the aforementioned section.
- d) The letter of intent shall include the digital *shapefiles* of the areas proposed for PES in accordance with the parameters specified in section VII of Article 17 of these Rules.
- e) For properties with a timber forest management programme in force, the felling areas that are not scheduled for intervention during the period of support will be eligible, except for properties with national or international certification of good forest management, where the entire area that is not scheduled for the application of thinning or parent tree treatments during the period of support will be eligible.
- f) The interested party must submit in the letter of intent, a copy of the authorisation issued by SEMARNAT, the georeferenced polygon showing the location of the cutting areas and years of intervention, as well as the areas proposed for PES and the certificate of good forest management in the respective cases.
- g) Applications from natural persons in possession of fractions of land belonging to the same title or other legal document of ownership will not be approved.
- h) In the case of common lands belonging to ejidos or communities, only ejido or communal nuclei may be eligible for support.
- i) When in the areas of interest polygons are proposed in properties of current Beneficiaries of the Payment for Environmental Services programme, CONAFOR will only be able to pay for areas other than those under Support.

### **iii. Financial resources and contributions.**

In order to create or strengthen the MLPSA-FCs, concurrent contributions of economic and operational resources will be made by CONAFOR and the interested parties, and new interested parties may be incorporated to sign the agreements derived from the letters of intent assigned during the call for proposals, or to previously signed agreements as long as they have the written consent of the parties.

The contributions to be made by CONAFOR and the interested parties shall be established in a collaboration agreement to be signed for this purpose in accordance with these Rules.

The resources provided by CONAFOR will be used for the PES, or, where appropriate and if proposed by the interested parties, for the payment of technical assistance.

The contributions of the interested parties will be destined obligatorily to the PES and optionally to the payment of technical assistance, foreseeing that in case of proposing payment for technical assistance, it will be a maximum of 15% of their total contribution or it will be adjusted to the tabulator of payment of technical assistance for CONAFOR indicated in section VI. Payment Amounts of this Annex.

Interested parties must make the committed contribution to promote a Local PES Mechanism, through a deposit to the Mexican Forest Fund (FFM).

In the first year, they must deposit at least 50% of their total agreed contribution, except for those interested parties with agreements in force or terminated in due time and form, which may choose to make annual contributions.

Interested parties may deposit their contributions to the FFM in advance of the call, in order to prove their financial solvency and obtain a higher score in their letter of intent. This resource may only be used for their letter of intent if they are assigned, otherwise, the economic resources will be returned to the contributor after the results of the assignment are published, together with the interest generated in the period that they have been within the FFM, cancelling the tax receipt if it has been issued.

The first contribution of the interested parties to the FFM must be made within a maximum period of 2 months from the signing of the collaboration agreement.

Contributions to the FFM by interested parties must be notified by means of an official letter or email addressed to the corresponding Forestry Development Office, attaching the deposit receipt. If the interested parties require the issuance of a tax receipt, they must request it in the aforementioned letter or email, in the same month of the deposit, otherwise the issuance of the receipt will not be guaranteed.

The interested parties may make contributions to the FFM in several instalments per year until the committed amount is completed; such contributions may come from different contributors or donors that the interested party invites to participate in this scheme, to support the collection of resources from various sources. Once the total annual contribution has been covered, the interested party must inform CONAFOR and may indicate the moment of dispersal of its resources to each of the persons providing environmental services in accordance with the fulfilment of the commitments acquired.

CONAFOR's contributions will be made annually by electronic transfer to the bank account determined by the persons providing environmental services, once they have complied with the requirements and obligations established in the Agreement and in these Rules.

When the interested party fails to comply with its obligation to provide the economic resources agreed in the collaboration and concertation agreements, the Committee will have the power to approve the continuity of the payment of the corresponding contribution to CONAFOR, based on due compliance with the obligations of the person providing environmental services. In case of



approval, the agreement and the supported project must be modified in such a way that the obligations and activities programmed by the environmental service provider are proportional to CONAFOR's contribution.

The total amount for technical assistance should not exceed 20% of the total amount for the environmental service provider, CONAFOR may adjust the proposal to meet this criterion.

The economic resources provided by the interested parties must not, under any circumstances, come from the persons providing environmental services. Likewise, the interested parties may not request, dispose of or use the economic resources agreed for the PES for operating expenses, or any other concept. Such practices will be grounds for termination of the collaboration agreement.

**iv. PES-eligible activities.**

For the purposes of this concept, works and activities aimed at improving or maintaining environmental services in the area of interest, preferably with an integrated land management approach, in accordance with the Terms of Reference (TOR) to develop the Guide to Best Management Practices (GMPM), will be considered eligible for implementation in the supported properties. It is suggested that the BMPM include activities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, protection and restoration, as well as sustainable forest management, establishment or improvement of forest industry, sustainable productive projects, and be designed under an Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) vision.

It is up to CONAFOR to determine whether the activities proposed by stakeholders and providers are eligible for this concept of Support.

**v. Supervision.**

CONAFOR, through the Forestry Development Promoters, may supervise compliance with the activities established in the GMPM by the persons providing environmental services and will follow up to ensure that the interested party complies with the commitments established in the Collaboration Agreement. The interested parties together with CONAFOR or indistinctly, may carry out supervisions and they will be considered valid to verify the compliance of the persons providing environmental services or to complement those carried out by CONAFOR.

CONAFOR may carry out monitoring using available satellite inputs or field visits to document compliance with commitments for the relevant annual period.

The Head of the Forestry Development Office, when required, may order the personnel assigned to his area to carry out supervisions of the works, activities or projects developed with PES Support.

**vi. Of the proposed providers of environmental services.**

Persons providing environmental services who meet the requirements of Article 17 of these Rules shall be eligible to receive payments for environmental services derived from a collaboration agreement to promote local PES mechanisms through concurrent funds.

In addition to those indicated in article 10 of these Rules, the following may not be considered as suppliers or beneficiaries of the payment:

- a) Stakeholders or other contributors.
- b) Spouses and relatives by blood or affinity up to the second degree of the representatives or members of the parties concerned.
- c) Persons disqualified by the Ministry of Public Administration.
- d) Public limited companies with variable capital, partnerships or other for-profit entities that the Committee considers to be non-viable.
- e) Persons providing environmental services who have failed to comply with commitments or obligations in previous agreements.

**vii. Opinions on applications**

The Forestry Development Agencies will make a preliminary assessment of applications for support, the scope of which will be determined by the Management of Forest Environmental Services and Biodiversity Conservation.

The Preliminary Opinion will be forwarded to the Forest Environmental Services and Biodiversity Conservation Management.

Upon receipt of the preliminary opinions, the Forest Environmental Services and Biodiversity Conservation Management will issue the final opinion for each application.

**viii. Requirements and forms of payment.**

Approved providers of environmental services will have to comply with the following obligations in order to receive payments for each annuity:

**To obtain the first payment of the Support they must:**

- a) Sign the Agreement with CONAFOR and the interested party.

With the first payment, they must comply with the mandatory and complementary activities set out in the GMPM, which will be reported in the annual report of activities carried out to be delivered no later than August of the second year.

**To obtain the second payment of the Support they must:**

- a) To have CONAFOR's validation of the Best Management Practices Guide (BMPG), in accordance with the TOR published on CONAFOR's website. The delivery of the GMPM must be made within a period not exceeding 45 calendar days from the day following the date of signature of the agreement. In the case of agrarian nuclei, the GMPM must be validated by the assembly.

In the GMPM, the mandatory and complementary works and activities to be carried out during the term of the Support must be programmed, in which at least 50% of the total resource granted by CONAFOR and the interested parties must be invested, not including the payment of Technical Assistance. This percentage may be distributed in different annual proportions, as long as the minimum percentage of investment established is met in the total.

- b) In the case of agrarian nuclei, they must submit a copy of the minutes of the assembly where the GMPM is approved and in which they state the total annual amount of the resource granted by CONAFOR and the contributing counterpart, as well as the use they made of it, indicating the expenses incurred to carry out the activities and works of the GMPM and the destination of the rest of the resources. The bank account to which the payment is to be deposited must also be indicated.
- c) Submit the annual report of the mandatory and complementary activities carried out, as set out in the GMPM, using the format of the GMPM TOR. This report shall be submitted no later than August of the second year of Support.

**In order for suppliers to obtain subsequent payments, they must:**

- a) In the case of agrarian nuclei, they must submit a copy of the minutes of the assembly where they state the total annual amount of the resource granted by CONAFOR and the contributing counterpart, as well as the use they made of it, indicating the expenses incurred to carry out the activities and works of the GMPM and the destination of the rest of the resources. The bank account to which the payment should be deposited must also be indicated.
- b) Submit the annual report of the mandatory and complementary activities carried out, as established in the GMPM for the corresponding annuality, using the format of the GMPM TOR. This report shall be submitted no later than August of the corresponding year.

CONAFOR and interested parties may provide accompaniment and supervision through available physical or digital means to guide the Beneficiaries in the timely fulfilment of their obligations.

**IV. Criteria for the resolution of the procedure.**

Interested parties must demonstrate with documentation that they have the economic solvency to comply with the payment commitments proposed for the Collaboration Agreement, to the satisfaction of CONAFOR as a mandatory requirement, otherwise their letters of intent will be disqualified.

In order to prove financial solvency, they must submit documents that endorse and prove that they have the necessary financial resources, or such solvency may be proven with the advance deposit to the FFM of at least 50% of the proposed amount to be contributed by the interested parties in their letter of intent, 10 days prior to the allocation of resources.

Stakeholders involved in the development and implementation of forest carbon projects are not eligible for support.

Persons providing environmental services are not obliged to trade forest carbon credit certificates to stakeholders who grant them PES support under the agreement concluded with the SA.2 Local Payment Mechanisms for Environmental Services through Concurrent Funds.

Interested parties or part of their members that constitute legal entities with another name, that have been sentenced by the Federal Attorney's Office for Environmental Protection for an

environmental crime or that have open proceedings on environmental issues may not apply for Support.

Interested parties who, after having signed a PES Local Mechanisms collaboration agreement with CONAFOR, have failed to comply with their commitments, may only participate again by depositing 100% of the resource proposed as counterpart in the new letter of intent, 10 days before the allocation of resources, to the FFM.

CONAFOR, through the Management of Forest Environmental Services and Biodiversity Conservation, will notify the interested party in writing of the resolution of the Technical Committee regarding each of the letters of intent and will promote, through the Forestry Development Promoters, the signing of the collaboration agreement with the interested parties whose letter has been approved.

CONAFOR, through the Forestry Development Promoters, will sign the Collaboration and Agreement Agreements with the interested parties and the environmental service providers. When an interested party is unable to sign the agreements in writing or electronically within the established deadlines due to its regulations, laws, permits and authorisations that make it impossible to comply with the deadlines, it may request an additional period of time in writing to the Forestry Development Promotion Office, which will grant the relevant time and will document and inform the Central Offices. **V. Rights and obligations of interested parties.**

Interested parties shall have the following rights:

**i.** Receive adequate and timely information about the Programme; **ii.** To participate in events for the exchange of experiences, forums, meetings or others organised by CONAFOR; **iii.** Any others indicated in these Rules and the corresponding call for proposals.

Interested parties shall have the following obligations:

- iv.** Provide the financial and operational resources in due time and form that derive from the collaboration agreements signed;
- v.** Accompany CONAFOR in the follow-up of the agreements signed with the providers of environmental services;
- vi.** Promote the local or regional PES scheme with the intention of achieving financial, social and environmental sustainability of the mechanism through fundraising, local capacity building, local management and governance;
- vii.** Any others indicated in these Rules, the corresponding call for proposals and the agreements signed between CONAFOR and the persons providing environmental services.

## **VI. Payment amounts.**

CONAFOR and the interested parties will determine the amount of payment per hectare to be established in the collaboration agreement.

Interested parties may propose a payment amount per hectare according to the opportunity cost they consider or deem appropriate, or supported by economic valuation studies of environmental services. CONAFOR's contribution will be determined according to the type of ecosystem in which the proposed area is located according to the official cartography (Land use and vegetation series VII, INEGI).

In case the interested party submits a local scale study of the characterisation of the area including vegetation types and its geo-referenced location (*shapefile*), it may be considered for the determination of the negotiation amounts, provided that such study is endorsed and published by an academic or research institution.

CONAFOR payment amounts shall not exceed the amounts stipulated in the following table:  
Negotiation amounts

CONAFOR contribution amounts		Areas of Support (hectares)	
Maximum amounts for the Payment for the Environmental Service (\$/ha/year)	Ecosystem Type	Minimum area	Maximum area
600	Mesophytic forest, mangroves, marshes and coastal plain vegetation.  Riparian ecosystems and natural palm groves.	50 for any type of person providing environmental services  Note: The members of the groupings will be able to	250 for natural persons.  500 for companies, associations and groupings  3,000 for ejidos and communities.
400	Rainforests, humid, temperate forests.	propose polygons of at least 5 hectares each to reach the minimum area.	
300	Dry forests Shrublands.		

Interested parties may propose to contribute higher PES amounts than those set out in this table.

Payment amounts for CONAFOR for Technical Assistance	
Maximum annual amounts (\$)	Areas of Support (hectares)
10,000	Less than 100

19,000	From 100 to 500
27,000	More than 500 and up to 1000
37,000	More than 1000

## VII. Specific priority criteria.

The letters of intent will be evaluated taking into account the following priority criteria, for which the interested parties must submit the supporting documentation:

<b>Priority criteria applicable to SA.2 MLPSA-FC.</b>	
<b>I. Percentage contribution of the interested party.</b>	<b>Points</b>
1. Greater than 80% of the total contribution of the collaboration agreement.	3
2. In the range of 66% to 80% of the total contribution of the partnership agreement.	2
3. In the range of 55% to 65% of the total contribution to the partnership agreement.	1
<b>II. Letters of intent demonstrating sustainable collection strategies for PES.</b>	<b>Points</b>
1. Demonstrates a mandatory financial sustainability strategy for PES (State or local laws, decree, regulation, specific PES trust or fund, PES rules or guidelines, specific charges on energy bills, water, vehicle fees, etc.).	3

2. Demonstrates implementation of a voluntary fundraising strategy for the PES (donation or contribution programmes, state or municipal government funds, voluntary contributions in utility bills, etc.).	1
<b>III. Letters of Intent that are totally or partially located within municipalities with a medium, high and very high degree of marginalisation, according to the CONAPO classification, 2020 (higher proportion).</b>	<b>Points</b>
1. Very high degree of marginalisation.	3
2. High degree of marginalisation.	2
3. Medium degree of marginalisation.	1
<b>IV. Result of the technical evaluation of the proposal described in the Letter of Intent according to the following qualitative criteria:</b>	<b>Points (maximum sum of 9 points)</b>

1. Environmental Service of Interest and promotion of prevention.  It identifies the environmental service(s) of interest, describes the detected risks and threats that need to be addressed, as well as the importance of conserving the proposed area and implementing preventive actions.	0 a 3
2. Studies, monitoring and evaluation.  The local PES mechanism is supported by studies or implements a monitoring or evaluation system.	0 a 3
3. Synergy with other programmes or projects with common objectives.  Other projects or programmes are implemented or developed that can strengthen the mechanism.	0 a 3
<b>V. Letters of intent demonstrating that the economic resource comes from societies or associations of users of national waters in the agricultural sector or from actors in the tourism sector.</b>	<b>Points</b>
1. The economic resource comes from societies or associations of users of national waters in the agricultural sector.	3
2. The economic resource comes from actors in the tourism sector or promotes the PES in tourist destinations determined by SECTUR.	2
<b>VI. Interested parties who choose to make an advance percentage contribution to the FFM, no later than 10 days prior to the allocation of resources.</b>	<b>Points</b>
1.- 81% to 100% of the total contribution proposed by the interested parties.	3
2.- 50% to 80% of the total contribution proposed by the interested parties.	2
3.- Total contribution proposed by the interested parties of less than 50%.	1
<b>VII. Stakeholders who have signed specific PES agreements with CONAFOR, in which only the stakeholders contribute financial resources.</b>	<b>3 Points</b>
<b>VIII. More than 50% of the total viable area of the letter of intent is located within a Water Reserve, identified by CONAGUA.</b>	<b>Points</b>
1. Yes	3
<b>IX. Total viable area of the letter of intent that is located within areas considered at medium, high and very high risk of deforestation, according to INECC's Index of Economic Pressure to Deforestation.</b>	<b>Points</b>
1. 50% or more.	3
Less than 50%.	2

<b>X. More than 50% of the total viable area of the letter of intent is located in a site of priority attention for biodiversity conservation (SAP high, extreme and medium categories, 2016) and also coincides with bioclimatic corridors for conservation determined by CONABIO (CBC, 2020).</b>	<b>Points</b>
1. Extreme priority located in a SAP that coincides with a CBC.	3
2. High priority located in a SAP that coincides with a CBC.	2
3. Medium priority located in a CBC that coincides with a CBC.	1
<b>XI. The total viable area of the letter of intent is totally or partially located in an area that under a climate change scenario projects potential changes in climate variables that negatively affect the provision of environmental services, according to the input elaborated by INECC, 2020 (highest proportion).</b>	<b>Points</b>
Very high priority.	2
2. High priority.	1
<b>XII. Interested parties with a letter of intent not awarded due to insufficient budget in the previous call for proposals, which endorse their participation.</b>	<b>4 points</b>
<b>XIII. The provider is a woman, or the provider is a legal entity that includes women in its representative body.</b>	<b>Points (maximum 12 points)</b>
1. In ejidos and communities, the representative body is made up of one or more women.	1
2. In case of private property, the owner or possessor is a woman.	0.5

<b>XIV. The supplier's proposed area is located in an indigenous municipality or a municipality with an indigenous or Afro-Mexican population, according to the INPI.</b>	<b>Points (maximum 12 points)</b>
1. Ejidos and communities.	1
2. In case of private property.	0.5
<b>XV. Type of ownership of the Provider.</b>	<b>Points (maximum 12 points)</b>
1. Ejidos and communities.	3
2. Small Owner	0



In the event of a tie between the letters of intent proposed and qualified according to the priority criteria, preference will be given to those with the largest committed surface area.

Technical assistance for SA.1 Payment for Environmental Services and SA.2 Local Payment Mechanisms for Environmental Services through Concurrent Funds shall include:

I. Delivery of at least one workshop per year to strengthen the capacities of environmental service providers in the area of environmental services or topics related to good land management, biodiversity conservation or monitoring, diversification of productive activities, forest health, environmental and social safeguards, fire management and social organisation, proposed on the basis of identified needs and priorities.

Workshops should be participatory and culturally appropriate to promote differentiated attention and respect for the rights of indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples.

II. The preparation and delivery of the GMPM (in accordance with the TOR) within 45 calendar days from the day following the date of signature of the agreement.

III. Promote the development and consolidation of productive projects linked to the conservation and sustainable management of the ecosystem, promoting the participation of young people, gender equality and self-consumption production to satisfy productive and food needs.

IV. Advise and support the Beneficiaries in the detection of pests and diseases and forest fires.

V. Advise and provide technical support in the implementation of the activities of the GMPM and support the fulfilment of the obligations set out in the Agreement.

VI. In the case of ejidos and communities, report to the assembly on progress in the fulfilment of activities and productive projects established in the GMPM, in order to promote transparency and accountability.

VII. Prepare and deliver in due time and form, together with the Beneficiary, the annual reports on the fulfilment of the activities established in the GMPM, in accordance with the deadlines established for the payments of the corresponding annuity.

VIII. Comply with the other activities set out in these Rules and the TOR for the preparation of the GMPM.

IX. To comply with the provisions issued in terms of technical assistance, as well as to participate in training or documentation on the subject of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA), community monitoring, climate change, forest health, fire management, safeguards, self-consumption production, among others that CONAFOR promotes.

For more information on the EbA approach and to guide PES activities, it is recommended to consult the Ecosystem-based Adaptation briefing documents available on the website:

<https://www.gob.mx/conafor/acciones-y-programas/enfoque-de-adaptacion-basada-en-ecosistemas-ante-el-cambio-climatico-en-el-marco-del-programa-de-pago-por-servicios-ambientales>.

Technical assistance shall be carried out in a manner appropriate to the cultural, educational and socio-economic conditions of the beneficiaries and respecting the right to consultation and free, prior and informed consent of indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples.

Community participation processes will be promoted in the language of the indigenous group concerned or with the participation of a translator, respecting their local rules, worldview and other elements that define their cultural identity and their relationship with forest ecosystems.

CONAFOR and the interested parties of Concept SA.2 MLPSA-FC, may agree not to allocate resources for the payment of technical assistance, in which case, it will be the responsibility of the interested party to provide it directly and by its own means, in this case it is not required to deliver a technical assistance contract.

Where resources are earmarked for this purpose, the Technical Adviser shall be recruited by signing a service contract.

When the technical assistance is financed by the interested party, it is not compulsory for the Technical Advisor to be registered in the List of Technical Advisors published by CONAFOR, but a copy of the corresponding technical assistance contract must be submitted.

## **TECHNICAL ANNEX TO COMPONENT V. FOREST PROTECTION (PF)**

The Component aims to promote actions to prevent, combat and control pests and forest fires in order to reduce the deterioration of forest ecosystems at the national level by providing support for phytosanitary treatments, forest sanitation brigades and rural fire management brigades.

### **I. Description of Concepts, Modalities and/or Activities**

1. **PF.1 Phytosanitary treatments:** The objective is to combat and control forest pests in order to reduce them to ecologically acceptable levels in the country's forest ecosystems. To this end, CONAFOR, in accordance with its budget availability, will grant economic resources for the execution of phytosanitary treatments or measures established in the sanitation notification for which the Support is requested.
  2. **PF.2 Forest Sanitation Brigades:** Their purpose is the monitoring, detection, diagnosis, combat and control of forest pests in priority attention areas defined by CONAFOR, for which economic resources will be granted for the integration, equipment and operation of the Forest Sanitation Brigades.
  3. **PF.3 Rural Fire Management Brigades:** A group of 10 people whose purpose is to carry out forest fire prevention, detection, combat and control activities in the priority areas defined by CONAFOR, for which economic resources will be granted for the integration, equipment and operation of the Brigades.
- II. Eligible persons (target population/potential)** Specifically for each concept of Support will be:

**1.- PF.1. Phytosanitary treatments:** Ejidos, communities, including indigenous communities or Afro-Mexican populations and persons owning or possessing forest and preferably forest land, small commercial forest planters who lack economic resources and are obliged to carry out forest sanitation work.

**2.- PF.2 Forest Sanitation Brigades:** Ejidos and communities, including indigenous communities or Afro-Mexican populations, located in the priority attention areas determined by CONAFOR.

**3.- PF.3. Rural Fire Management Brigades:** Municipal or State Governments with a minimum forest area of 30,000 hectares at the municipal level, as well as ejidos and communities with a minimum forest area of 10,000 hectares classified by CONAFOR as high and very high priority for protection against forest fires. When the application for support is submitted by State Governments, the location of the brigade must be in the municipalities that meet this condition.

In the case of Baja California Sur, Mexico City, Hidalgo, Morelos, Puebla, Tlaxcala, Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave, Yucatán and Zacatecas, the State Governments or the Government of Mexico City, as appropriate, may apply for support if within their jurisdiction they have an area of 30,000 hectares with high and very high forest fire protection priority.

### III. Amount of Support

#### 1.- PF.1 Phytosanitary Treatments

Support will be granted for a single causal agent group, as described in the following table:

Pest group	Treatment and purchase of inputs \$/ha Up to	Technical Assistance \$/ha Up to	Total \$/ha Up to
Bark stripping insects, bark borers, parasitic, epiphytic and invasive plants, with terrestrial treatment.	1,200	300	1500
Bark stripping insects (Dendroctonus pseudotsugae), galling insects and pests of exotic-invasive origin, with aerial treatment.	1,260	140	1,400
Sucking insects, borers and diseases, others: termites, mite, wasp and CBPP less than or equal to 100 ha*.	1,000	240	1,240
Ground-treated defoliating insects.	1,500	240	1,740
Defoliating and sucking insects with aerial treatment.	990	110	1,100

Where complementary treatments (aerial and ground) are required, the Feasibility Report shall include the proportions of each to estimate the amount of Support.

- a) For land treatment, Support should be used for the payment of:
  - i. Daily wages for the execution of the sanitation actions.
  - ii. Leasing of equipment for the execution of sanitation.
  - iii. Purchase of biological and, in duly justified cases, chemical products, as well as personal protective equipment and tools.
  - iv. Technical Assistance
- b) In Commercial Forest Plantations:
  - i. It is for all causative agents except parasitic and epiphytic plants.
  - ii. Support shall be exclusively for the purchase of biological products and, in duly justified cases, chemicals, personal protective equipment, tools and labour for the execution of the sanitation actions, for which the plantation owner will have to pay for the Technical Assistance.
  - iii. The maximum number of Supports for commercial forest plantation per landowner shall not exceed 2, during the fiscal year in which the Support is requested.
- c) For air treatment, the Support should be used to pay for:
  - i. Aircraft leasing specified in the notification.
  - ii. Purchase of biological, adhesive and, in duly justified cases, chemical products.
  - iii. Technical Assistance.

Payments for this support shall be made in accordance with the following:

Activity	Percentage
At the signing of the agreement	80 % of the total amount allocated
At the end of the treatments	20 % of the total amount allocated

For the release of the second payment, the Monitoring Area may make the adjustment in accordance with the estimated percentage of compliance based on Section IX, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph b) of this Technical Annex.

## 2.- PF.2 Forest Sanitation Brigades

Financial support for newly created brigades will be distributed according to the following tabulator of maximum amounts:

<b>Concept</b>	<b>Monthly amount (\$) up to</b>	<b>Amount per 6 months (\$) up to</b>	<b>Amount for 7 months (\$) up to</b>	<b>Amount for 8 months (\$) up to</b>
Monthly amount for 4 brigadistas	24,000	144,000	168,000	192,000
Monthly amount for the brigade's technician	10,000	60,000	70,000	80,000
Vehicle leasing	5,000	30,000	35,000	40,000
Fuel, oils and lubricants* Fuel, oils and lubricants	7,000	42,000	49,000	56,000
Procurement of biological and, in duly justified cases, chemical products	4,000	24,000	28,000	32,000
Tools (depending on the causal agent to be treated), binoculars, spray backpacks, chainsaws.	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000
Personal protective equipment	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Medical insurance	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
<b>Total amount</b>		<b>410,000</b>	<b>460,000</b>	<b>510,000</b>

In the event of not using the total amount considered for each item of expenditure, this may be used in items marked with an asterisk, in order to compensate for the specific needs of each brigade; in all cases the beneficiary will technically justify the modifications and they must be congruent with the pest group to be attended and not exceed the maximum amounts in the case of tools; in the case of fuel, they will have to be based on the monitoring routes.

Tools, Binoculars, Backpacks and Chainsaws are omitted from the procurement of tools, binoculars, backpacks and chainsaws.

In the case of brigade renewals, only those applicants who have already paid off their support in previous years will be eligible for support.

It is the obligation of the Beneficiaries to contract a medical expenses insurance for the members of the brigade in the monitoring, management and control of pests and diseases involved in the project, within the maximum budget established in the table above.

Payments under this item shall be made in accordance with the following:

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Percentage of Support</b>
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At the signing of the agreement and delivery of the list of brigade members.	90 % of the total amount allocated
At the conclusion of the brigade's activities and verification of the resource.	10% of the total amount allocated

For the release of the second payment, the Monitoring Area may make the adjustment in accordance with the estimated percentage of compliance based on Section IX, Paragraph 2, Subparagraph b) of this Technical Annex.

### 3. FP. 3. Rural Fire Management Brigades

In this case, CONAFOR will provide financial resources for the payment of the following items:

Concept	Amount per 120 days (\$)
Amount earmarked for the payment of wages and salaries	462,000
Personal protective equipment and deployment	70,000
Hand tools and minor equipment (blower)	32,000
Vehicle leasing	28,000
Fuel for the vehicle	40,000
<b>Total amount</b>	<b>\$632,000</b>

The lump sum daily rate shall be \$385 per combatant.

The budget allocated for each of the concepts can only be used for what it was allocated for. With the exception of fuel and vehicle, where fuel resources may be used to obtain a better vehicle or to use more resources for fuel.

#### Distribution of payments

The first payment corresponds to the beginning of the activities and will be made after the signature of the agreement, the second payment will be made at the conclusion of the agreed activities, upon delivery as indicated in this annex and in the Terms of Reference for component V Forest Protection Concept PF.3 Rural Fire Management Brigades. The payments of the concepts will be made according to the following:

Activity	Percentage
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Following the signing of the agreement	80 % of the total amount allocated
The correct verification of the resources used in the operation of the brigade.	20 % of the total amount allocated

With the first payment, the beneficiary must ensure the acquisition of the totality of the concepts and payment of wages, covering the 20% corresponding to the amount accrued, the same amount that will be requested with the verification of the correct application of the resources executed in the operation of the brigade.

#### IV. Specific requirements to apply for Support

Concept/Modality	Requirements
PF.1 Phytosanitary treatments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Submit the requirements set out in Article 17, Section I of these Rules.</li> <li>2. Submit the clean-up notification for the execution of the activities, which shall not exceed 10 working days from the date of delivery of the notification.</li> </ol> <p>CONAFOR.</p>
PF.2 Forest Sanitation Brigades	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Submit the requirements set out in Article 17, Section I of these Rules.</li> <li>2. Submit the documentation referred to in Article 17 of these Rules.</li> </ol>
PF.3. Rural Fire Management Brigades	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Submit <i>shapefiles</i> of: Brigade assembly point</li> </ol> <p>The table of attributes must specify at least the federal entity, municipality(ies) of attention, ejidos or communities of attention, name of the applicant (municipality or federal entity) and name of the brigade.</p> <p>State and municipal governments are not required to prove ownership or legal possession of any land.</p>

#### V. Priority criteria

##### 1.- PF.1 Phytosanitary Treatments

Applications for Support that meet the general and specific requirements for the concept of Support are considered eligible, for which the Forestry Development Promotion Office must make the

corresponding Feasibility Report, in cases where the priority of Support applications applies, CONAFOR must include the qualification in accordance with the following criteria:

Technical Criteria	Points
<b>1. Priority Focus Area</b>	
If the application is located within priority attention areas in Forest Health defined by the CONAFOR	10
<b>2. By causative agent group:</b>	
Bark stripping insects and pests of exotic-invasive origin	10
Defoliating insects and diseases	8
Sucking and gnawing insects	6
Cone pests, borer insects and others	4
Parasitic and epiphytic plants	2
<b>3. Official Mexican Standard NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010</b>	
If the sanitation notification includes host species listed in the Mexican Official Standard NOM-059- SEMARNAT-2010.	5
<b>4. By support area</b>	
Less than 5 hectares	10
5 hectares and under 50 hectares	4
50 hectares and less than 100 hectares	2
100 hectares or more	1
<b>5. Social Criteria</b>	
If the project is located in a municipality of very high and high marginalisation, according to the classification of the National Population Council.	6
If 30% of the people hired to carry out sanitation activities are women, based on the list of Expected Direct Beneficiaries (as long as it does not contravene NOM-008-STPS2013).	6
If the project will be developed in an indigenous or Afro-Mexican ejido or community or with an indigenous or Afro-Mexican population, or the Applicant self-identifies as	6



indigenous or Afro-Mexican, or the list of expected direct Beneficiaries indicates indigenous or Afro-Mexican persons.	
If the applicant natural person is a young person or the applicant legal entity includes young people in its representative body.  A young person is considered to be between 18 and 29 years of age.	4
Maximum Score	57

Applications which, after having been ranked according to the technical priority criteria, are tied in their score, shall observe the tie-breaking rules set out below, respecting the following order:

- a. The pest to be addressed represents a critical risk for the loss of forest cover in the State or the Country (bark stripping insects).
- b. The Applicant or her legal representative is a woman.
- c. The Applicant is indigenous or Afro-Mexican.
- d. The Applicant is an ejido or community.
- e. Date of receipt (first in time first in right).

## 2.- PF.2 Forest Sanitation Brigades

Applications for Support that meet the general and specific requirements for the concept of Support are considered eligible, for which the Forestry Development Promotion Office must make the corresponding Feasibility Report, in cases where the priority of Support applications applies, CONAFOR must include the qualification in accordance with the following criteria:

General Criteria	Points
1. By pest group	
Bark stripping insects or mixture of pests	5
Defoliating insects	3
Parasitic, epiphytic or other plants	2
2. Does the Applicant prioritise its activities to be carried out in the execution of phytosanitary treatments?	5

3. Does the supplementary technical format establish the area to be treated in hectares at the end of the operation, congruent with the months requested, and the pest group to be addressed?	5
4. Do the monitoring and control activities that the Brigade intends to carry out NOT correspond to properties with land tenure problems or armed conflicts?	5
5. Is there participation of women in the Sanitation Brigade?	10
6. Is the Applicant located or proposing to carry out its activities in a municipality of very high and high marginalisation, according to the classification of the National Population Council?	5
7. Is the Applicant young or does the Sanitation Brigade involve young people?	5
<b>Maximum Score</b>	<b>40</b>

Applications which, after having been ranked according to the priority criteria, are tied in their score, shall observe the tie-breaking rules indicated below, respecting the following order:

- a. The Ejido or Community proposes a contribution.
- b. Proposes treatment activities for control of bark stripping insects, increased area.
- c. The applicant ejido or community includes at least one woman (President, Secretary or Treasurer) in its representative body.
- d. The applicant ejido or community is considered to have an indigenous or Afro-Mexican population.
- e. Date of receipt (first in time, first in right).

### 3. PF.3. Rural Fire Management Brigades

Once the Applicant meets the specific requirements, the following criteria will be applied and CONAFOR must include the qualification of each application in the Feasibility Report.

<b>Social priority criteria</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>The project will be developed in a municipality and/or indigenous community or with an indigenous or Afro-Mexican population.</b>	
Yes (the project will be developed in an indigenous municipality or a municipality with an indigenous or Afro-Mexican population).	3
No (the project will not be developed in an indigenous municipality or a municipality with an indigenous or Afro-Mexican presence).	0
<b>The project is located in areas of high or very high marginalisation.</b>	
Yes	3

No	0
<b>Inclusion of women</b>	
5 or more	3
2 to 4 women	2
1 woman	1
None	0
<b>Degree of vulnerability to climate change</b>	
The project is developed within municipalities with high and very high vulnerability to climate change, according to the National Atlas of Vulnerability to Climate Change (AVCC).	3
The project does not take place within municipalities with high and very high vulnerability to climate change.	0

Technical priority criteria	Points
<b>The applicant's ejido/community or municipality is located in forest areas with HIGH and VERY HIGH priority for forest fire protection.</b>	
Yes	1
No	0
<b>The ejido/community or municipality of operation of the brigade has support from forest fire fighting brigades from other programmes (PES, Fire Management Protection Brigades).</b>	
Yes	0
No	2
<b>The applicant has been a beneficiary from fiscal years 2020 to 2023 in the subsidy brigade programme and has verified the correct application of resources.</b>	
Yes	2
No	0
<b>The quantity of personal protective equipment and deployment equipment requested is in accordance with the provisions of the</b> <b>Terms of Reference</b>	

Yes	1
No	0
<b>The quantity of tools requested is in accordance with the Terms of Reference and is commensurate with the type of forest vegetation and the prevention and combat activities of the municipality of operation.</b>	
Yes	1
No	0
<b>The radiocommunication equipment as set out in the Supplementary Technical Format is adequate to ensure communication with the State Fire Management Centre and the official brigades where the rural brigade will be operating.</b>	
Yes	1
No	0
<b>The type of vehicle to be used by the brigade is adequate to ensure the mobility and safety of the combatants and complies with the Terms of Reference.</b>	
Yes	1
No	0
<b>The proposed number, type of target and days of prevention activities are in line with the minimum performance levels set out in the Terms of Reference.</b>	
Yes	1
No	0
<b>The applicant plans to carry out more prevention activities than the minimum required.</b>	
Yes	2
No	0

- a) The rural brigade can be composed of both men and women. If the applicant is eligible to receive the additional points for the inclusion of women, he/she is obliged to maintain the number of women during the period of the authorised Support.
- b) Similarly, if a member of the brigade belongs to indigenous communities or peoples or to a population with a marginalisation index higher than 20%, they will be obliged to maintain the number of people for the period stipulated in the coordination agreement.

#### **VI. Criteria for the resolution of the procedure:**

## **1. FP.1 Phytosanitary Treatments**

The allocation of resources will be made on the basis of the need for attention proven by the Sanitation Notification issued and will be channelled preferably to the priority attention areas determined by CONAFOR; however, in the event of an outbreak of a forest pest or disease that endangers the country's forest cover in areas not considered priority attention areas, CONAFOR may allocate the resources available for this item to the affected areas.

Requests for resources exceeding 1,000 (One thousand) hectares, CONAFOR may allocate only 70% of the total amount of the project and must be allocated mainly for the cost of treatment activities, purchase of inputs and payment of Technical Assistance, and the Beneficiary Person must prove the application of the treatment in the totality of the area notified as affected.

### **a) Support shall not be granted in the following cases:**

- i. Applications that do not come from eligible persons (target/potential population);
- ii. Applications from properties that have an authorised Timber Forest Management Programme (in force, at rest or suspended);
- iii. Applications for more than 100 hectares from persons who are holders of Commercial Forest Plantations;
- iv. Applications from properties that have received support from the Programme of payment for environmental services in any of its modalities;
- v. Requests from people supported by State or Municipal Governments for the same purpose (forest clearance actions).

## **2.- PF.2 Forest Sanitation Brigades**

CONAFOR will determine the number of brigades per federal entity, in accordance with the maps of priority attention areas (De-weeders, Defoliators or Parasitic Plants) and budget availability.

The Forest Sanitation Brigades may operate for a period of six to eight months, according to the activities planned in the project and the operational needs.

Evaluation of phytosanitary treatment actions in accordance with the provisions of this Technical Annex.

The Supplementary Technical Form should indicate the contribution of resources by the Applicant for any logistical needs of the brigade that are not considered in this annex.

The maximum number of support for forestry sanitation brigades per ejido or community may not exceed 2 (two) during the year 2024 and only in accordance with the justification presented in the project. For ejidos and communities that benefited in 2023 or previous years, only a renewal may be requested.

### **a) Support shall not be granted in the following cases:**

- i. Applications from ejidos and communities with Support from the Payment for Services Programme.

environmental in any of its modalities;

Public resources must be used in accordance with the Federal Budget and Fiscal Responsibility Law.

### **3. PF.3. Rural Fire Management Brigades**

The applicant shall make the arrangements in accordance with the provisions of:

Terms of Reference for Component V Forest Protection, Concept PF.3 Rural Fire Management Brigades.

The Forestry Development Offices will be responsible for issuing the final decision. In addition, and in the event of a tie in the priority criteria, they will indicate which request for support has the greatest positive impact for the state.

#### **Tie-breaking criteria**

In the event that feasible applications for Support are tied in their score, the following rule shall be considered for the tie-breaker:

<b>Criterion</b>	<b>Points</b>
Beneficiary's contribution in kind	1
Experience in brigade operation	1

In this case, even with the tie-breaking criteria, the Forestry Development Office must evaluate and include in the Feasibility Report the application with the greatest operational impact in the State.

### **VII. Implementation criteria**

#### **1.- PF.1 Phytosanitary Treatments**

The technical criteria for the execution of the activities are framed in the sanitation notification issued to carry out works, activities and treatments for the control of forest pests.

The person contracted to provide technical advice shall carry out an evaluation of the phytosanitary condition before and after the application of the treatment using the methodologies recommended by causal agent and submit the result of the evaluation to CONAFOR, including the evaluation of the incidence and severity that justify the threshold for intervention.

#### **2.- FP.2 Forest Sanitation Brigades**

The activities to be carried out by the brigades will only be focused on forest areas, and therefore they cannot be formed to attend to parks, gardens, sidewalks or urban areas, except for pest species that, due to their impact on forest ecosystems, require special attention.

##### **a) Integration of the Brigade.**

The brigade shall be composed of four brigadistas and shall be operated by a forest technician, taking into account the following:

- i. The brigadistas must have knowledge in the handling of tools and experience in carrying out phytosanitary treatments; ii. Whenever possible, women should be included in the brigade.

The Technical Advisor in charge of the brigade must provide legible copies of supporting documents:

Be a forestry engineer or with a related degree and be registered in the National Forestry Register.

Experience in dealing with forest pests.

Basic knowledge of Geographic Information Systems and GPS.

Knowledge of applicable regulations for forest pest management.

Signed letter with the commitment of execution and punctual accompaniment of the brigade, guaranteeing the fulfilment of the goals at 100%.

Valid driver's license.

**b) The actions to be carried out by the Brigades are as follows:**

- i. Periodic monitoring and diagnosis in risk areas defined by CONAFOR for forest health.
- ii. Preparation of Technical Phytosanitary Reports (ITF).
- iii. Management of sanitation notifications.
- iv. Application of phytosanitary treatments in areas with the presence of forest pests and diseases.
- v. Preparation and presentation of reports (initial, intermediate and final).

**c) Of the goals.**

For the targets, a treatment area (hectares) realised at the end of the operation will be established in accordance with the general performance and weighting criteria considered as a reference below:

Causal agent of damage	Area to be treated per month (ha)	Volume to be treated per month (m3)
Parasitic and epiphytic plants	45	Not applicable
Diseases and illnesses	45	Not applicable
Sucking insects	80	Not applicable
Bark stripping insects	20	600
Defoliating insects	80	Not applicable
Boring insects	60	Not applicable

In the case of considering a difference with the reference surfaces in goals, a justification must be presented, as the figures in the above table are illustrative but not limiting, likewise a change of causal agent may be requested to the monitoring area, if during the execution of the Support there are circumstances that are argued to consider the fulfilment of the goal.

**d) On the operation of the Brigades.**

The period of operation of the brigades will be in accordance with the timetable set out in the Supplementary Technical Form.

The starting date for the operation of the brigades will be the day after the signature of the Agreement.

**The safety of brigade personnel** is important, so before carrying out any activity or using tools, they must have **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**; it is the beneficiary's obligation to provide them with PPE, **tools and supplies from the beginning of the operation.**

Forest phytosanitary treatments will be carried out in accordance with the technical criteria established in each of the sanitation notifications that the brigade attends to.

**i. Establishment of monitoring routes.**

They must be located within the priority attention areas established by CONAFOR for 2024, published on CONAFOR's official website, to detect in a timely manner any pest or disease outbreak existing in a forest ecosystem.

For the naming of the Shapefile files of the established monitoring routes, this shall be done according to the requirements of the "Guidelines for the submission of Shapefile information in forest health 2024".

**ii. Reporting.**

The brigade will submit three progress reports during the period of operation, an initial report, an interim report and a final report, according to the timetable.

Operating time	Initial report	Interim report	Final report
6 months	Month 2	Month 4	Month 6
7 months	Month 2	Month 5	Month 7
8 months	Month 2	Month 5	Month 8

The initial and interim reports must be submitted to the Forestry Development Office five working days before the end of the reporting month, and the final report must be submitted by official letter no later than 15 working days after the end of the last month of operation.



The specifications and formats to be used for the operation of the Brigades can be found in the "Forest Sanitation Brigades Operation Manual", with the objective of standardising the integration and operation of the Forest Sanitation Brigades at national level.

### 3. FP. 3. Rural Fire Management Brigades

For the necessary implementation criteria of Component PF.3. Rural Fire Management Brigades, please contact:

Terms of Reference for Component V Forest Protection, Concept PF.3 Rural Fire Management Brigades **VIII. Technical Assistance**

For support concepts in the area of Forest Health, a natural or legal person with a National Forestry Register is required; in the case of a legal person, a person responsible for monitoring the activities committed to must be assigned. Likewise, it will not be applicable that this person is registered in the List of Technical Advisors or has the transversal capacity of technical assistance "Strengthening of Human Capital", considering that the objective of the activities of prevention, combat and control of affectations caused by forest pests to reduce the deterioration of forest ecosystems.

### IX. PF.1 Phytosanitary Treatments

a) In order to obtain the first payment of the Support, the persons to whom Support has been allocated must sign an Agreement for the formalisation of the Support at their corresponding Forestry Development Promotion Office, within the period established in the respective call for applications, and at the same time they must comply with the provisions established in Article 23 of these Rules, otherwise CONAFOR will revoke the allocated Support and, where appropriate, reallocate the resources:

b) In order to obtain the second payment of the Support, the Beneficiary must carry out the sanitation activities and submit the Format for the Conclusion of Phytosanitary Treatment Activities, within the period of validity established in the sanitation notification issued by CONAFOR, without exceeding 31 December 2024, even in those cases in which the validity of the Notification exceeds that date. To the Completion of Activities Form must be attached the proof of expenses and the results of the evaluation of the phytosanitary condition that supports the effectiveness of the treatment. The second payment will be adjusted according to the estimated percentage of compliance based on the following table:

Basic Activities	Activities carried out	Weighting percentage
Verification of expenditure	Submission of documentation for the execution of the activities carried out (receipt or invoices for equipment or tools, receipt or invoices for biological or chemical products, checklists, etc.).	30%
Surface treated	Area treated on the basis of the sanitation notification	70%

Total resource verification	100%
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Once the adjustment or second payment has been confirmed, the Support shall be terminated.

- c) CONAFOR may carry out follow-up visits during the execution of the works to verify the adequate application of treatments in accordance with the sanitation notification, in the **Phytosanitary Treatment Follow-up Form**.
- d) The resource granted by CONAFOR as an authorised amount, must be executed in the treatment activities, always using the criteria of rationality and efficiency of the resources, so that in the event that it exceeds the amounts

## 2.- PF.2 Forest Sanitation Brigades

- a) In order to obtain the first payment of the Support, the persons to whom Support has been allocated must sign an Agreement for the formalisation of the Support at their corresponding Forestry Development Promotion Office, within the period established in the respective call, and at the same time they must comply with the provisions established in Article 23 of these Rules, otherwise CONAFOR will revoke the allocation of Support and, where appropriate, reallocate the resources:
- b) In order to obtain the second payment of the Support, the Beneficiary must submit the final report of activities where the percentage of compliance with the products considered in the Complementary Technical Form is established. The Final Report of Activities must be submitted within 15 working days after the conclusion of the activities, in printed and digital free writing, and the proof of expenses must be attached. The second payment will be adjusted according to the estimated percentage of compliance based on the following table:

Basic Activities	Activities carried out	Weighting percentage
Verification of expenditure	Presentation of the supporting documentation of the execution of the activities carried out, by means of invoices with fiscal requirements, which must be supported by the costs proposed in the Complementary Technical Form.	30%
Timely reporting	Reports submitted in due time and form	10%
Delivery of the products covered by the Supplementary Technical Form	Compliance with the target according to the pest group and the months of operation of the brigade.	60%

Total resource verification	100%
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Once the adjustment or second payment has been confirmed, the Support shall be terminated.

- c) CONAFOR may carry out follow-up visits during the implementation of the Support in order to verify the proper execution of the Support.

of the activities committed to in the Project in the Forest Sanitation Brigade Monitoring Form.

- d) The resource granted by CONAFOR as the authorised amount must be used for the brigade's operational activities, always using the criteria of rationality and efficiency of resources, so that in the event that it exceeds the amounts of the Support, the difference must be covered by the Beneficiary.

### 3.- FP.3. Rural Fire Management Brigades

#### I. Documentation and delivery deadlines

Activity	Signing of the Agreement	First period of 50% operation ends	End of operation period
Document to a be delivered	<p>1. Coordination Agreement</p> <p>2. Copy of the document issued by a banking institution, valid for a maximum of 3 months, containing the standardised bank code (CLABE). The account must be in the name of the Beneficiary.</p> <p>In the specific case of the state government, the document will be accepted in the name of the Ministry of Finance and Public Administration.</p> <p>Planning, depending on the entity.</p> <p>3. List of combatants.</p> <p>4. A simple copy of the combatants' official identification.</p>	<p>1. Listas de Raya of 50% of the operation corresponding to the payment of combatants' wages.</p> <p>2. Fiscal invoice of the first ministration, issued to CONAFOR, with its respective XML.</p> <p>3. Progress Report and its respective annexes</p> <p>4. Technical Reports on Fuel and Concentrate Handling Activities.</p> <p>5. Fiscal invoices for the purchase of personal protective equipment, tools, and fuel, with their respective XML file.</p> <p>6. Fuel and vehicle usage log.</p>	<p>1. Listas de Raya complementarias of 50% of the combatant's daily pay for the last period of operation.</p> <p>2. <i>Shapefile</i> of activities of 100% of the brigade operation.</p> <p>3. Final report and its respective annexes.</p> <p>4. Technical Reports on Fuel Management Activities and concentrate from the last period of operation.</p> <p>5. Fuel tax invoice for the last period of operation with its respective XML files.</p> <p>6. Fuel and vehicle usage log for the last period of operation.</p> <p>7. Four photographs in png format, of the brigade</p>

	5. Simple copy of the Federal Taxpayers' Register of the Beneficiary Person.	7. Four photographs in png format, of the brigade carrying out prevention activities.	carrying out prevention activities during the last period of operation.
		8. Document certifying the lease of the vehicle and its respective receipt of payment.	8. Forms for monitoring visits of the entire brigade operation.
Deadline 120 days	10 working days after the publication of the results on CONAFOR's official website.	After 60 days (Optimal delivery 15 working days later)	After 120 days (Delivery (15 working days thereafter)

#### X. Completion of projects

Concept/Modality	Completion of activities
4.- PF.3. Rural Brigades for the Management of the Fire	<p>The State or Municipal Government, as well as the ejidos or communities, will deliver to CONAFOR's Forestry Development Promotion Office all the supporting documentation.</p> <p>Once the project has been completed and after the application of the second instalment, the following documentation must be submitted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Issue the fiscal invoice (PDF and XML) corresponding to the second ministration (20%).</li> <li>2. Sign the Act of Settlement between both parties, for its subsequent official delivery to the corresponding Forestry Development Agency.</li> </ol>

This concept is exempted from the process of insaculation established in article 36 fourth paragraph of the present Rules of Operation.

#### IX. ANNEX 2. CALL FOR PROPOSALS

**NATIONAL CALL FOR APPLICATIONS AND ALLOCATION OF SUPPORT UNDER THE 2024 RULES OF OPERATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT FOR WELL-BEING PROGRAMME**

1. **Applicants:** Individuals and legal entities that comply with the eligibility criteria, requirements, and other relative provisions for applying for Support, indicated in the 2024 Operating Rules and their Annexes, are eligible to obtain resources.
2. **Support to apply for:** Interested persons may apply for the following Support concepts:

<b>Component I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains (CFVM)</b>				
<b>Support Concept</b>	<b>Support Modality</b>	<b>Maximum Amount (\$)</b>	<b>Person Beneficiary</b>	<b>Technical Assistance</b>
			<b>Maximum number of projects</b>	<b>Required capacity</b>
<b>MFCCV.1</b> Studies for the utilisation of natural resources	<b>MFCCV.1.1</b> Community Land Management	3,000,000	1	RFN or Strengthening of Social Capital
	<b>MFCCV.1.2</b> Timber Forest Management Programme or Document Unified Technical		1	RFN
	<b>MFCCV.1.3</b> Technical study for resource use non-timber forest products		1	
	<b>MFCCV.1.4</b> Wildlife management plan		1	
	<b>MFCCV.1.5</b> Environmental Impact Statement or Report preventive		1	RFN or Forestry Studies
<b>MFCCV.2</b> Sustainable forest management for social development and value chain integration	<b>MFCCV.2.1</b> Support to incentivise sustainable forest management		1	RFN or Forestry as indicated in the IMP Guide for each activity.
	<b>MFCCV.2.2</b> Support for strengthening community		1	RFN or Strengthening of Social Capital as indicated in the

	governance and development			POIs for each activity
	<b>MFCCV.2.3</b> Support for the development of value chains and forestry industry		1	Chain Development Productiva, FIRA or FND, as indicated in the IMP guide for each activity
<b>MFCCV.3</b> Regional development and attention to priority groups	<b>MFCCV.3.1</b> Productive projects for women and young people	1,500,000	1	Supply Chain Development, FIRA or FND
	<b>MFCCV.3.2</b> Projects for the supply and forestry industry	10,000,000	1	
<b>MFCCV.4.</b> Training, Technology transfer and knowledge	<b>MFCCV.4.1</b> Development of competences and skills	60,000	2	Strengthening Capital Human
	<b>MFCCV.4.2</b> Transfer of technology and knowledge	550,000	1	Extension Institution
	<b>MFCCV.4.3</b> Education support in CECFOR	40,000	1	Not applicable

Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations (PFCA)						
Support Concept	Type of eligible planter	Minimum and maximum area (ha)	Minimum density (trees/ha)	Amount of Support (\$)		
				Elaboration CBP Notice	Activities (\$/ha)	Technical Assistance (\$/ha)
<b>PFCA.1</b> Plantations Commercial Forestry	Initial or developing planters	3 a 50	1,100	\$10,000	\$25,000	*
<b>PFCA.2</b> Plantations Agroforestry		3 a 50	550	\$10,000	\$15,000	*

<b>PFCA.3</b> Maintenance of Forest Plantations  Commercial
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1 a 50	550	Not applicable	\$5,500	\$500
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* Amount of Technical Assistance (PFCA.1 y PFCA.2)	
Size of application (ha)	Amount/ha (\$)
1 a 10	1,800
>10 a 20	1,400
> 20	1,000

The following species are eligible, depending on the Support Concept:

Support Concept	Eligible species
<b>PFCA.1</b>	<i>Acacia mangium</i> (Acacia), <i>Cedrela odorata</i> (Red Cedar), <i>Dalbergia retusa</i> (Cocobolo), <i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i> (Parota), <i>Lysiloma bahamensis</i> (Tzalam), <i>Gmelina arborea</i> (Melina), <i>Haematoxylum campechianum</i> (Palo de tinto), <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (Mahogany), <i>Eucalyptus urophylla</i> , <i>E. grandis</i> , <i>E. urograndis</i> , <i>E. pellita</i> , <i>E. globulus</i> and <i>E. nitens</i> (Eucalyptus), <i>Ochroma pyramidale</i> (Balsa), <i>Bambusa oldhamii</i> , <i>B. vulgaris</i> ,  <i>Guadua angustifolia</i> , <i>G. aculeata</i> , <i>Dendrocalamus asper</i> , (Bambús), <i>Sabal mexicana</i> (Guano), <i>Tectona grandis</i>  (Teak), <i>Schizolobium parahyba</i> (Picho), <i>Tabebuia rosea</i> (Maculis), <i>T. donnell-smithii</i> (Primavera), <i>Pinus caribaea</i> , <i>P. caribaea</i> x <i>P. ellioti</i> (Pinus resineros), <i>Pinus ayacahuite</i> , <i>P. patula</i> , <i>P. pseudostrobus</i> , <i>P. greggii</i> , <i>P. engelmannii</i> , <i>P. leiophylla</i> (Pines).
<b>PFCA.2</b>	Same as PFCA.1, including <i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> (Rubber).
<b>PFCA.3</b>	Same as PFCA.1 and PFCA.2

Species and densities different from those indicated may be proposed, for which a detailed technical justification of the proposal must be attached to the application for support and CONAFOR will determine its feasibility.

The maximum age eligible for the PFCA.3 Support concept shall be 10 years, provided that the plantation is in its development stage.

<b>Component III. Forest Restoration of Micro-basins and Strategic Regions (RFM)</b>			
<b>Support Concept</b>	<b>Maximum amount (\$ / hectare/ 5 years)</b>	<b>Person Beneficiary</b>	<b>Technical Assistance</b>
		<b>Maximum Number of Supports</b>	<b>Required capacity</b>
<b>RFM.1</b> Forest restoration of strategic micro-watersheds	57,649	1	RFN or Reforestation and Soils

<b>Component IV. Environmental Services (ES)</b>			
<b>Support Concept</b>	<b>Maximum amount \$/hectare/year</b>	<b>Person Beneficiary</b>	<b>Technical Assistance</b>
		<b>Maximum Number of Supports</b>	<b>Required capacity</b>
<b>SA.1</b> Payment for Environmental Services	1,100	1	RFN or Services Environmental
<b>SA.2</b> Local Payment for Environmental Services Mechanisms through Concurrent Funds	600*	Not applicable	

\*Maximum contribution from CONAFOR

<b>Component V. Forest Protection (FP)</b>			
<b>Support Concept</b>	<b>Maximum amount (\$)</b>	<b>Person Beneficiary</b>	<b>Technical Assistance</b>
		<b>Maximum Number of Supports</b>	<b>Required capacity</b>
<b>PF.1</b> Phytosanitary treatments	1,740 Per hectare	Not applicable	RFN



<b>PF.2</b> Forest Sanitation Brigades	510,000 By brigade	2	
<b>PF.3</b> Rural Fire Management Brigades	632,000	7 for State Governments 3 for Municipal Governments 1 Ejidos or Communities	Not applicable

**3. Deadlines for the receipt and allocation of Support:** Interested persons must submit their applications and the requirements to apply for Support, within the following deadlines:

**Receipt of applications and requirements to apply for support**

Component		Deadline
Component I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains.	Concepts: MFCCV.1, MFCCV.2 and MFCCV.3	Within 28 working days after the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules.
	MFCCV.4.1	Within 24 working days after the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules.
	MFCCV.4.2	Within 20 working days after the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules.
	Modality MFCCV.4.3 Support to education in CECFOR.	<b>Entry in January:</b> Within 24 working days after the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules. <b>Entry in August:</b> Within 17 working days from the first working day of August 2024.
Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations.		Within 28 working days after the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules.
Component III. Forest Restoration of Micro-basins and Strategic Regions.		Within 16 working days after the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules.
Component IV. Environmental Services.		Within 15 working days after the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules.

Component V. Forest Protection.	PF.1 Treatments Phytosanitary products.	<b>First closure:</b> Within 29 working days after the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules. <b>Second closing:</b> From the business day following the date of the first closing and until 25 October 2024.
	PF.2 Forest Sanitation Brigades.	Within 29 working days after the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules.
	PF.3 Rural Fire Management Brigades.	Within 19 working days after the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules.

Notification of missing or incorrect documentation from CONAFOR	
Component	Deadline
Component I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains	Upon receipt of the application for Support, or within 5 working days from the working day following receipt of the application for Support.
Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations	
Component III. Forest Restoration of Micro-basins and Strategic Regions	
Component IV. Environmental Services	
Component V. Forest Protection	

Submission of the missing documentation by the Applicant	
Component	Deadline
Component I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains	Within 5 working days of notification of missing or incorrect documentation.
Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations	
Component III. Forest Restoration of Micro-basins and Strategic Regions	
Component IV. Environmental Services	

Component V. Forest Protection
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Issuance of feasibility reports and allocation of support.		
Component		Deadline
Component I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains	Concepts: MFCCV.1, and MFCCV.2, MFCCV.3	Within 37 working days after the closing date for receipt of applications.
	Modality MFCCV.4.1	Within 34 working days after the closing date for receipt of applications.
	Modality MFCCV.4.2	Within 20 working days after the closing date for receipt of applications.
	Modality MFCCV.4.3 Education support in CECFOR	<b>Entry in January:</b> Within 10 working days from the day after the closing date for receipt of applications.  <b>August entry:</b> Within 11 working days from the day after the closing date for receipt of applications.
Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations		Within 30 working days after the closing date for receipt of applications.
Component III. Forest Restoration of Micro-watersheds and Strategic Regions		Within 54 working days after the closing date for receipt of applications.
Component IV. Environmental Services	SA.1 Payment for Services Environmental	Within 45 working days after the closing date for receipt of applications.
	SA.2 Local Mechanisms for Payment for Services Environmental through Concurrent Funds	Within 45 working days after the closing date for receipt of applications.

Component V. Forest Protection	PF.1 Treatments Phytosanitary	<b>First closing date:</b> Within 10 working days after the closing date for receipt of applications.  <b>Second closing date:</b> Within 10 working days after the closing date for receipt of applications.
	PF.2 Forest Sanitation Brigades	Within 10 working days after the closing date for receipt of applications.
	PF.3 Rural Fire Management Brigades.	Within 15 working days after the closing date for receipt of applications.

Publication of the results of the allocation of support		
Component		Deadline
Component I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains	Concepts: MFCCV.1, and MFCCV.2, and MFCCV. 3	Within 59 working days from the day following the allocation of Support.
	MFCCV modality. 4.1	Within 66 working days from the day following the allocation of Support.
	MFCCV mode. 4.2	Within 2 working days from the day following the allocation of Support.
	MFCCV mode. 4.3	<b>Entry in January:</b> Within 2 working days from the day following the allocation of Support.  <b>August entry:</b> Within 2 working days from the day following the allocation of Support.
Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations		Within 66 working days from the day following the allocation of Support.
Component III. Forest Restoration of Micro-basins and Strategic Regions		Within 54 working days from the day following the allocation of Support.
Component IV. Environmental Services		Within 64 working days from the day following the allocation of Support.
Component V. Forest Protection	PF.1 Treatments Phytosanitary	<b>First closing date:</b> Within 2 working days from the day following the allocation of Support.  <b>Second closing:</b> Within 2 working days from the day following the allocation of Support.
	PF.2 Brigades of Forest Sanitation	Within 2 working days from the day following the allocation of Support.

PF.3 Rural Fire Management Brigades.	Within 1 working day from the day following the allocation of Support.
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Signing of the concertation agreement			
Component		Deadline	
Component I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains	Concepts: MFCCV.1, and MFCCV.2, and MFCCV. 3	Within 20 working days from the day following the publication of the results.	
	MFCCV modality. 4.1	Within 15 working days from the day following the publication of the results.	
	MFCCV mode. 4.2	Within 10 working days from the day following the publication of the results.	
	MFCCV mode. 4.3	Not applicable.	
Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations		Within 40 working days from the day following the publication of the results.	
Component III. Forest Restoration of Micro-watersheds and Strategic Regions		Within 5 working days from the day following the publication of the results.	
Component IV. Environmental Services	SA.1 Payment for Environmental Services	Within 20 working days from the day following the publication of the results.	
	SA.2 Local Payment for Ecosystem Services Mechanisms through Concurrent Funds	Convention from Collaboration	Within 25 working days from the day following the publication of the results.
		Convention from Concertation	Within 15 working days from the day following the signing of the collaboration agreements.
Component V. Forest Protection	PF.1 Treatments Phytosanitary	<b>First closing:</b> DenThe results shall be published within 5 working days from the date of the notification of the results. <b>Second closure:</b> DWithin 5 working days of the notification of results.	
	PF.2 Brigades of	Within 5 daysThe Commission shall be notified to the publication of resultMember States in writing within two	

	Forest Sanitation	working days from the day following the date of notification.
	PF.3 Rural Fire Management Brigades	Agreement on Coordination Within 7 working days from the day following the publication of the results.

**4. Reception of applications:** The reception of applications begins from the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules, in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of the 2024 Operating Rules. In case of opting for in-person registration, applications and documents of interested parties will be received at CONAFOR offices in the states, from Monday to Friday from 9:00 to 15:00 hours and from 16:00 to 18:00 hours on working days.

The requirements to apply for Support shall be submitted in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the 2024 Operating Rules.

The submission of applications and the fulfilment of the requirements does not guarantee that the Applicant will be a beneficiary, nor does it generate acquired rights to obtain the requested Support, as it is only accrediting the fulfilment of those requirements as part of the procedure established for the granting of resources.

**5. Decision, allocation of Support and publication of results:** The Decision, allocation of Support and publication of results will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Articles 21 and 22 of the 2024 Operating Rules, the provisions of this call, as well as other applicable provisions.

In accordance with Article 11 of the Rules of Operation 2024, the resources of this call will be allocated in accordance with CONAFOR's budget availability.

**6. Formalisation of Support:** Those persons who are allocated Support must sign an agreement with CONAFOR, in the terms established in Article 23 of the 2024 Operating Rules.

**7. First payment:** In the event that CONAFOR carries out the publication of results during the period from March to June 2024, the first payment will be made as of July 2024.

**8. Compliance with the Rules of Operation 2024 and its Annexes:** This call, the Rules of Operation 2024 and its Annexes are mandatory, so that once the interested party submits its application, it will be understood that it is aware of the full content of the same, its legal and administrative scope; consequently, non-compliance with the provisions and obligations contained therein, alleging ignorance thereof, will not be admitted.

**9. Complaints and denunciations:** Any person may file complaints and denunciations for alleged administrative misconduct arising from the improper application of this Call

and its regulatory instrument, before any of the bodies indicated in Article 44 of the 2024 Operating Rules.

#### **AFFIRMATIVE ACTIONS FOR THE INCLUSION OF INDIGENOUS, AFRO-MEXICAN OR SIMILAR PEOPLES AND COMMUNITIES.**

**10. Applicants benefiting from these measures:** Eligible to access these affirmative actions are the ejidos, communities, indigenous peoples, Afro-Mexicans and similar that request support for this call for proposals in Components I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains (MFCCV), III. Forest Restoration of Micro-basins and Strategic Regions (RFM) and IV. Environmental Services (ES) of these Rules of Operation 2024 that self-register as an indigenous person in the Single Support Application.

**11. Eligible Areas:** Eligible areas for beneficiaries of these measures will be those considered for this call in general, as well as those defined as eligible areas for beneficiaries of these affirmative actions.

**12. Selectivity:** CONAFOR will classify the applications of the beneficiary applicants for these measures, and will also distinguish those whose projects are intended to be developed in the municipalities of the Indigenous Peoples' Justice and Development Plans considered in the eligible area of these measures. The allocation of support for applicants who are beneficiaries of these measures will be made according to the qualification determined in the Report, and based on a specific budget for each component provided for in section 10 of this call, as well as, where appropriate, by Federal Entity. The first group will consider the applications that correspond to the Justice and Development Plans of Indigenous Peoples and the second group will consider the rest of the applications considered in the eligible area of these measures.

**13. Applicability of the other provisions of this call and the Operating Rules:** The measures in this section imply an additional benefit to increase the inclusion of the referred persons, the provisions of this call and the Operating Rules and their Annexes being otherwise applicable.

*"CONAFOR's support is of a public nature, it is not sponsored or promoted by any political party and its resources come from the taxes paid by all taxpayers. The use of this support for political, electoral, profit and other purposes other than those established is prohibited. Anyone who misuses the resources of these Supports must be denounced and sanctioned in accordance with the applicable law and before the competent authority. These Supports are financed with public resources approved by the Chamber of Deputies and their use for partisan, electoral or personal promotion of officials is prohibited.*

#### **REGIONAL CALL FOR APPLICATIONS AND ALLOCATION OF SUPPORT UNDER COMPONENT I.**

#### **COMMUNITY FORESTRY AND VALUE CHAINS (CFCVM), COMPONENT II.**

#### **COMMERCIAL FORESTRY AND AGROFORESTRY PLANTATIONS (PFCA) AND COMPONENT IV.**

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF THE 2024 RULES OF OPERATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

**SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY FOR WELLBEING, ON THE ROUTE OF THE MAYAN TRAIN AND GREATER CALAKMUL**

- 1. **Applicants:** Individuals and legal entities that comply with the eligibility criteria, requirements, and other relative provisions for applying for Support, indicated in the 2024 Operating Rules and their Annexes, are eligible to obtain resources.
- 2. **Support to apply for:** Interested persons may apply for the following concept of Support:

Component I. Community-based Forest Management and CV) Value Chains (CBFM)				
Support Concept	Support Modality	Maximum Amount (\$)	Person Beneficiary	Technical Assistance
			Maximum number projects	of Required capacity
MFCCV.1 Studies for the exploitation of natural resources	MFCCV.1.1 Community Land Management	3,000,000	1	RFN or Strengthening of Social Capital
	MFCCV.1.2 Timber Forest Management Programme or Document		1	RFN
	Unified Technical			
	MFCCV.1.3 Technical study for resource use non-timber forest products		1	
	MFCCV.1.4 Wildlife management plan		1	
	MFCCV.1.5 Environmental Impact Statement or Report preventive		1	RFN or Forestry Studies
MFCCV.2 Sustainable forest management for	MFCCV.2.1 Support to incentivise sustainable forest management		1	RFN or Forestry as indicated in the IMP Guide for each activity.



social development and value chain integration	<b>MFCCV.2.2</b> Support for strengthening community governance and development		1	RFN or Strengthening of Social Capital as indicated in the IMP Guide for each activity
	<b>MFCCV.2.3</b> Support for the development of value chains and forestry industry		1	Chain Development Productiva, FIRA or FND as indicated in the IMP guide for each activity
<b>MFCCV.3</b> Regional development and attention to priority groups	<b>MFCCV.3.1</b> Productive projects for women and young people	1,500,000	1	Supply Chain Development, FIRA or FND
<b>MFCCV.4.</b> Training, Technology transfer and knowledge	<b>MFCCV.4.1</b> Development of competencies and skills	60,000	2	Strengthening Capital Human

Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations (PFCA)						
Support Concept	Type of eligible planter	Minimum and maximum area (ha)	Minimum density (trees/ha)	Amount of Support		
				Elaboration CBP Notice	Activities (\$/ha)	Technical Assistance (\$/ha)
<b>PFCA.1</b> Plantations Commercial Forestry	Initial or developing planters	3 a 50	1,100	\$10,000	\$25,000	*
<b>PFCA.2</b> Plantations Agroforestry		3 a 50	550	\$10,000	\$15,000	*
<b>PFCA.3</b> Maintenance of Forest Plantations Commercial		1 a 50	550	Not applicable	\$5,500	\$500

* Amount of Technical Assistance (PFCA.1 y PFCA.2)	
Size of application (ha)	Amount/ha (\$)
1 a 10	1,800
>10 a 20	1,400
> 20	1,000

The following species are eligible, depending on the Support Concept:

Support Concept	Eligible species
<b>PFCA.1</b>	<i>Acacia mangium</i> (Acacia), <i>Cedrela odorata</i> (Red Cedar), <i>Dalbergia retusa</i> (Cocobolo), <i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i> (Parota), <i>Lysiloma bahamensis</i> (Tzalam), <i>Gmelina arborea</i> (Melina), <i>Haematoxylum campechianum</i> (Palo de tinto), <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (Mahogany), <i>Ochroma pyramidale</i> (Balsa), <i>Bambusa oldhamii</i> , <i>B. vulgaris</i> , <i>Guadua angustifolia</i> , <i>G. aculeata</i> , <i>Dendrocalamus asper</i> , (Bambús), <i>Sabal mexicana</i> (Guano), <i>Tectona grandis</i> (Teca), <i>Schizolobium parahyba</i> (Picho), <i>Tabebuia rosea</i> (Maculís), <i>T. donnell-smithii</i> (Primavera), <i>Pinus caribaea</i> , <i>P. caribaea</i> x <i>P. ellioti</i> (Pinos resineros).
<b>PFCA.2</b>	Same as PFCA.1, including <i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> (Rubber).
<b>PFCA.3</b>	Same as PFCA.1 and PFCA.2

Species and densities different from those indicated may be proposed, for which a detailed technical justification of the proposal must be attached to the application for support and CONAFOR will determine its feasibility.

The maximum age eligible for PFCA.3 Support shall be 10 years, provided that the plantation is in its development stage.

Compon entity IV. Environmental Services (ES)			
Support Concept	Maximum amount \$/hectare/year	Person Beneficiary	Technical Assistance
		Maximum Number of Supports	Required capacity

<b>SA.1</b> Payment for Environmental Services	1,100*	1	RFN or Environmental Services
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\* The amount will be allocated in accordance with the payment areas indicated in the Technical Annex of Component IV. Environmental Services, Concept SA.1 Payment for Environmental Services established in the Rules of Operation 2024.

**3. Deadlines for the receipt and allocation of Support:** Interested persons must submit their applications and the requirements to apply for Support, within the following deadlines:

<b>Receipt of applications and requirements to apply for support</b>	
<b>Component</b>	<b>Deadline</b>
Component I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains	Within 28 working days after the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules.
Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations	Within 28 working days after the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules.
Component IV. Environmental Services	Within 15 working days after the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules.

<b>Notification from CONAFOR of missing or incorrect documentation</b>	
<b>Component</b>	<b>Deadline</b>
Component I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains	Upon receipt of the application for Support, or within 5 working days from the working day following receipt of the application for Support.
Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations	
Component IV. Environmental Services	

<b>Submission of the missing documentation by the Applicant</b>	
<b>Component</b>	<b>Deadline</b>
Component I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains	Within 5 working days of notification of missing or incorrect documentation.

Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations
Component IV. Environmental Services

Issuance of feasibility reports and allocation of support.	
Component	Deadline
Component I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains	Within 37 working days after the closing date for receipt of applications.
Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations	Within 30 working days after the closing date for receipt of applications.
Component IV. Environmental Services	Within 26 working days after the closing date for receipt of applications.

Publication of results of support allocation	
Component	Deadline
Component I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains	Within 59 working days from the day following the allocation of Support.
Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations	Within 66 working days from the day following the allocation of Support.
Component IV. Environmental Services	Within 1 working day from the day following the allocation of Support.

Signing of the concertation agreement	
Component	Deadline
Component I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains	Within 20 working days from the day following the publication of the results.
Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations	Within 40 working days from the day following the publication of the results.
Component IV. Environmental Services	Within 20 working days from the day following the publication of the results.

**4. Reception of applications:** The reception of applications begins from the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules, in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of the 2024 Operating Rules. In case of opting for in-person registration, applications and documents will be received at CONAFOR offices in the states, from Monday to Friday from 9:00 to 15:00 hours and from 16:00 to 18:00 hours on working days.

The requirements to apply for Support shall be submitted in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the 2024 Operating Rules.

The submission of applications and the fulfilment of the requirements does not guarantee that the Applicant will be a beneficiary, nor does it generate acquired rights to obtain the requested Support, as it is only accrediting the fulfilment of those requirements as part of the procedure established for the granting of resources.

**5. The decision, allocation of support and publication of results:** The decision, allocation of support and publication of results will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Articles 21 and 22 of the 2024 Operating Rules, as well as other applicable provisions.

In accordance with Article 11 of the Rules of Operation 2024, the resources of this call will be allocated in accordance with CONAFOR's budget availability.

Additionally, the allocation of Support will be made in two groups as far as the budget available for this call allows, each group will be ranked in order of priority, under the following order and provisions:

- I. The allocation will be made to a first group comprising the forms of social ownership of land, corresponding to ejidos, communities and indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples.
- II. The rest of the applications will form the second group, the allocation of support will be made once the viable applications from the first group have been exhausted.

**6. Formalisation of Support:** Those persons who are allocated Support must sign an agreement with CONAFOR, in the terms established in Article 23 of the 2024 Operating Rules.

**7. First payment:** In the event that CONAFOR carries out the publication of results during the period from March to June 2024, the first payment will be made as of July 2024.

**8. Compliance with the Rules of Operation 2024 and its Annexes:** This call, the Rules of Operation 2024 and its Annexes are mandatory, so that once the interested party submits its application, it will be understood that it is aware of the full content of the same, its legal and administrative scope; consequently, non-compliance with the

provisions and obligations contained therein, alleging ignorance thereof, will not be admitted.

**9. Complaints and denunciations:** Any person may file complaints and denunciations for alleged administrative misconduct arising from the improper application of this Call and its regulatory instrument, before any of the bodies indicated in Article 44 of the 2024 Operating Rules.

*"CONAFOR's support is of a public nature, it is not sponsored or promoted by any political party and its resources come from the taxes paid by all taxpayers. The use of this support for political, electoral, profit and other purposes other than those established is prohibited. Anyone who misuses the resources of these Supports must be denounced and sanctioned in accordance with the applicable law and before the competent authority. These Supports are financed with public resources approved by the Chamber of Deputies and their use for partisan, electoral or personal promotion of officials is prohibited."*

#### **REGIONAL CALL FOR APPLICATIONS AND ALLOCATION OF SUPPORT UNDER COMPONENT I.**

#### **COMMUNITY FORESTRY AND VALUE CHAINS (CFCVM), COMPONENT II.**

#### **COMMERCIAL FORESTRY AND AGROFORESTRY PLANTATIONS (PFCA) AND COMPONENT IV.**

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF THE 2024 RULES OF OPERATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

#### **SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY FOR WELL-BEING IN THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC REGION**

1. **Applicants:** Individuals and legal entities that comply with the eligibility criteria, requirements, and other relative provisions for applying for Support, indicated in the 2024 Operating Rules and their Annexes, are eligible to obtain resources.
2. **Support to apply for:** Interested persons may apply for the following concept of Support:

<b>Component I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains (CFVM)</b>				
<b>Support Concept</b>	<b>Support Modality</b>	<b>Maximum Amount (\$)</b>	<b>Person Beneficiary</b>	<b>Technical Assistance</b>
			<b>Maximum number projects</b>	<b>Required capacity</b>
	<b>MFCCV.1.1</b> Community Land Management	3,000,000	1	RFN or Strengthening of Social Capital

<b>MFCCV.1</b> Studies for the exploitation of natural resources	<b>MFCCV.1.2</b> Timber Forest Management Programme or Document Unified Technical		1	
	<b>MFCCV.1.3</b> Technical study for resource use non-timber forest products		1	RFN
	<b>MFCCV.1.4</b> Wildlife management plan		1	
	<b>MFCCV.1.5</b> Environmental Impact Statement or Report preventive		1	RFN or Forestry Studies
<b>MFCCV.2</b> Sustainable forest management for social development and value chain integration	<b>MFCCV.2.1</b> Support to incentivise sustainable forest management		1	RFN or Forestry as indicated in the IMP Guide for each activity.
	<b>MFCCV.2.2</b> Support for strengthening community governance and development		1	RFN or Strengthening of Social Capital as indicated in the IMP Guide for each activity
	<b>MFCCV.2.3</b> Support for the development of value chains and forestry industry		1	Chain Development Productiva, FIRA or FND, as indicated in the IMP guide for each activity
<b>MFCCV.3</b> Regional development and attention to priority groups	<b>MFCCV.3.1</b> Productive projects for women and young people	1,500,000	1	Supply Chain Development, FIRA or FND
<b>MFCCV.4.</b> Training, Technology transfer and knowledge	<b>MFCCV.4.1</b> Development of competences and skills	60,000	2	Strengthening Capital Human

Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations (PFCA)						
Support Concept	Type of eligible planter	Minimum and maximum area (ha)	Minimum density (trees/ha)	Amount of Support		
				Elaboration CBP Notice	Activities (\$/ha)	Technical Assistance (\$/ha)
<b>PFCA.1</b> Plantations Commercial Forestry	Initial or developing planters	3 a 50	1,100	\$10,000	\$25,000	*
<b>PFCA.2</b> Plantations Agroforestry		3 a 50	550	\$10,000	\$15,000	*
<b>PFCA.3</b> Forest Plantation Maintenance Commercial		1 a 50	550	Not applicable	\$5,500	\$500

* Amount of Technical Assistance (PFCA.1 y PFCA.2)	
Size of application (ha)	Amount/ha (\$)
1 a 10	1,800
>10 a 20	1,400
> 20	1,000

The following species are eligible, depending on the Support Concept:

Support concept	Eligible species
<b>PFCA.1</b>	<i>Acacia mangium</i> (Acacia), <i>Cedrela odorata</i> (Red Cedar), <i>Dalbergia retusa</i> (Cocobolo), <i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i> (Parota), <i>Lysiloma bahamensis</i> (Tzalam), <i>Gmelina arborea</i> (Melina), <i>Haematoxylum campechianum</i> (Palo de tinto), <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (Mahogany), <i>Eucalyptus urophylla</i> , <i>E. grandis</i> , <i>E. urograndis</i> , <i>E. pellita</i> , <i>E. globulus</i> and <i>E. nitens</i> (Eucalyptus), <i>Ochroma pyramidale</i> (Balsa), <i>Bambusa oldhamii</i> , <i>B. vulgaris</i> , <i>Guadua angustifolia</i> , <i>G. aculeata</i> , <i>Dendrocalamus asper</i> , (Bambús), <i>Sabal mexicana</i>



	(Guano), <i>Tectona grandis</i> (Teca), <i>Schizolobium parahyba</i> (Picho), <i>Tabebuia rosea</i> (Maculís), <i>T. donnell-smithii</i> (Primavera), <i>Pinus caribaea</i> , <i>P. caribaea</i> x <i>P. elliotti</i>  (Resin pines).
<b>PFCA.2</b>	Same as PFCA.1, including <i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> (Rubber).
<b>PFCA.3</b>	Same as PFCA.1 and PFCA.2

Species and densities different from those indicated may be proposed, for which a detailed technical justification of the proposal must be attached to the application for support and CONAFOR will determine its feasibility.

The maximum age eligible for the PFCA.3 Support concept shall be 10 years, provided that the plantation is in its development stage.

Compon entity IV. Environmental Services (ES)			
Support Concept	Maximum amount \$/hectare/year	Person Beneficiary	Technical Assistance
		Maximum Number of Supports	Required capacity
<b>SA.1</b> Payment for Environmental Services	1,100*	1	RFN or Environmental Services

\*The amount will be allocated in accordance with the payment areas indicated in the Technical Annex of Component IV. Environmental Services, Concept SA.1 Payment for Environmental Services established in the Rules of Operation 2024.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 16 section III and the Technical Annex of Component IV. Environmental Services of the Rules of Operation 2024, the following exception to the technical criteria of the concept SA.1 Payment for Environmental Services is established for this call:

**a).** Applicants are eligible for support if their land has been authorised under a valid timber or non-timber forest management programme. For land with a timber forest management programme in force, only those areas established for conservation will be eligible.

**3. Deadlines for the receipt and allocation of Support:** Interested persons must submit their applications and the requirements to apply for Support, within the following deadlines:

<b>Receipt of applications and requirements to apply for support</b>	
<b>Component</b>	<b>Deadline</b>
Component I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains	Within 28 working days after the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules.
Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations	Within 28 working days after the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules.
Component IV. Environmental Services	Within 15 working days after the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules.

<b>Notification from CONAFOR of missing or incorrect documentation</b>	
<b>Component</b>	<b>Deadline</b>
Component I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains	Upon receipt of the application for Support, or within 5 working days from the working day following receipt of the application for Support.
Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations	
Component IV. Environmental Services	

<b>Submission of missing documentation by the Applicant</b>	
<b>Component</b>	<b>Deadline</b>
Component I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains	Within 5 working days of notification of missing or incorrect documentation.
Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations	
Component IV. Environmental Services	

<b>Issuance of feasibility reports and allocation of support.</b>	
<b>Component</b>	<b>Deadline</b>
Component I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains	Within 37 working days after the closing date for receipt of applications.

Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations	Within 30 working days after the closing date for receipt of applications.
Component IV. Environmental Services	Within 45 working days after the closing date for receipt of applications.

Publication of the results of the allocation of support	
Component	Deadline
Component I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains	Within 59 working days from the day following the allocation of Support.
Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations	Within 66 working days from the day following the allocation of Support.
Component IV. Environmental Services	Within 64 working days from the day following the allocation of Support.

Signing of the concertation agreement	
Component	Deadline
Component I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains	Within 20 working days from the day following the publication of the results.
Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations	Within 40 working days from the day following the publication of the results.
Component IV. Environmental Services	Within 20 working days from the day following the publication of the results.

**4. Reception of applications:** The reception of applications begins from the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules, in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of the 2024 Operating Rules. In case of opting for in-person registration, applications and documents will be received at CONAFOR offices in the states, from Monday to Friday from 9:00 to 15:00 hours and from 16:00 to 18:00 hours on working days.

The requirements to apply for Support shall be submitted in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the 2024 Operating Rules.

The submission of applications and the fulfilment of the requirements does not guarantee that the Applicant will be a beneficiary, nor does it generate acquired rights to obtain the requested Support,

as it is only accrediting the fulfilment of those requirements as part of the procedure established for the granting of resources.

5. The **decision, allocation of support and publication of results:** The decision, allocation of support and publication of results will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Articles 21 and 22 of the 2024 Operating Rules, as well as other applicable provisions.

In accordance with Article 11 of the Rules of Operation 2024, the resources of this call will be allocated in accordance with CONAFOR's budget availability.

6. **Formalisation of Support:** Those persons who are allocated Support must sign an agreement with CONAFOR, in the terms established in Article 23 of the 2024 Operating Rules.
7. **First payment:** In the event that CONAFOR carries out the publication of results during the period from March to June 2024, the first payment will be made as of July 2024.
8. **Compliance with the Rules of Operation 2024 and its Annexes:** This call, the Rules of Operation 2024 and its Annexes are mandatory, so that once the interested party submits its application, it will be understood that it is aware of the full content of the same, its legal and administrative scope; consequently, non-compliance with the provisions and obligations contained therein, alleging ignorance thereof, will not be admitted.
9. **Complaints and denunciations:** Any person may file complaints and denunciations for alleged administrative misconduct arising from the improper application of this Call and its regulatory instrument, before any of the bodies indicated in Article 44 of the 2024 Operating Rules.

*"CONAFOR's support is of a public nature, it is not sponsored or promoted by any political party and its resources come from the taxes paid by all taxpayers. The use of this support for political, electoral, profit and other purposes other than those established is prohibited. Anyone who misuses the resources of these Supports must be denounced and sanctioned in accordance with the applicable law and before the competent authority. These Supports are financed with public resources approved by the Chamber of Deputies and their use for partisan, electoral or personal promotion of officials is prohibited."*

## **REGIONAL CALL FOR APPLICATIONS AND ALLOCATION OF SUPPORT UNDER COMPONENT II. COMMERCIAL FORESTRY AND AGROFORESTRY PLANTATIONS (PFCA) UNDER THE RULES OF OPERATION 2024 OF THE SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT FOR WELFARE PROGRAMME FOR CHRISTMAS TREES**

1. **Applicants:** Individuals and legal entities that comply with the eligibility criteria, requirements, and other relative provisions for applying for Support, indicated in the 2024 Operating Rules and their Annexes, are eligible to obtain resources.

2. **Support to apply for:** Interested persons may apply for the following concept of Support:

Component II. Commercial Forestry and Agroforestry Plantations (PFCA)						
Support Concept	Type of eligible planter	Minimum and maximum area (ha)	Minimum density (trees/ha)	Amount of Support		
				Elaboration CBP Notice	Activities (\$/ha)	Technical Assistance (\$/ha)
<b>PFCA.1</b> Plantations Commercial Forestry	Initial or developing planters	1 a 50	1,100	\$10,000	\$25,000	*
<b>PFCA.3</b> Forest Plantation Maintenance Commercial		1 a 50	550	Not applicable	\$5,500	\$500

* Amount of Technical Assistance (PFCA.1)	
Size of application (ha)	Amount/ha (\$)
1 a 10	1,800
>10 a 20	1,400
> 20	1,000

The following species shall be eligible:

Support Concept	Eligible species
<b>PFCA.1</b> <b>PFCA.3</b>	<i>Abies religiosa</i> ( <b>Oyamel</b> ), <i>Pinus ayacahuite</i> ( <b>Pine</b> ), <i>Pseudotsuga mensiezzii</i> ( <b>Fir</b> )

Species and densities different from those indicated may be proposed, for which a detailed technical justification of the proposal must be attached to the application for support and CONAFOR will determine its feasibility.

The maximum age eligible for the PFCA.3 Support concept shall be 10 years, provided that the plantation has individuals in the process of development.

**3. Deadlines for the receipt and allocation of Support:** Interested persons must submit their applications and the requirements to apply for Support, within the following deadlines:

Activity	Deadlines
Receipt of applications and requirements to apply for support	Within 28 working days after the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules.
Notification by CONAFOR of missing or incorrect documentation and information	Upon receipt of the application for Support, or within 5 working days from the working day following receipt of the application for Support.
Submit the missing information and documentation required by CONAFOR.	Within 5 working days of notification of missing or incorrect documentation.
Issuance of feasibility reports and allocation of support	Within 30 working days from the working day following the closing date for receipt of applications.
Publication of the results of the allocation of support	Within 66 working days from the working day following the allocation of Support.
Signing of the concertation agreement	Within 40 working days from the working day following the publication of results.

**4. Reception of applications:** The reception of applications begins from the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules, in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of the 2024 Operating Rules. In case of opting for in-person registration, applications and documents will be received at CONAFOR offices in the states, from Monday to Friday from 9:00 to 15:00 hours and from 16:00 to 18:00 hours on working days.

The requirements to apply for Support shall be submitted in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the 2024 Operating Rules.

The submission of applications and the fulfilment of the requirements does not guarantee that the Applicant will be a beneficiary, nor does it generate acquired rights to obtain the requested Support, as it is only accrediting the fulfilment of those requirements as part of the procedure established for the granting of resources.

5. The **decision, allocation of support and publication of results:** The decision, allocation of support and publication of results will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Articles 21 and 22 of the 2024 Operating Rules, as well as other applicable provisions.

In accordance with Article 11 of the Rules of Operation 2024, the resources of this call will be allocated in accordance with CONAFOR's budget availability.

6. **Formalisation of Support:** Those persons who are allocated Support must sign an agreement with CONAFOR, in the terms established in Article 23 of the 2024 Operating Rules.

7. **First payment:** In the event that CONAFOR carries out the publication of results during the period from March to June 2024, the first payment will be made as of July 2024.

8. **Compliance with the Rules of Operation 2024 and its Annexes:** This call, the Rules of Operation 2024 and its Annexes are mandatory, so that once the interested party submits its application, it will be understood that it is aware of the full content of the same, its legal and administrative scope; consequently, non-compliance with the provisions and obligations contained therein, alleging ignorance thereof, will not be admitted.

9. **Complaints and denunciations:** Any person may file complaints and denunciations for alleged administrative misconduct arising from the improper application of this Call and its regulatory instrument, before any of the bodies indicated in Article 44 of the 2024 Operating Rules.

*"CONAFOR's support is of a public nature, it is not sponsored or promoted by any political party and its resources come from the taxes paid by all taxpayers. The use of this support for political, electoral, profit and other purposes other than those established is prohibited. Anyone who misuses the resources of these Supports must be denounced and sanctioned in accordance with the applicable law and before the competent authority. These Supports are financed with public resources approved by the Chamber of Deputies and their use for partisan, electoral or personal promotion of officials is prohibited."*

## **REGIONAL CALL FOR APPLICATIONS AND ALLOCATION OF SUPPORT UNDER COMPONENT II. COMMERCIAL FORESTRY AND AGROFORESTRY PLANTATIONS (PFCA) UNDER THE RULES OF**

### **OPERATION 2024 OF THE SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT FOR WELL-BEING PROGRAMME IN THE NORTHERN REGION**

1. **Applicants:** Individuals and legal entities that comply with the eligibility criteria, requirements, and other relative provisions for applying for Support, indicated in the 2024 Operating Rules and their Annexes, are eligible to obtain resources.
2. **Support to apply for:** Interested persons may apply for the following concept of Support:

Support Concept	Type of eligible planter	Minimum area and maximum (ha)	Amount of Support		
			Elaboration CBP Notice	Activities (\$/ha)	Assistance Technical (\$/ha)
<b>PFCA.1</b> Plantations Commercial Forestry	Initial or developing planters	3 a 25	\$10,000	\$25,000	*
<b>PFCA.2</b> Plantations Agroforestry		1 a 10	\$10,000	\$15,000	*
<b>PFCA.3</b> Maintenance of Forest Plantations Commercial		1 a 25	Not applicable	\$5,500	\$500

* Amount of Technical Assistance (PFCA.1 y PFCA.2)	
Size of application (ha)	Amount/ha (\$)
1 a 10	1,800
>10 a 20	1,400
> 20	1,000

The following species are eligible, depending on the Support Concept:

Support Concept	Eligible species / Minimum density (plants/ha)
<b>PFCA.1</b> <b>PFCA.2</b> <b>PFCA.3</b>	<i>Agave lechuguilla</i> ( <b>Lechuguilla</b> ) / 2,200 plants per hectare. <i>Dasyllirion spp.</i> ( <b>Sotol</b> ) / 800 plants per hectare. <i>Euphorbia antisiphylitica</i> ( <b>Candelilla</b> ) / 2,200 plants per hectare. <i>Lippia spp.</i> ( <b>Oregano</b> ) / 2,200 plants per hectare.



	<i>Yucca schidigera</i> ( <b>Cassava</b> ) / 1,100 plants per hectare.
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Species and densities different from those indicated may be proposed, for which a detailed technical justification of the proposal must be attached to the application for support and CONAFOR will determine its feasibility.

The maximum age eligible for PFCA.3 Support shall be 10 years, provided that the plantation is in its development stage.

**3. Deadlines for the receipt and allocation of Support:** Interested persons must submit their applications and the requirements to apply for Support, within the following deadlines:

Activity	Deadlines
Receipt of applications and requirements to apply for support	Within 28 working days after the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules.
Notification by CONAFOR of missing or incorrect documentation and information	Upon receipt of the application for Support, or within 5 working days from the working day following receipt of the application for Support.
Submit the missing information and documentation required by CONAFOR.	Within 5 working days of notification of missing or incorrect documentation.
Issuance of feasibility reports and allocation of support.	Within 30 working days from the working day following the closing date for receipt of applications.
Publication of the results of the allocation of support	Within 66 working days from the working day following the allocation of Support.
Signing of the concertation agreement	Within 40 working days from the working day following the publication of results.

**4. Reception of applications:** The reception of applications begins from the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules, in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of the 2024 Operating Rules. In case of opting for in-person registration, applications and documents of interested parties will be received at CONAFOR offices in the states, from Monday to Friday from 9:00 to 15:00 hours and from 16:00 to 18:00 hours on working days.

The requirements to apply for Support shall be submitted in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the 2024 Operating Rules.

The submission of applications and the fulfilment of the requirements does not guarantee that the Applicant will be a beneficiary, nor does it generate acquired rights to obtain the requested Support, as it is only accrediting the fulfilment of those requirements as part of the procedure established for the granting of resources.

5. **The decision, allocation of support and publication of results:** The decision, allocation of support and publication of results will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Articles 21 and 22 of the 2024 Operating Rules, as well as other applicable provisions.

In accordance with Article 11 of the Rules of Operation 2024, the resources of this call will be allocated in accordance with CONAFOR's budget availability.

6. **Formalisation of Support:** Those persons who are allocated Support must sign an agreement with CONAFOR, in the terms established in Article 23 of the 2024 Operating Rules.

7. **First payment: In the event** that CONAFOR carries out the publication of results during the period from March to June 2024, the first payment will be made as of July 2024.

8. **Compliance with the Rules of Operation 2024 and its Annexes:** This call, the Rules of Operation 2024 and its Annexes are mandatory, so that once the interested party submits its application, it will be understood that it is aware of the full content of the same, its legal and administrative scope; consequently, non-compliance with the provisions and obligations contained therein, alleging ignorance thereof, will not be admitted.

9. **Complaints and denunciations:** Any person may file complaints and denunciations for alleged administrative misconduct arising from the improper application of this Call and its regulatory instrument, before any of the bodies indicated in Article 44 of the 2024 Operating Rules.

*"CONAFOR's support is of a public nature, it is not sponsored or promoted by any political party and its resources come from the taxes paid by all taxpayers. The use of this support for political, electoral, profit and other purposes other than those established is prohibited. Anyone who misuses the resources of these Supports must be denounced and sanctioned in accordance with the applicable law and before the competent authority. These Supports are financed with public resources approved by the Chamber of Deputies and their use for partisan, electoral or personal promotion of officials is prohibited."*

## **SPECIFIC CALL FOR APPLICATIONS AND ALLOCATION OF COMPONENT SUPPORT**

### **IV. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF THE PROGRAMME'S 2024 RULES OF OPERATION**

#### **SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT FOR THE WELLBEING OF THE RAINFOREST ZONE**

## LACANDONA IN THE STATE OF CHIAPAS

1. **Applicants:** Individuals and legal entities that comply with the eligibility criteria, requirements, and other relative provisions for applying for Support, indicated in the 2024 Operating Rules and their Annexes, are eligible to obtain resources.
2. **Support to apply for:** Interested persons may apply for the following concept of Support:

Compon entity IV. Environmental Services (ES)			
Support Concept	Maximum amount \$/hectare/year	Person Beneficiary	Technical Assistance
		Maximum Number of Supports	Required capacity
SA.1 Payment for Environmental Services	1,100*	1	RFN or Environmental Services

\* The amount will be allocated in accordance with the area 7 indicated in the Technical Annex of Component IV. Environmental Services, Concept SA.1 Payment for Environmental Services established in the Rules of Operation 2024.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 16, section III and the Technical Annex of Component IV. Environmental Services of the Rules of Operation 2024, for this call, the following considerations are established for the technical criteria of the concept SA.1 Payment for Environmental Services:

Applications from persons with current Payment for Environmental Services Support will be eligible, provided that the proposed area is different.

Applicants who have been beneficiaries in two or more cycles of Payment for Environmental Services Support under the Operating Rules are eligible for Support.

The maximum area of support will be 1,000 hectares. In case of being a current Beneficiary of the SA.1 PES Support concept, it shall not exceed 3,000 hectares accumulated with the current Support of this call.

Persons who can prove possession of land by means of a usufruct, commodatum, lease, lease, mediation, or any legal act not prohibited by law are eligible for support, and must present the contract concluded between the owner of the plot and the possessor.

The proposed area may consist of more than four polygons.

For the elaboration of the Best Management Practices Guide, a percentage of investment of the allocated amount in activities oriented to conservation, protection, restoration of forest ecosystems, forest management, sustainable use of biodiversity, industry, commercialisation,

productive and organisational diversification, among others, should be considered, based on the needs and diagnosis of the property.

3. **Deadlines for the receipt and allocation of Support:** Interested persons must submit their applications and the requirements to apply for Support, within the following deadlines:

Activity	Deadlines
Receipt of applications and requirements to apply for support	Within 15 working days after the entry into force of the 2024 Operating Rules.
Notification by CONAFOR of missing or incorrect documentation and information	Upon receipt of the application for Support, or within 5 working days from the working day following receipt of the application for Support.
Submit the missing information and documentation required by CONAFOR.	Within 5 working days of notification of missing or incorrect documentation.
Issuance of feasibility reports and allocation of support.	Within 26 working days from the working day following the closing date for receipt of applications.
Publication of the results of the allocation of support	Within 1 working day from the working day following the allocation of Support.
Signing of the concertation agreement	Within 20 working days from the working day following the publication of results.

4. **Reception of applications:** The reception of applications begins from the entry into force of the Rules of Operation 2024, in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Rules of Operation 2024. In case of opting for on-site registration, applications and documents of interested parties will be received at the offices of CONAFOR in the state of Chiapas, from Monday to Friday from 9:00 to 15:00 hours and from 16:00 to 18:00 hours on working days.

The requirements to apply for Support shall be submitted in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the 2024 Operating Rules.

The submission of applications and the fulfilment of the requirements do not guarantee that the applicant will be a beneficiary, nor will it generate acquired rights for obtaining the requested Support, as it is only accrediting the fulfilment of those requirements as part of the procedure established for the granting of resources.

5. **The decision, allocation of support and publication of results:** The decision, allocation of support and publication of results will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Articles 21 and 22 of the 2024 Operating Rules, as well as other applicable provisions.

In accordance with Article 11 of the Rules of Operation 2024, the resources of this call will be allocated in accordance with CONAFOR's budget availability.

**6. Formalisation of Support:** Those persons who are allocated Support must sign an agreement with CONAFOR, in the terms established in Article 23 of the 2024 Operating Rules.

**7. Compliance with the Rules of Operation 2024 and its Annexes:** This call, the Rules of Operation 2024 and its Annexes are mandatory, so that once the interested party submits its application, it will be understood that it is aware of the full content of the same, its legal and administrative scope; consequently, non-compliance with the provisions and obligations contained therein, alleging ignorance thereof, will not be admitted.

**8. Complaints and denunciations:** Any person may file complaints and denunciations for alleged administrative misconduct arising from the improper application of this Call and its regulatory instrument, before any of the bodies indicated in Article 44 of the 2024 Operating Rules.

*"CONAFOR's support is of a public nature, it is not sponsored or promoted by any political party and its resources come from the taxes paid by all taxpayers. The use of this support for political, electoral, profit and other purposes other than those established is prohibited. Anyone who misuses the resources of these Supports must be denounced and sanctioned in accordance with the applicable law and before the competent authority. These Supports are financed with public resources approved by the Chamber of Deputies and their use for partisan, electoral or personal promotion of officials is prohibited."*

### **ANNEX 3. SINGLE APPLICATION FOR SUPPORT**



### Anexo 3

#### Solicitud Única de Apoyo del Programa Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable para el Bienestar 2024

Homoclave del formato: FF - CONAFOR – 001

Folio manual*	Fecha de la solicitud*		
	DD	MM	AAAA

Llena el siguiente formato de forma entendible y completamente, evita espacios en blanco, tachaduras y/o enmendaduras.  
Los conceptos marcados con \* serán llenados por el personal de la CONAFOR.  
Toda la información requerida es importante para la gestión de tu trámite; los conceptos marcados con este símbolo \*\* son de carácter obligatorio para la persona solicitante de acuerdo con su personalidad jurídica, por lo que en caso de no proporcionarlos, no será posible dar trámite a tu solicitud.

#### 1. Datos generales de la persona solicitante

##### 1.1 Tipo de persona solicitante\*\*

☐ Aplica por primera vez. ☐ Refrenda su solicitud.<sup>(1)</sup> Folio de solicitud 2023\*: S2023 \_\_\_\_\_

**Pertenece a algún pueblo/comunidad indígena o afroamericana?** ☐ Sí ¿A cuál?:  
☐ No

##### Persona física

CURP**:	Cédula fiscal (RFC**):
Nombre(s) **:	Estado de nacimiento**:
Primer apellido**:	Nacionalidad:
Segundo apellido:	¿Padece alguna discapacidad? <input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No
Especifique:	

##### Persona moral

Cédula fiscal (RFC\*\*):  
Razón social o denominación (Estar cualquier tipo de abreviatura):

##### Datos de la persona solicitante (persona física o moral)

Teléfono fijo (Opcional):	Teléfono móvil (Opcional):
Extensión (Opcional):	Correo electrónico (opcional):

##### Domicilio geográfico

Entidad federativa**:	Municipio o Alcaldía**:
	Localidad más cercana**

##### Nombre de la vialidad o calle\*\*:

(Ejemplo: Avenida Insurgentes Sur, Boulevard Avila Camacho, Calzada, Corredor, Ejidal, etc.)

Número interior\*\*: Número exterior: Código postal\*\*:

Escribe una o más referencias de tu domicilio (enfrente de una tienda de abarrotes, al lado de una gasolinera, sobre la carretera, etc.):

##### 1.2 La persona solicitante es\*\*

(No respondas si el/la solicitante es Gob. del Edo/Municipal)

☐ Propietario (a) ☐ Poseedor (a)

Tipo de poseedor (a): ☐ Arrendatario (a) ☐ Comodatario (a) ☐ Usufructuario (a) ☐ Otro. Especifique:

1.- En los términos establecidos en el artículo 19 de las Reglas de Operación 2024.

De conformidad con el artículo 4 de la Ley Federal de Procedimiento Administrativo, los formatos para solicitar trámites y servicios deberán publicarse en el Diario Oficial de la Federación (DOF).





### 3. Datos generales de la propiedad

(No respondas si el(la) solicitante es Gob. del Edo/Municipal)

Nombre del paraje donde se localiza el terreno o el predio**:		
Estado**:	Municipio**:	Localidad más cercana**:
¿El terreno cuenta con programa de manejo forestal autorizado vigente?***: <input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No		
¿Se ejecuta actualmente el programa de manejo forestal? <input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No		
La persona solicitante declara bajo protesta de decir la verdad que:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Toda información manifestada ante la CONAFOR resulta cierta, y en su caso, los documentos presentados son copia fiel de su original.</li> <li>2. Has leído y comprendido los alcances y efectos legales de esta solicitud de apoyos, por lo que es tu voluntad dar estricto cumplimiento a los requisitos y obligaciones que se derivan de la presente, en caso de resultar persona beneficiaria del Programa Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable para el Bienestar.</li> <li>3. No has sido sancionado por la comisión de delitos contra el medio ambiente y la gestión ambiental.</li> <li>4. Tienes la libre y legal disposición del predio en el que pretendes aplicar el apoyo solicitado, sin estar pendiente ninguna resolución de cualquier litigio relacionado con la propiedad o posesión del mismo o cualquier conflicto legal.</li> <li>5. No se encuentra en el Listado de Personas Beneficiarias sancionadas o incumplidas que publica la CONAFOR en su página de internet a la fecha de presentación de esta solicitud.</li> <li>6. No has recibido con anterioridad un apoyo para el mismo fin, o en la misma superficie que el aquí solicitado de esta dependencia o de alguna otra que integra la Administración Pública Federal.</li> <li>7. Estás de acuerdo en que los resultados de la asignación de apoyos se te den a conocer a través de la página de internet de la CONAFOR.</li> </ol>		

### 4. Apoyo(s) solicitado(s)\*\*

(Selecciona el o los apoyos solicitados)

Componente	Concepto	Modalidad	Solicita
I. Manejo Forestal Comunitario y Cadenas de Valor	MFCCV.1 Estudios para el aprovechamiento de recursos naturales	MFCCV.1.1 Ordenamiento Territorial Comunitario	<input type="radio"/> Sí
		MFCCV.1.2 Programa de Manejo Forestal Maderable o Documento Técnico Unificado	<input type="radio"/> Sí
		MFCCV.1.3 Estudio técnico para el aprovechamiento de recursos forestales no maderables	<input type="radio"/> Sí
		MFCCV.1.4 Plan de manejo de vida silvestre	<input type="radio"/> Sí
		MFCCV.1.5 Manifestación de Impacto Ambiental o Informe preventivo	<input type="radio"/> Sí
	MFCCV.2 Gestión forestal sustentable para el desarrollo social e integración de cadenas de valor	MFCCV.2.1 Apoyos para incentivar el manejo forestal sustentable	<input type="radio"/> Sí
		MFCCV.2.2 Apoyos para el fortalecimiento de la gobernanza y el desarrollo comunitario	<input type="radio"/> Sí
		MFCCV.2.3 Apoyos para el desarrollo de cadenas de valor e industria forestal	<input type="radio"/> Sí
	MFCCV.3 Desarrollo regional y atención a grupos prioritarios	MFCCV.3.1 Proyectos productivos para mujeres y personas jóvenes	<input type="radio"/> Sí
		MFCCV.3.2 Proyectos para el abasto e industria forestal	<input type="radio"/> Sí
	MFCCV.4. Capacitación, Transferencia de tecnología y conocimiento	MFCCV.4.1 Desarrollo de competencias y habilidades	<input type="radio"/> Sí
		MFCCV.4.2 Transferencia de tecnología y conocimiento	<input type="radio"/> Sí
		MFCCV.4.3 Apoyos a la educación en CECFOR	<input type="radio"/> Sí
II. Plantaciones Forestales Comerciales y Agroforestales	PFCA.1 Plantaciones Forestales Comerciales.	No aplica	<input type="radio"/> Sí
	PFCA.2 Plantaciones Agroforestales.	No aplica	<input type="radio"/> Sí
	PFCA.3 Mantenimiento de Plantaciones Forestales Comerciales	No aplica	<input type="radio"/> Sí
III. Restauración Forestal de Microcuencas y	RFM.1 Restauración forestal de microcuencas estratégicas	No aplica	<input type="radio"/> Sí





4. Apoyo(s) solicitado(s)** (Seleccione el o los apoyos solicitados)			
Componente	Concepto	Modalidad	Solicita
Regiones Estratégicas			
IV. Servicios Ambientales	SA.1 Pago por Servicios Ambientales	No aplica	<input type="radio"/> Si
	SA.2 Mecanismos Locales de Pago por Servicios Ambientales a través de Fondos Concurrentes	No aplica	<input type="radio"/> Si
V. Protección Forestal	PF.1 Tratamientos Fitosanitarios	No aplica	<input type="radio"/> Si
	PF.2 Brigadas de Saneamiento Forestal	No aplica	<input type="radio"/> Si
	PF.3 Brigadas Rurales de Manejo del Fuego	No aplica	<input type="radio"/> Si

Lugar y fecha de recepción:	
Firma de la persona solicitante o su(s) representante(s) legal(es)	
Nombre:	_____
Cargo:	
Firma***	
Nombre:	_____
Cargo:	
Firma***	
Nombre:	_____
Cargo:	
Firma***	
Recibido por la institución. (Persona que recibe la solicitud, revisa y coteja los documentos e información presentada)	
Nombre:	_____
Cargo:	
Firma***	
***En caso de no saber firmar, imprime tu huella dactilar.	
Sello de recepción oficial en ventanilla	

"Este programa es público, ajeno a cualquier partido político. Queda prohibido el uso para fines distintos a los establecidos en el programa".  
El personal adscrito a este programa está obligado a dar asesoría para el llenado de este formato. La asesoría y el formato son GRATUITOS.



**Formato Técnico Complementario**

Componente I. Manejo Forestal Comunitario y Cadenas de Valor (MFCCV)

Conceptos: MFCCV.1 Estudios para el aprovechamiento de recursos naturales; MFCCV. 2. Gestión territorial sustentable para el desarrollo social e integración de cadenas de valor; y MFCCV.3 Desarrollo regional y atención a grupos prioritarios

CONAFOR-06-013

Homoclave del formato	Fecha de publicación del formato en el DOF
FF-CONAFOR-003	DD MM AAAA
Folio manual*	Folio de apoyo (SIAC II)*:

\*Esta información será agregada por personal de la CONAFOR

Llena el siguiente formato de forma entendible y completamente, evita espacios en blanco, tachaduras y/o enmendaduras. Todos los datos que se solicitan son de carácter obligatorio, por lo que en caso de no proporcionarlos, no será posible darle trámite a su solicitud. Seleccionar el o los conceptos y enlistar las modalidades o actividades solicitadas.

**1. Datos de la Persona Solicitante**

Nombre (persona física o moral):	Primer apellido (cuando aplique):	Segundo apellido (cuando aplique):
Tipología de la persona productora (Elije el tipo según corresponda):		
<input type="radio"/> I. Potenciales	<input type="radio"/> III. De materias primas forestales	<input type="radio"/> V. Con capacidad de aprovechamiento y transformación integral de materias primas forestales
<input type="radio"/> II. Dedicados a la venta de madera en pie	<input type="radio"/> IV. Con capacidad de transformación primaria	<input type="radio"/> No aplica

**2. Concepto y monto para el cual solicita apoyo**

Concepto de apoyo
<b>MFCCV.1 Estudios para el aprovechamiento de recursos naturales</b>
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.1.1 Ordenamiento Territorial Comunitario <input type="radio"/> MFCCV.1.2 Programa de Manejo Maderable o Documento Técnico Unificado
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.1.3 Estudio técnico para el aprovechamiento de recursos forestales no maderables
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.1.4 Plan de manejo de vida silvestre <input type="radio"/> MFCCV.1.5 Manifestación de Impacto Ambiental o Informe preventivo
<b>MFCCV. 2. Gestión territorial sustentable para el desarrollo social e integración de la cadena de valor</b>
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.2.1 Apoyos para incentivar el manejo forestal sustentable
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.2.2 Apoyos para el fortalecimiento de la gobernanza y el desarrollo comunitario
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.2.3 Apoyos para el desarrollo de cadenas de valor e industria forestal
<b>MFCCV.3 Desarrollo regional y atención a grupos prioritarios</b>
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.3.1 Proyectos productivos para mujeres y personas jóvenes
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.3.2 Proyectos para el abasto e industria forestal



Enliste las modalidades o actividades que integran su Plan de Desarrollo Integral, acorde a los límites de monto establecidos en las reglas de operación 2024 y en la Guía para la elaboración del Plan de Desarrollo Integral del Componente I y al monto máximo por beneficiario de \$3,000,000.00 (Tres millones de pesos M.N.).

Modalidad o Actividad	Cantidad	Unidad de Medida	Monto solicitado(\$ sin decimales	Monto aportado por el solicitante (\$)	Nombre del asesor(a)	No. De Mujeres participantes en el Proyecto	No. De Jóvenes (menores de 29 años) participantes en el Proyecto
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.1.1 Ordenamiento Territorial Comunitario		ha					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.1.2 Programa de Manejo Maderable o Documento Técnico Unificado		ha					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.1.3 Estudio técnico para el aprovechamiento de recursos forestales no maderables		ha					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.1.4.1 Plan de Manejo de Vida Silvestre Maderable		ha					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.1.4.2 Plan de Manejo de Vida Silvestre No Maderable		ha					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.1.4.3 Plan de Manejo de Vida Silvestre para fauna		ha					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.1.5 Manifestación de Impacto Ambiental o Informe preventivo		ha					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV 2.1.1 Prácticas en predios con producción maderable		ha					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV 2.1.2 Prácticas en predios con producción no maderable		ha					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV 2.1.3 Prácticas en predios con aprovechamiento de vida silvestre		ha					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV 2.1.4 Mantenimiento de caminos forestales		km					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV 2.1.5 Auditoría Técnica Preventiva		ha					
<input type="radio"/> 2.1.6 Certificación Forestal Nacional Internacional		ha					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV 2.1.7 Acompañamiento a la Auditoría Técnica Preventiva, Certificación Forestal Nacional o		Proyecto					



Modalidad o Actividad	Cantidad	Unidad de Medida	Monto solicitado(\$ sin decimales)	Monto aportado por el solicitante (\$)	Nombre del asesor(a)	No. De Mujeres participantes en el Proyecto	No. De Jóvenes (menores de 29 años) participantes en el Proyecto
Internacional o Auditorías Intermedias							
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV 2.1.8 Turismo en áreas forestales		Proyecto					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV 2.1.9 Actividad del bienestar para incentivar el manejo forestal sustentable		Proyecto					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV 2.2.1 Actualización del padrón de ejidatarios o comuneros		Proyecto					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV 2.2.2 Plan de Acción Comunitario		Proyecto					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV 2.2.3 Formulación o actualización de reglamento interno o estatuto comunal		Proyecto					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV 2.2.4 Seminarios de Comunidad a Comunidad		Evento					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV 2.2.5 Extensionista Forestal Comunitario		Proyecto					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV 2.2.6 Especialista en desarrollo forestal comunitario		Proyecto					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV 2.2.7 Brigada forestal comunitaria		Proyecto					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.2.3.1 Constitución legal de la Empresa Social Forestal		Proyecto					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.2.3.2 Asesoría especializada en administración, producción y comercialización		Proyecto					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.2.3.3 Certificación de cadena de custodia		Proyecto					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.2.3.4 Inversión maderable		Proyecto					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.2.3.5 Inversión no maderable		Proyecto					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.2.3.6 Proyectos Forestales de carbono		Proyecto					
Total							

Complemente la información de la (s) actividad (es) solicitada (s) en el concepto **MFCCV.3 Desarrollo regional y atención a grupos prioritarios**, acorde a los límites de monto establecidos en las reglas de operación 2024 y Términos de Referencia.

Actividad	Cantidad	Unidad de Medida	Monto solicitado(\$ sin decimales)	Monto aportado por el solicitante (\$)	Nombre del asesor(a)	No. De Mujeres participantes en el Proyecto	No. De Jóvenes (menores de 29 años) participantes en el Proyecto
MFCCV.3.1.1 Proyectos para mujeres		Proyecto					
MFCCV.3.1.2 Proyectos para personas jóvenes		Proyecto					
MFCCV.3.2.1 Proyectos para el abasto e industria forestal intermedia		Proyecto					
MFCCV.3.2.2 Proyectos para el abasto e industria forestal avanzada		Proyecto					
Total							

La actividad de apoyo MFCCV.3.2.2 Proyectos para el abasto e industria forestal avanzada es excluyente con la actividad MFCCV.3.2.1 Proyectos para el abasto e industria forestal intermedia, así como con los conceptos de apoyo MFCCV.1 Estudios para el aprovechamiento de recursos naturales y MFCCV.2 Gestión forestal sustentable para el desarrollo social e integración de cadenas de valor.

Lugar y fecha de recepción:	
Firma de la Persona Solicitante o su(s) representante(s) legal(es)	
Nombre:	Firma*
Cargo:	
Nombre:	Firma*
Cargo:	
Nombre:	Firma*
Cargo:	
Persona que recibe la solicitud, revisa y coteja los documentos e información presentada	
Nombre:	Firma
Cargo:	
*En caso de no saber firmar, imprime tu huella dactilar.	
Sello de recepción oficial en ventanilla	

Este programa es público, ajeno a cualquier partido político. Queda prohibido el uso para fines distintos a los establecidos en el programa.  
El personal adscrito a este programa está obligado a dar asesoría para el llenado de este formato. La asesoría y el formato son GRATUITO



**Formato Técnico Complementario**  
Componente I, Manejo Forestal Comunitario y Cadenas de Valor (MFCCV)  
Concepto MFCCV.4, Capacitación, Transferencia de Tecnología y Conocimiento  
Modalidades MFCCV.4.1. Desarrollo de competencias y habilidades, y MFCCV.4.2. Transferencia de tecnología y conocimiento  
CONAFOR-06-013

Homoclave del formato FF-CONAFOR-003	Fecha de publicación del formato en el DOF DD MM AAAA
Folio manual*	Folio de apoyo (SIAC II)*:

\*Esta información será agregada por personal de la CONAFOR

Llena el siguiente formato de forma entendible y completa, evita espacios en blanco, tachaduras y/o enmendaduras.  
Todos los datos que se solicitan son de carácter obligatorio, por lo que en caso de no proporcionarlos, no será posible darle seguimiento a su solicitud.

**1. Representante legal o Presidente del comisariado**

Nombre:	Primer apellido:	Segundo apellido (Opcional):
---------	------------------	---------------------------------

**2. Concepto de apoyo y monto para el cual solicita apoyo**

Modalidad	Tipo de capacidades	Unidad de Medida	Cantidad	Monto de apoyo solicitado (\$ sin decimales)	Folio del Asesor(a) o institución extensionista	Nombre de asesor(a) o institución extensionista
MFCCV.4.1. Desarrollo de competencias y habilidades	<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.4.1.1 Desarrollo de capacidades gerenciales	Curso/taller				
	<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.4.1.2 Desarrollo de capacidades técnicas					
<input type="radio"/> MFCCV.4.2. Transferencia de Tecnología y Conocimiento		Proyecto				

Lugar y fecha de recepción:

Firma de la autoridad	
Nombre:	
Cargo:	Firma*
Nombre:	
Cargo:	Firma*
Nombre:	
Cargo:	Firma*
Persona que recibe la solicitud, revisa y coteja los documentos e información presentada	
Nombre:	
Cargo:	Firma
*En caso de no contar con firma, imprime tu huella dactilar.	
Sello de recepción oficial en ventanilla	

\*Este programa es público, ajeno a cualquier partido político. Queda prohibido el uso para fines distintos a los establecidos en el programa\*. El personal adscrito a este programa está obligado a dar asesoría para el llenado de este formato. La asesoría y el formato son GRATUITO.







### Carta compromiso de padres o tutores

Lugar y fecha: \_\_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_\_ de \_\_\_\_\_ de 2024.

A quien corresponda

Centro de Educación y Capacitación Forestal No. \_\_\_\_\_.

Presente.

Quien(es) suscribe(n) \_\_\_\_\_ y \_\_\_\_\_, como representante(s) legal(es) del menor de nombre: \_\_\_\_\_, por este medio expreso(amos) mi(nuestra) conformidad y consentimiento para que se inscriba como alumno(a) de la institución educativa a su cargo, para cursar la carrera de técnico forestal, de nivel medio superior, que ofrece el Sistema educativo CECFOR de la Comisión Nacional Forestal. Asimismo, me(nos) hago(hacemos) sabedor(es) de la corresponsabilidad que como su(s) representante(s) legal(es) tengo(tenemos) de que cumpla con el reglamento, normativas y demás disposiciones que contribuyan a su formación escolar.

En el mismo sentido, expreso(amos) mi(nuestro) compromiso y consentimiento para que nuestro(a) representado(a) respete a las autoridades escolares, acate los horarios y observe buena conducta, pudiendo ser sujeto de sanciones ante conductas de indisciplina, y para participar en pruebas para la detección de uso de drogas. Me(nos) comprometo(emos) como padre(s)/tutor(es) a respetar las normas escolares establecidas, a los Directivos y Autoridades, así como las decisiones que tomen en el ejercicio de sus funciones, ya que es de mi(nuestro) interés que el(la) menor se forme con valores cívicos y el respeto a las instituciones.

De igual forma, me(nos) responsabilizo(amos) de reparar cualquier daño físico o material que pudiese ocasionar mi(nuestro/a) hijo(a) al Centro educativo, terceras personas, muebles o inmuebles, así como de las infracciones o delitos que pudiera cometer durante su estancia como alumno(a).

Se manifiesta mi(nuestro) conocimiento y conformidad para que mi(nuestro/a) representado(a) solicite la Beca para alumnos del Sistema Educativo CECFOR bajo las Reglas de Operación vigentes del Programa Apoyos para el Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable, y de resultar favorecido destinar este apoyo exclusivamente a sus gastos escolares y de manutención en su calidad de beneficiario. Igualmente expreso(amos) respetar las decisiones que tome el Consejo Académico sobre la asignación o cancelación de este apoyo económico.

Expreso(amos) mi(nuestra) conformidad y otorgo(amos) consentimiento para que la persona que tenga a bien designar Usted como Director(a) del plantel, se apersona en mi(nuestra) representación para cualquier trámite administrativo o jurídico necesario relacionado con mi(nuestro/a) representado(a), en tanto sea menor de edad y no me(nos) sea posible presentar(nos).

Sin otro particular, firmo(amos) de conformidad.

Atentamente

\_\_\_\_\_  
Nombre(s) y firma (Padre o tutor)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Nombre(s) y firma(Madre o tutor(a))

Esta carta debe firmarse por al menos uno de los representantes legales.  
Anexar copia de identificación oficial del padre, madre o tutor(es).





**MEDIO AMBIENTE**  
SECRETARÍA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES



**CONAFOR**  
COMISIÓN NACIONAL FORESTAL

### Formato Técnico Complementario

Componente II. Plantaciones Forestales Comerciales y Agroforestales (PFCA)

Conceptos PFCA.1 Plantaciones Forestales Comerciales, PFCA.2 Plantaciones Agroforestales y PFCA.3 Mantenimiento de Plantaciones Forestales Comerciales

Homoclave del formato: FF-CONAFOR-005

Folio manual*	Folio de apoyo (SIAC)*

Llena el siguiente formato de forma entendible y completamente, evita espacios en blanco, tachaduras y/o enmendaduras.  
Todos los datos que se solicitan son de carácter obligatorio, por lo que en caso de no proporcionarlos, no será posible darle trámite a su solicitud.  
\* serán llenados por el personal de la CONAFOR.

#### 1. Nombre completo de la Persona Solicitante

Nombre(s):	Primer apellido:	Segundo apellido: (Opcional)
Nombre o razón social para Personas Morales:		

#### 2. Conceptos de apoyo

Seleccione el (los) concepto(s) de apoyo que está solicitando:

- ☐ PFCA.1 Plantaciones Forestales Comerciales  
☐ PFCA.2 Plantaciones Agroforestales  
☐ PFCA.3 Mantenimiento de Plantaciones Forestales Comerciales

#### 3. Información del proyecto

##### 3.1 El objetivo de la plantación para la que se solicita el apoyo es:

<input type="radio"/> Maderable	<input type="radio"/> Celulósicas y biomasa	<input type="radio"/> Doble propósito	<input type="radio"/> Agroforestal	<input type="radio"/> Árboles de Navidad	<input type="radio"/> Otra: Especificar _____
---------------------------------	---	---------------------------------------	------------------------------------	--	--

##### 3.2 Registro de aviso o autorización de la plantación (en caso de presentarla al momento de solicitar el apoyo)

Número de oficio o Bitácora:

Autoridad emisora del registro de aviso o autorización de la plantación:

Fecha y lugar:

##### 3.3 Ubicación del proyecto

Nº	Nombre del predio(s)	Entidad federativa	Municipio	Localidad	Superficie total del predio (ha)	Superficie a plantar (ha)
1						
2						
Totales:						

##### 3.4 Monto de apoyo solicitado

Superficie a plantar (ha)	Monto para elaboración del aviso de PFC (\$)	Monto para actividades de PFC (\$)	Monto para asistencia técnica (\$)	Monto total solicitado (\$)
Totales:				

**3.5 Especies a plantar o plantadas**

Nº	Nombre del predio(s)	Especie(s) a plantar o plantadas nombre común / nombre científico	Espaciamento de los árboles (m x m)	Densidad de plantación (número de árboles por ha)	Superficie a plantar o plantada (ha)
1					
2					
Totales:					

Para el caso de Plantaciones Agroforestales, seleccione las opciones que mejor describan el tipo de sistema a desarrollar:

- ☐ Plantación Forestal y Ganado / Describa el ganado asociado: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Plantación Forestal y Cultivos Anuales o Perennes / Describa el tipo de cultivo asociado: \_\_\_\_\_

**3.6 Desarrollo del proyecto**

3.6.1 Preparación del terreno <sup>1/</sup>	<input type="radio"/> Mecanizada (Especifica): _____		<input type="radio"/> Manual
	Equipo a usar: _____		
	Propiedad del equipo:	<input type="radio"/> Propio	<input type="radio"/> Renta <input type="radio"/> Gobierno del Estado
3.6.2 Origen del germoplasma para la producción de planta <sup>2/</sup>	<input type="radio"/> Fuentes de alta calidad (Especificar): _____	<input type="radio"/> Árboles seleccionados, plus, áreas semilleras (Especificar): _____	<input type="radio"/> Desconocido
	Nombre del proveedor: _____		
	Origen del germoplasma: _____		
3.6.3 Calidad de planta (sistema de producción)	<input type="radio"/> Tradicional (bolsa)	<input type="radio"/> Tecnificado (contenedor)	<input type="radio"/> Otro
3.6.4 Abasto de planta <sup>3/</sup>	<input type="radio"/> Vivero propio		<input type="radio"/> Compra en vivero de la región
	Nombre y nivel tecnológico del vivero: _____		
3.6.5 Financiamiento <sup>4/</sup>	<input type="radio"/> Sí cuenta con financiamiento		<input type="radio"/> No cuenta con financiamiento

**3.7 Indicadores de productividad de la plantación**

Nº	Nombre del Predio	Especie (nombre científico/nombre común)	Turno estimado (edad para la corta final, años)	Volumen estimado de la corta final (m <sup>3</sup> /ha, Ton, Pzas, Etc.)	
				Cantidad	Unidad de Medida
1					
2					

**4. Nombre y folio de la persona propuesta para brindar la asesoría técnica (opcional).**

(Indicar el nombre del representante legal en caso de personas morales).

Nombre(s):	Primer apellido:	Segundo apellido (Opcional):
Folio del(la) asesor(a) técnico(a) propuesto(a):		
Persona moral que prestará la asesoría técnica:		

Lugar y fecha de recepción:

Firma de la Persona Solicitante o su(s) representante(s) legal(es)	
Nombre:	Firma**
Cargo:	



**MEDIO AMBIENTE**  
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**CONAFOR**  
CONSEJO NACIONAL FORESTAL

Nombre:	Firma**
Cargo:	
Nombre:	Firma**
Cargo:	

Persona que recibe la solicitud, revisa y coteja los documentos e información presentada	
Nombre:	Firma
Cargo:	
<p>** En caso de no saber firmar, imprime tu huella dactilar.</p>	
Sello de recepción oficial en ventanilla	

Este programa es público, ajeno a cualquier partido político. Queda prohibido el uso para fines distintos a los establecidos en el programa\*.  
El personal adscrito a este programa está obligado a dar asesoría para el llenado de este formato. La asesoría y el formato son GRATUITOS.

#### Notas aclaratorias:

1. En caso de señalar preparación del terreno mecanizada, presentar copia de factura de la maquinaria a utilizar o copia del acuerdo con el que se demuestre que se contará con la maquinaria necesaria.
2. El origen del germoplasma se podrá comprobar con las facturas de compra de germoplasma o con los contratos de promesa de compra de planta a proveedores que cuenten con germoplasma de fuente y origen conocidos y que den certeza de los índices de germinación, procesos de mejoramiento y selección de árboles. En el caso de que el mejoramiento genético sea efectuado por la misma persona solicitante deberá presentar informe escrito de un profesionista forestal con Registro Forestal Nacional que avale el programa de mejoramiento genético, la existencia de un programa de recolección de semilla de árboles seleccionados o plus, la existencia de áreas semilleras o de clones probados; dicho informe también debe contener los mecanismos de selección, almacenamiento y disponibilidades actuales del germoplasma. Los informes referidos también pueden ser elaborados por el productor de la planta con el cual la persona solicitante tenga comprometida la compra en caso de resultar con asignación de apoyos.
3. Se podrá comprobar el abasto de planta para el Proyecto de PFC con un contrato o promesa de compra-venta con un productor formal (vivero forestal). En caso positivo adjuntar copia del documento con que compruebe que cuenta con financiamiento autorizado a nombre de la persona solicitante, específico para el desarrollo de plantaciones forestales comerciales.

#### Requisitos específicos adicionales

Para PFCA.1, PFCA.2 y PFCA.3:

1. Constancia de PFC emitida a favor de la Persona Solicitante; cuando se trate de especies en riesgo, registro expedido por la SEMARNAT (Aplica en caso de que se cuente con el documento al momento de presentar la solicitud).
2. Archivo digital vectorial (comúnmente conocido como *shapefile*) del área propuesta a plantar.

Para PFCA.3:

1. Documento del Plan de mantenimiento, elaborado conforme al guion o formato que publique la CONAFOR en su página de internet.



**Formato Técnico Complementario**

Componente III. Restauración Forestal de Microcuencas y Regiones Estratégicas (RFM)

Concepto RFM.1 Restauración forestal de microcuencas estratégicas

CONAFOR-06-014

Homoclave del formato: FF - CONAFOR - 004

Folio manual INFOPREL*	Fecha de la solicitud		
	DD	MM	AAAA

\*Esta información será agregada por personal de la CONAFOR

Llena el siguiente formato de forma entendible y completamente, evita espacios en blanco, tachaduras y/o enmendaduras.

Todos los datos que se solicitan son de carácter obligatorio, por lo que en caso de no proporcionarlos, no será posible darle trámite a su solicitud.

**1. Datos generales**

Nombre completo de la persona solicitante / representante legal:			
¿Designa responsable de la ejecución del proyecto a mujer o joven?	<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No	
En caso de Sí, indique nombre completo y fecha de nacimiento (DD/MM/AAAA):		DD	MM
¿La persona solicitante se auto adscribe como indígena?:	<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No	
En caso de Sí, indique grupo o etnia:			
Nombre del predio:			
Superficie total del predio (ha):		Superficie propuesta a restaurar (ha):	

**2. Actividades a solicitar**

Concepto de apoyo y actividades	Cantidad solicitada	Unidad de Medida	Monto solicitado (Pesos sin centavos)
<b>RFM.1 Restauración forestal de microcuencas estratégicas</b>			
a. Elaboración de Proyecto Técnico de Restauración Forestal (PTRF)		Proyecto	
b. Obras y prácticas de conservación y restauración de suelos			
• Obras y prácticas de conservación y restauración de suelos en ladera		Hectárea	
• Obras de conservación y restauración de suelos en cárcavas		Proyecto	
c. Protección (cercado o individual)			
• Cercado del predio		Kilómetro	
• Protección individual de la reforestación		Planta	
d. Brecha Cortafuego		Kilómetro	
e. Reforestación		Hectárea	
f. Conectividad de áreas con vegetación forestal		Hectárea	
g. Sistemas Agroforestales		Hectárea	
h. Mantenimiento de las actividades		Hectárea	
i. Fertilización		Hectárea	
j. Prácticas de manejo de biodiversidad		Proyecto	
k. Captación y manejo de agua de lluvia			
• Presas de mampostería		Proyecto	
• Bordos de almacenamiento de agua (jagüeyes y bordos)		Proyecto	
• Captación en construcciones rurales		Proyecto	
l. Costo de oportunidad		Hectárea	



2. Actividades a solicitar			
Concepto de apoyo y actividades	Cantidad solicitada	Unidad de Medida	Monto solicitado (Pesos sin centavos)
m. Asistencia técnica		Hectárea	
n. Monitoreo de las acciones de restauración		Proyecto	
o. Adquisición de planta		Planta	
p. Transporte de planta		Planta	
q. Actividades agrícolas complementarias de los Sistemas Agroforestales (aplica sólo para Pueblos Indígenas)		Hectárea	
Totales (\$):			

En caso de que el solicitante aporte económicamente al proyecto, indique:			
Actividad	Cantidad a aportar	Unidad de Medida (m, m <sup>2</sup> , km, kg, jornales, pieza, planta)	Monto a aportar (pesos sin centavos)
Totales (\$):			

3. Criterios sociales, de transversalidad, económicos y ambientales			
<b>Sociales</b>			
Para ejidos o comunidades agrarias, incluyendo pueblos indígenas y afromexicanos:			
1. La persona solicitante incluye a mujeres en sus órganos de representación	<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No	
2. La persona solicitante designa como responsables de la ejecución del proyecto a mujer o joven	<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No	
Para todas las personas solicitantes:			
3. El terreno a restaurar se encuentra dentro de una Área Natural Protegida	<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No	
4. El terreno a restaurar se encuentra comprendido en el área de influencia de los proyectos prioritarios del Gobierno de México	<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No	
<b>Transversalidad</b>			
5. Cuenta con apoyos vigentes de servicios ambientales	<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No	
6. El terreno a restaurar se ubica en una microcuenca que cuenta con apoyos vigentes de Servicios Ambientales, Manejo Forestal Comunitario y Cadenas de Valor o Plantaciones Forestales y Agroforestales	<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No	
7. La persona solicitante cuenta con apoyos de SADER, relativos a conservación de suelo y agua	<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No	
<b>Económicos</b>			
8. Manifiesta aportación económica, en especie o para incrementar la superficie a restaurar en el proyecto	<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No	
<b>Ambientales</b>			
9. Nivel de degradación:	<input type="radio"/> Ligera	<input type="radio"/> Moderada	<input type="radio"/> Severa
10. La pendiente dominante del o los sitios propuestos:	<input type="radio"/> Hasta 10%	<input type="radio"/> Mayor de 10 hasta 20%	<input type="radio"/> Mayor de 20 hasta 45%

4. Información adicional	
Porcentaje promedio de la cobertura arbórea del o los sitios propuestos a restaurar (%):	
¿Se ha presentado algún incendio en o los sitios propuestos a restaurar, en los últimos dos años?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No
En caso de Sí, indicar fecha del suceso (DD/MM/AAAA):	
¿Cuenta con el apoyo de una persona asesora técnica proveniente del Listado de Asesores Técnicos vigente emitido por la CONAFOR?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No
En caso de Sí, favor de registrar los siguientes datos:	





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**CONAFOR**  
COMISIÓN NACIONAL FORESTAL

#### 4. Información adicional

Nombre completo de la persona Asesora Técnica:	
Número de Registro Forestal Nacional (RFN):	
Folio de Registro AST-CONAFOR:	
El concepto de apoyo incluye la adquisición de planta de vivero, ¿cuenta con la ubicación de un proveedor de planta forestal?	
<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No
En caso de Sí, Indicar nombre o razón social y ubicación del proveedor:	

#### 5. Comentarios

--	--

Lugar y fecha de recepción:		
Declaro bajo protesta de decir verdad que la información asentada en este documento es real y verdadera		
Firma de la persona solicitante o su(s) representante(s) legal(es)		
Nombre:		*Firma
Cargo:		
Nombre:		*Firma
Cargo:		
Nombre:		*Firma
Cargo:		
Nombre y firma de la persona asesora técnica (Solo en caso de contar con la prestación del servicio)		
Nombre:		*Firma
Cargo:		
Persona que recibe la solicitud, revisa y coteja los documentos e información presentada		
Nombre:		*Firma
Cargo:		
* En caso de no saber firmar, imprime tu huella dactilar.		Sello de recepción oficial en ventanilla

1.- De conformidad con el artículo 4 de la Ley Federal de Procedimiento Administrativo, los formatos para solicitar trámites y servicios deberán publicarse en el Diario Oficial de la Federación (DOF).

Este programa es público, ajeno a cualquier partido político. Queda prohibido el uso para fines distintos a los establecidos en el programa.  
El personal adscrito a este programa está obligado a dar asistencia para el llenado de este formato. La asesoría y el formato son GRATUITOS.



**Formato Técnico Complementario**  
**Componente IV. Servicios Ambientales (SA)**  
**Concepto SA.1. Pago por Servicios Ambientales**

Homoclave del formato: FF-CONAFOR-006

Folio manual*:	Folio de apoyo (SIAC)*:

\*Esta información será agregada por personal de la CONAFOR

Llena el siguiente formato de forma entendible y completamente, evita espacios en blanco, tachaduras y/o enmendaduras.  
Todos los datos que se solicitan son de carácter obligatorio, por lo que en caso de no proporcionarlos, no será posible darle trámite a su solicitud.

**1. Datos generales**

Nombre completo de la persona solicitante:

Superficie propuesta para la incorporación al pago por servicios ambientales: \_\_\_\_\_ hectáreas (sin decimales)

Superficie total del predio: \_\_\_\_\_ hectáreas (sin decimales)

**2. Criterios específicos**

Cuenta con Programa de Manejo Forestal Maderable (PMFM) vigente:	<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No
Cuenta con Programa de Manejo Forestal para el aprovechamiento de Recursos forestales no maderables vigente:	<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No
Cuenta con el certificado de un Área Destinada Voluntariamente a la Conservación (ADVC). En caso de sí, anexar certificado	<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No
La Persona Solicitante cuenta con proyecto productivo en operación: Sí, qué tipo de Proyecto: _____	<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No
La Persona Solicitante manifiesta el compromiso de realizar un proyecto productivo mediante acta de asamblea (ejido o comunidad) o escrito libre (personas físicas).	<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No
La Persona Solicitante manifiesta el compromiso de realizar un proyecto productivo mediante acta de asamblea (ejido o comunidad), en el cual participen al menos el 60% de mujeres o jóvenes de 18 a 29 años.	<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No
El área propuesta coincide parcial o totalmente con una zona núcleo de una Área Natural Protegida (ANP) federal:	<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No
El área propuesta incluye ecosistema de manglar:	<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No
El área propuesta es un sistema agroforestal En caso de sí, indicar el cultivo asociado: _____	<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No



**MEDIO AMBIENTE**  
SECRETARÍA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES



**CONAFOR**  
CONSEJO NACIONAL FORESTAL

Lugar y fecha de recepción:	
Firma de la Persona Solicitante o su(s) representante(s) legal(es)	
Nombre:	Firma**
Cargo:	
Nombre:	Firma**
Cargo:	
Nombre:	Firma**
Cargo:	
Persona que recibe la solicitud, revisa y coteja los documentos e información presentada	
Nombre:	Firma
Cargo:	
**En caso de no saber firmar, imprime tu huella dactilar.	
Sello de recepción oficial en ventanilla	

De conformidad con el artículo 4 de la Ley Federal de Procedimiento Administrativo, los formatos para solicitar trámites y servicios deberán publicarse en el Diario Oficial de la Federación (DOF).

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**Formato Técnico Complementario**  
**Componente IV. Servicios Ambientales (SA)**  
**Concepto SA.2 Mecanismos Locales de Pago por Servicios Ambientales a través de Fondos Concurrentes**

Homoclave del formato: FF-CONAFOR-007

**Carta de Intención**

Comisión Nacional Forestal

Presente

Mediante la presente solicitud, la/el \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> expresa la intención de establecer un convenio de colaboración con la Comisión Nacional Forestal (CONAFOR), por un periodo de \_\_\_\_\_ años, conforme al Anexo Técnico del Concepto SA.2 Mecanismos Locales de Pago por Servicios Ambientales a través de Fondos Concurrentes, de las Reglas de Operación del Programa Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable para el Bienestar 2024.

Sugerimos concurrir aportaciones para realizar el pago a las personas proveedoras de servicios ambientales en un área de \_\_\_\_\_ hectáreas, para lo cual, nuestra/ nuestro \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> propone aportar al Fondo Forestal Mexicano (FFM) de la CONAFOR, la cantidad total de \$ \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ /100 M.N.<sup>3</sup>), y solicitamos por parte de la CONAFOR, un monto total de \$ \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ /100 M.N.<sup>3</sup>).

Anexamos a esta carta la siguiente información:

1. Datos Generales de nuestra/ nuestro \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup>:

Cédula Fiscal (RFC):	Teléfono fijo:
Domicilio:	

2. Datos Generales del representante legal:

Nombre:	Cédula Fiscal (RFC):
CURP:	Teléfono fijo y celular:

- Listado de personas proveedoras de servicios ambientales con superficies y montos de pago propuestos, incluyendo versión digital en Excel.
- Documento comprobatorio de solvencia económica (estado de cuenta bancario reciente, comprobante del depósito anticipado al FFM, acta de acuerdo de cabildo en la que se compromete el recurso económico, autorización presupuestaria u otro documento que compruebe solvencia).
- Solicitud única de apoyo con la información de los proveedores de servicios ambientales propuestos y el expediente de cada uno, que contiene los documentos a los que se refiere el Artículo 17 de las Reglas de Operación del Programa Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable para el Bienestar 2024 y el Anexo Técnico del componente IV. Servicios Ambientales, concepto de apoyo SA.2.
- Archivos electrónicos de ubicación geográfica en formato .shp, de los polígonos propuestos para el pago de servicios ambientales conforme a los parámetros especificados en el apartado VI del artículo 17 de las Reglas de Operación del Programa Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable para el Bienestar 2024.
- Descripción detallada de la propuesta y del interés que motiva esta concurrencia en formato libre, que incluye: el servicio ambiental de interés, riesgos y amenazas detectadas, la importancia de conservar el área propuesta e implementar acciones de prevención, información sobre estudios, monitoreo o evaluación, la sinergia con el desarrollo de otros programas o proyectos que fortalezcan o soporten el mecanismo, etc.
- Documentación para acreditar la constitución y representación legal de la parte interesada (acta constitutiva, poder notarial, identificación oficial del representante, etc.) Gobiernos municipales y estatales quedan exentos de acreditar constitución.

Asimismo, expreso que acepto y autorizo a la CONAFOR a notificarme cualquier asunto relacionado con la carta de intención, o cualquier acto o procedimiento administrativo derivado de este apoyo a través de los siguientes medios de comunicación:

Correo electrónico:	Teléfono fijo y celular:
Domicilio:	

Adicionalmente, autorizo para oír y recibir notificaciones, información o documentación emitida por la CONAFOR relacionada con la carta de intención, o cualquier otro acto o procedimiento administrativo a:

Nombre(s):	Primer apellido:	Segundo apellido:
Teléfono fijo y celular:	Correo electrónico:	
Domicilio:		

La persona notificada deberá informar a la CONAFOR, la recepción de la notificación a través de estos medios.

1. Institución / Organización / Empresa / Gobierno

2. Nombre de la parte interesada

3. Cantidad con letra (\$ pesos)



En caso de que por diversas razones no me sea posible asistir a la Promotoría de Desarrollo Forestal de la CONAFOR correspondiente, a ingresar la presente carta de intención, otorgo poder simple para que en mi nombre y representación entregue los documentos y le sea notificado cualquier faltante a la siguiente persona:

-----  
Nombre y firma de la persona autorizada  
(Se adjunta copia de identificación oficial)

Si en la etapa de evaluación técnica de la carta, se realizan ajustes en la superficie propuesta para cada una de las personas proveedoras de servicios ambientales, como resultado de la identificación de otros usos de suelo no viables u otros criterios indicados en las Reglas de Operación, y que deriven en la modificación de los montos propuestos, solicito se considere (elegir una sola opción marcando el recuadro):

- 1) Mantener el pago de servicios ambientales por hectárea por año propuesto (PSA/HA/AÑO): ☐
- 2) Mantener el monto total propuesto a aportar y redistribuirlo en la superficie que resulte viable: ☐

Sin otro particular, agradecemos se considere la propuesta.

Atentamente

\_\_\_\_\_  
Firma del representante legal

Nombre:  
Cargo:

C.c.p. Titular de la Gerencia de Servicios Ambientales del Bosque y Conservación de la Biodiversidad



Listado de personas proveedoras de servicios ambientales, con <u>montos de pago anual propuestos</u>												
Entidad Federativa	Nombre del predio	Nombre de la persona proveedora	Superficie propuesta (ha)	Monto de pago anual (\$)								Total Anual (\$)
				"La CONAFOR"				"La parte interesada"				
				Pago PSA/HA/AÑO*	PSA	Asistencia técnica	Total	Pago PSA/HA/AÑO*	PSA	Asistencia técnica	Total	
Subtotal anual:												

\*El pago PSA/HA/AÑO, se calcula dividiendo el pago por el servicio ambiental (PSA) entre la superficie propuesta, sin incluir la asistencia técnica.

NOTA: La parte interesada deberá entregar la versión digital del "Listado de personas proveedoras de servicios ambientales" en formato Excel, mismo que puede descargar de la página de internet de la CONAFOR para facilitar su llenado ya que es editable.  
En caso de que alguna de las personas propuestas corresponda a una agrupación, se deberá llenar la segunda pestaña de dicho "Listado de personas proveedoras de servicios ambientales" en formato Excel, que incluye la información de superficie y montos propuestos para cada una de las personas que integran la agrupación.  
En caso de que sea más de una parte interesada, agregar los 4 campos penúltimos de desglose de aportación de la parte interesada, tantas veces como haya partes interesadas.  
En caso de que los montos de pago sean diferentes en cada anualidad, adicionar una tabla por cada año de vigencia.



#### Anexo 4

Formato Técnico Complementario del Programa Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable para el Bienestar 2024  
Componente V. Protección Forestal (PF)  
Concepto PF.1. Tratamientos Fitosanitarios

Homoclave del formato: CONAFOR-2020-026-002-A

Folio Manual*	Fecha de la solicitud*		
	DD	MM	AAAA

\*Información capturada por personal de la Comisión Nacional Forestal.

Llena el siguiente formato de forma entendible y completamente, evita espacios en blanco, tachaduras y/o enmendaduras. Toda la información requerida es importante para la gestión de tu trámite.

1. Datos generales de la propiedad		
Nombre del predio:		
¿El predio cuenta con Programa de Manejo Forestal Maderable autorizado (vigente, en reposo o suspendido)?	<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No
¿El predio cuenta con apoyos del Programa de Pago por Servicios Ambientales en cualquiera de sus modalidades?	<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No
¿La solicitud proviene de una Plantación Forestal Comercial mayor a 100 hectáreas?	<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No
¿Cuenta con apoyo por parte de Gobierno Federal, Estatal o Municipal para acciones de saneamiento forestal?	<input type="radio"/> Sí	<input type="radio"/> No

2. Información del área sujeta a saneamiento	
Bitácora de la notificación de saneamiento:	
¿El saneamiento incluye a especies dentro de la NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No
Nombre científico:	
¿El predio se encuentra en alguna Área Natural Protegida?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No
Nombre de la ANP:	

2.1 Grupos de plagas, superficies y montos			
Grupo de plaga:			
Superficie notificada (ha):	Superficie solicitada (ha)*:	Monto solicitado (\$):	
Desglose de las cantidades solicitadas por grupo de plaga y tipo de tratamiento		Monto por hectárea	Superficie solicitada (ha)
Insectos descortezadores, agalladores, plantas parásitas, epífitas e invasoras, con tratamiento terrestre.		\$1,500.00	
Insectos descortezadores ( <i>Dendroctonus pseudotsugae</i> ), agalladores y plagas de origen exótico-invasor, con tratamiento aéreo.		\$1,400.00	
Insectos chupadores, barrenadores, enfermedades, y otros: termitas, acaro, avispa, y PFC menores o iguales a 100 hectáreas.		\$1,240.00	
Insectos defoliadores con tratamiento terrestre.		\$1,740.00	
Insectos defoliadores y chupadores con tratamiento aéreo.		\$1,100.00	

Quando se requiera aplicación de tratamientos de manera complementaria (aéreo y terrestre), incluya las proporciones de cada uno para estimar el monto del apoyo.

\*Las solicitudes de recursos que rebasen las 1,000 (Un mil) hectáreas, la CONAFOR podrá asignar solo el 70% del monto total del proyecto y deberá ser destinado principalmente para el costo de las actividades de tratamiento, compra de insumos y pago de Asistencia Técnica, debiendo la persona beneficiaria comprobar la aplicación del tratamiento en la totalidad de la superficie notificada como afectada.

3. Persona responsable técnico	
Nombre o Razón Social:	RFN:

3.1. Cronograma de actividades y capacitación												
Actividad*	Duración en meses											
	ENE	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AGO	SEP	OCT	NOV	DIC
1.												
2.												
3.												
4.												
5.												
6.												
7.												
8.												

\*Las actividades señaladas deberán ser congruentes con las disposiciones, tratamientos, lineamientos técnicos, y plazo de vigencia establecido en la notificación de saneamiento emitida, sin exceder el 31 de diciembre de 2024, aún en aquellos casos en los que la vigencia de la notificación rebase dicha fecha.

De conformidad con el artículo 4 de la Ley Federal de Procedimiento Administrativo, los formatos para solicitar trámites y servicios deberán publicarse en el Diario Oficial de la Federación (DOF).



#### 4. Personas Beneficiarias directas esperadas

Número de Personas	Hombres	Mujeres	Total	Grupo indígena
Indicar el número de personas que de forma individual o grupal, serán beneficiadas en caso de otorgarse el apoyo.				
De la cantidad declarada arriba, indicar cuántas personas son indígenas o afromexicanas.				

#### La persona solicitante declara bajo protesta de decir la verdad que:

1. No cuenta con los recursos económicos para realizar las actividades de manejo y control de plagas o enfermedades forestales descritas en la notificación de saneamiento.
2. Toda información manifestada ante la CONAFOR resulta cierta, y en su caso, los documentos presentados son copia fiel de su original.
3. Has leído y comprendido los alcances y efectos legales de esta solicitud de apoyos, por lo que es su voluntad dar estricto cumplimiento a los requisitos y obligaciones que se deriven de la presente, en caso de resultar persona beneficiaria del Programa Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable para el Bienestar.
4. No has sido sancionado por la comisión de delitos contra el medio ambiente y la gestión ambiental.
5. Tienes la libre y legal disposición del predio en el que pretendes aplicar el apoyo solicitado, sin estar pendiente ninguna resolución de cualquier litigio relacionado con la propiedad o posesión del mismo o cualquier conflicto legal.
6. No se encuentra en el Listado de Personas Beneficiarias sancionadas o incumplidas que publica la CONAFOR en su página de internet a la fecha de presentación de esta solicitud.
7. No has recibido por parte de Gobierno Federal, Estatal o Municipal, otros apoyos para el mismo fin a través de otros programas, que puedan considerarse como similares.
8. Estás de acuerdo en que los resultados de la asignación de apoyos se te den a conocer a través de la página de internet de la CONAFOR.

#### Firma de la persona solicitante o su(s) representante(s) legal(es)

Nombre completo:	
Cargo:	Firma**
Nombre completo:	
Cargo:	Firma**
Nombre completo:	
Cargo:	Firma**
Sello de la persona moral (en caso de aplicar)	

\*\*En caso de no saber firmar, imprime tu huella dactilar.

#### Recibido por la institución

(Persona que recibe la solicitud, revisa y coteja los documentos e información presentada)

Nombre completo:	
Cargo:	Firma
Sello de recepción oficial en ventanilla	
Lugar y fecha de recepción:	

"Este programa es público, ajeno a cualquier partido político. Queda prohibido el uso para fines distintos a los establecidos en el programa".  
El personal adscrito a este programa está obligado a dar asesoría para el llenado de este formato. La asesoría y el formato son GRATUITOS.





**MEDIO AMBIENTE**  
SECRETARÍA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y DESARROLLO SUSTENTABLE



**CONAFOR**  
COMISIÓN NACIONAL FORESTAL

#### Anexo 4

Formato Técnico Complementario del Programa Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable para el Bienestar 2024

Componente V. Protección Forestal (PF)

Concepto PF.2 Brigadas de Saneamiento Forestal

Homoclave del formato: CONAFOR-2020-026-002-A

Folio Manual*	Fecha de la solicitud*		
	DD	MM	AAAA

\*Información capturada por personal de la Comisión Nacional Forestal.

Llena el siguiente formato de forma entendible y completamente, evita espacios en blanco, tachaduras y/o enmendaduras. Toda la información requerida es importante para la gestión de tu trámite.

1. Datos generales de la Brigada de Saneamiento Forestal			
La brigada se formula acorde al Programa Operativo Estatal de Sanidad Forestal:			<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No
Persona Responsable Técnico:	RFN:		
1.1 Información de las personas que integran la brigada			
Nombre	Edad (años)	Sexo (H o M)	Comunidad indígena o afromexicana (Si ¿Cuál? o No)
Persona Responsable Técnico:			Grupo:
Brigadista 1:			Grupo:
Brigadista 2:			Grupo:
Brigadista 3:			Grupo:
Brigadista 4:			Grupo:
1.2 Número de brigadas y montos solicitados			
Número de brigadas de nueva creación solicitadas:	Meses de operación:	<input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8	Monto solicitado (\$):
Número de brigadas de refrendo solicitadas:	Meses de operación:	<input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8	Monto solicitado (\$):
			<b>MONTO TOTAL SOLICITADO (\$):</b>

2. Determinación de las Rutas de Monitoreo Terrestre	
2.1 Indique las Rutas de Monitoreo Terrestre propuestas	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
<b>Notas:</b> 1) Las rutas de monitoreo terrestre deben estar ubicadas dentro de las Áreas de Atención Prioritaria definidas por la CONAFOR para 2024. 2) Debe anexar y elaborar los archivos Shapefile conforme a la Guía para la Presentación de Información Tipo Shapefile en Sanidad Forestal 2024. 3) Las rutas de monitoreo terrestre son enunciativas, mas no limitativas, conforme a las necesidades y circunstancias que se presenten para el cumplimiento de metas.	

3. Determinación de metas para monitoreo terrestre y tratamiento													
Actividad	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AGO	SEP	OCT	NOV	DIC	Total	
Meta de Monitoreo terrestre (ha)													
Meta de Tratamiento (ha):													
▪ Insectos descortezadores													
▪ Insectos defoliadores													
▪ Insectos barrenadores													
▪ Plantas parásitas y epifitas													
▪ Royas y enfermedades													
▪ Insectos chupadores													
<b>SUPERFICIE TOTAL PROPUESTA (HA):</b>													

De conformidad con el artículo 4 de la Ley Federal de Procedimiento Administrativo, los formatos para solicitar trámites y servicios deberán publicarse en el Diario Oficial de la Federación (DOF).



#### 4. Equipo de protección personal, herramienta y productos a utilizar

4.1 Indique el Equipo de Protección Personal a utilizar* (*obligatorios)	4.2 Indique las herramientas a utilizar conforme al grupo de plaga a atender	4.3 Indique los productos a utilizar conforme al grupo de plaga a atender (dar preferencia al control biológico y físico)
<input type="radio"/> Camisolas color naranja*	<input type="radio"/> Vehículo	<input type="radio"/> 1:
<input type="radio"/> Pantalones de mezclilla*	<input type="radio"/> Motosierra	<input type="radio"/> 2:
<input type="radio"/> Casco para brigadista con barbiquejo*	<input type="radio"/> Descortezadora	<input type="radio"/> 3:
<input type="radio"/> Guantes*	<input type="radio"/> Otros:	<input type="radio"/> 4:
<input type="radio"/> Goggles*	<input type="radio"/> Otros:	<input type="radio"/> 5:
<input type="radio"/> Chaparreras*	<input type="radio"/> Otros:	<input type="radio"/> 6:
<input type="radio"/> Botas de piel*	<input type="radio"/> Otros:	<input type="radio"/> 7:
<input type="radio"/> Botiquín de primeros auxilios básico*	<input type="radio"/> Otros:	<input type="radio"/> 8:
<input type="radio"/> Impermeable color naranja (conforme a necesidades)	<input type="radio"/> Otros:	<input type="radio"/> 9:
<input type="radio"/> Casco para motosierrista con protector de oídos y visera*	<input type="radio"/> Otros:	<input type="radio"/> 10:
<input type="radio"/> Traje para aplicación de productos biológicos/agroquímicos con máscara y filtros*	<input type="radio"/> Otros:	<input type="radio"/> 11:
<input type="radio"/> Otros:	<input type="radio"/> Otros:	<input type="radio"/> 12:

#### 5. Cursos de Capacitación a realizar

Cursos obligatorios*	Otros
<input type="radio"/> Curso básico de plagas y enfermedades forestales (conforme al grupo de plaga a atender)*	<input type="radio"/> 1:
<input type="radio"/> Curso introductorio a la operación de las brigadas de saneamiento forestal*	<input type="radio"/> 2:
<input type="radio"/> Curso de manejo de GPS*	<input type="radio"/> 3:
<input type="radio"/> Curso de manejo de motosierra y derribo direccional*	<input type="radio"/> 4:
<input type="radio"/> Curso de primeros auxilios*	<input type="radio"/> 5:

#### 6. Calendario de ejecución de actividades (en caso de requerir mayor espacio, presentarlo como anexo)

Actividad	Duración en meses											
	ENE	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AGO	SEP	OCT	NOV	DIC
1.												
2.												
3.												
4.												
5.												
6.												
7.												
8.												
9.												
10.												

#### 7. Aportación de la Persona Solicitante

Monto:

Recurso que será usado para:



**La persona solicitante declara bajo protesta de decir la verdad que:**

1. Toda información manifestada ante la CONAFOR resulta cierta, y en su caso, los documentos presentados son copia fiel de su original.
2. Has leído y comprendido los alcances y efectos legales de esta solicitud de apoyos, por lo que es su voluntad dar estricto cumplimiento a los requisitos y obligaciones que se deriven de la presente, en caso de resultar persona beneficiaria del Programa Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable para el Bienestar.
3. No has sido sancionado por la comisión de delitos contra el medio ambiente y la gestión ambiental.
4. Tienes la libre y legal disposición del predio en el que pretendes aplicar el apoyo solicitado o denuncia de las personas propietarias o poseedoras de los terrenos, sin estar pendiente ninguna resolución de cualquier litigio relacionado con la propiedad o posesión del mismo o cualquier conflicto legal.
5. No se encuentra en el Listado de Personas Beneficiarias sancionadas o inculpidas que publica la CONAFOR en su página de Internet a la fecha de presentación de esta solicitud.
6. No has recibido por parte de Gobierno Federal, Estatal o Municipal, otros apoyos para el mismo fin a través de otros programas, que puedan considerarse como similares.
7. Estás de acuerdo en que los resultados de la asignación de apoyos se te den a conocer a través de la página de Internet de la CONAFOR.

**Firma de la persona solicitante o su(s) representante(s) legal(es)**

Nombre completo:	
Cargo:	Firma**
Nombre completo:	
Cargo:	Firma**
Nombre completo:	
Cargo:	Firma**
Sello del Ejido o la Comunidad	

\*\*En caso de no saber firmar, imprime tu huella dactilar.

**Recibido por la institución**

(Persona que recibe la solicitud, revisa y colecciona los documentos e información presentada)

Nombre completo:	
Cargo:	Firma
Sello de recepción oficial en ventanilla	
Lugar y fecha de recepción:	

"Este programa es público, ajeno a cualquier partido político. Queda prohibido el uso para fines distintos a los establecidos en el programa".  
El personal adscrito a este programa está obligado a dar asesoría para el llenado de este formato. La asesoría y el formato son GRATUITOS.





**MEDIO AMBIENTE**  
SECRETARÍA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES



**CONAFOR**  
COMISIÓN NACIONAL FORESTAL

**Formato Técnico Complementario**  
**Componente V. Protección Forestal (PF)**  
**Concepto PF.3 Brigadas Rurales de Manejo del Fuego**

Homoclave del formato: CONAFOR-2020-026-002-A

Homoclave del formato	Fecha de publicación del formato en el DOF <sup>(1)</sup> *
FF-CONAFOR-008	DD MM AAAA
Folio de solicitud*	Folio de apoyo*

\*Información exclusiva de CONAFOR

Llene la siguiente información con letra legible, evite espacios en blanco, tachaduras y /o enmendaduras. Todos los datos solicitados son de carácter obligatorio, en caso de no proporcionarlo la solicitud será cancelada.

1. Datos generales del Solicitante			
Nombre completo del Solicitante:			Ejido/comunidad:
Entidad federativa:			Municipio:

2. Datos de la brigada				
Municipio base de operación de la brigada:				
Localidad base de operación de la brigada:				
En su caso, nombre del área natural protegida:				
Categoría del área natural protegida:	<input type="radio"/> Federal	<input type="radio"/> Estatal	<input type="radio"/> Municipal	<input type="radio"/> N/A

Para el llenado de los siguientes apartados deberá consultar los Términos de Referencia publicados en la página oficial de CONAFOR.

3. Monto solicitado		4. Operación de la brigada			
Marque la cantidad solicitada de acuerdo con las Reglas de Operación vigentes.					
Jornales del periodo de operación	<input type="radio"/> 120 días/ \$462,000	Fecha de inicio	DDMMAAAA	Fecha de conclusión	DDMMAAAA
Equipo de protección personal y despliegue	<input type="radio"/> \$70,000	5. Inclusión de mujeres en la brigada rural Señale la cantidad de mujeres que participarán en la brigada. (En caso de incorporar mujeres, el solicitante tiene la obligación de mantener la cantidad señalada durante el periodo de operación autorizado.)			
Herramienta manual, tradicional y especializada	<input type="radio"/> \$32,000	<input type="radio"/> 1 mujer	<input type="radio"/> 2 a 4 mujeres	<input type="radio"/> 5 o más mujeres	<input type="radio"/> Ninguna
Arrendamiento de vehículo por operación	<input type="radio"/> \$28,000	6. Equipo de protección personal Señale cantidad y tipo de equipo que adquirirá, así como artículos de equipo adicional (No podrá exceder el monto solicitado para el concepto de equipo de protección).			
Combustible para el vehículo por operación	<input type="radio"/> \$40,000	Casco	Pares de guantes	Pares de botas de campo	
<b>Monto total</b>	<input type="radio"/> \$632,000	Camisola	Pantalón	Lentes o Goggles de seguridad	
Aportación financiera y/o en especie del solicitante	\$	Casa de campaña	Bolsa de dormir	Otro:	





Lugar y fecha de entrega:	
Firma del solicitante a través de su(s) representante(s) legal(es)	
Nombre completo:	Firma
Cargo:	
Nombre completo:	Firma
Cargo:	
Nombre completo:	Firma
Cargo:	
Nota: Adjuntar copia simple de la identificación oficial de representante(s)	
Sello del solicitante	
Firma de la persona que recibe la solicitud y documentos adjuntos por CONAFOR	
Nombre completo:	Firma
Cargo:	
Sello de recepción oficial en ventanilla	

La presente hoja de firmas forma parte integrante del Formato Técnico Complementario del  
Concepto PF.3 Brigadas Rurales de Manejo del Fuego

1.- De conformidad con el artículo 4 de la Ley Federal de Procedimiento Administrativo, los formatos para solicitar trámites y servicios deberán publicarse en el Diario Oficial de la Federación (DOF).

"Este programa es público, ajeno a cualquier partido político. Queda prohibido el uso para fines distintos a los establecidos en el programa".  
El personal adscrito a este programa está obligado a dar asesoría para el llenado de este formato. La asesoría y el formato son GRATUITOS.

## X. ANNEX 5. AGREEMENTS

AGREEMENT FOR THE GRANTING OF SUPPORT FOR THE SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR WELL-BEING 2024 TO BE SIGNED ON THE ONE HAND BY THE NATIONAL FORESTRY COMMISSION, TO WHICH THE FOLLOWING PARTIES ARE PARTY

HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO AS "LA CONAFOR", REPRESENTED IN THIS ACT BY THE C. \_\_\_\_\_, IN HIS/ HER CHARACTER OF THE HEAD OF THE FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT PROMOTION OF \_\_\_\_\_, AND ON THE OTHER PART: *(Complete the corresponding item)*

A) NATURAL PERSONS: THE C. \_\_\_\_\_.

XI. B) EJIDOS OR AGRARIAN COMMUNITIES: THE  
EJIDO ( ) THE COMMUNITY ( ) DESIGNATED ( )  
\_\_\_\_\_, REPRESENTED BY  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, AND  
\_\_\_\_\_, AS PRESIDENT, SECRETARY AND TREASURER OF THE  
EJIDO OR COMMUNAL PROPERTY COMMISSARIAT, RESPECTIVELY.

(C) INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OR COMMUNITIES OR THE AFRO-MEXICAN POPULATION: THE PEOPLE  
( ) THE COMMUNITY ( ) CALLED

\_\_\_\_\_, REPRESENTED BY  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, IN ITS CAPACITY AS \_\_\_\_\_.

D) COMPANIES OR ASSOCIATIONS: THE COMPANY ( ) ASSOCIATION ( ) CALLED  
\_\_\_\_\_, REPRESENTED BY THE C.  
\_\_\_\_\_, IN HIS OR HER CAPACITY AS LEGAL  
REPRESENTATIVE OR ATTORNEY-IN-FACT.

E) GROUPS: THE GROUP CALLED \_\_\_\_\_,  
COMPOSED BY \_\_\_\_\_ THE CC.  
\_\_\_\_\_, AND  
REPRESENTED BY THE CC. \_\_\_\_\_, AS REPRESENTATIVE OF  
THE GROUP.

HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO AS "THE BENEFICIARY", HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO AS "THE PARTIES", IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING BACKGROUND, DECLARATIONS AND CLAUSES:  
BACKGROUND

I. Articles 25 and 26 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States establish that the State is responsible for guiding national development in order to guarantee that it is, among other objectives, integral and sustainable, organising a democratic planning system for national development that gives solidity, dynamism, permanence and equity to the growth of the economy for the independence and political, social and cultural democratisation of the Nation.

II. Likewise, the Constitution establishes in Article 27, third paragraph, that the Nation has the right to regulate, for social benefit, the use of natural elements susceptible of appropriation, in order to take care of their conservation, to achieve the balanced development of the country and the improvement of the living conditions of the rural and urban population. Consequently, it shall dictate the necessary measures to establish adequate forest provisions, uses, reserves and destinations; to preserve and restore the ecological balance; to promote forestry and other economic activities in rural areas; and to prevent the destruction of natural elements.

III. The Nation, in exercising its right to regulate and dictate the measures referred to in the immediately preceding paragraph, issues the General Law on Sustainable Forest Development, as a Regulatory Law of Article 27 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, whose provisions are of public order and interest and of general observance throughout the national territory.

IV. The General Law for Sustainable Forest Development has among its general objectives, to conserve and restore the natural heritage and contribute to the social, economic and environmental development of the country, through the integrated sustainable management of forest resources; to promote forestry, management and sustainable use of forest resources, to contribute with goods and services that ensure the improvement of the quality of life of the population, with the co-responsible participation of the owners and legitimate possessors of forest land; As well as promoting forestry production for national economic growth; therefore, based on Article 4, the execution of works aimed at the conservation, restoration, protection and/or generation of environmental goods and services is declared of public utility for the Nation; as well as the conservation, protection and restoration of forest ecosystems and their elements, as well as watersheds.

V. The State, in order to promote the aforementioned activities, created "**LA CONAFOR**" as a decentralised public body of the Federal Public Administration, with its own legal personality and assets, whose purpose is to develop, promote and encourage productive activities, protection, conservation, restoration, sustainable use, production, marketing and technical forestry education, as well as production chains and value networks in forestry matters, which, in accordance with Article 15 of the General Law on Sustainable Forest Development, are declared as priority development areas, and technical forestry education, as well as productive chains and value networks in forestry matters, which according to article 15 of the General Law for Sustainable Forest Development, are declared as priority areas for development, as well as to participate in the formulation of plans, programmes and in the application of the policy for sustainable forest development and its instruments.

VI. In order to contribute to its purpose, "**CONAFOR**" has designed, in terms of article 27 of the Planning Law and 77 of the Federal Budget and Financial Responsibility Law, the Programme called *Sustainable Forest Development for Well-being 2024*, hereinafter "**THE PROGRAMME**", as the public policy instrument to promote forest management in the country and through which support is granted subject to the *Rules of Operation of*

*the Sustainable Forest Development for Well-being 2024 Programme, hereinafter the "RULES OF OPERATION", hereinafter the "RULES OF OPERATION", with the aim of supporting the owners, legitimate possessors and inhabitants of forest areas to implement actions that contribute to the protection, conservation, restoration and incorporation into sustainable forest management of land suitable for this purpose; as well as strengthening the value chains of the forestry sector. Contributing to the adaptation and mitigation of the effects of climate change and guaranteeing the right to a healthy environment.*

VII. **"CONAFOR"** recognises that the ownership of forest resources within the national territory corresponds to the ejidos, communities, indigenous peoples and communities, natural or legal persons, the Federation, the States and the Municipalities that own the land where they are located.

VIII. Hence, in accordance with Article 25 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, **"CONAFOR"** requests, through **"THE PROGRAMME"**, the participation of the social and private sectors to promote the priority areas of the country's development.

IX. In accordance with articles 32, fourth paragraph, and 37 of the Planning Law, **"CONAFOR"** subscribes the present legal instrument in order to induce and coordinate the broad participation of the different social groups and individuals in the achievement of the objectives of **"THE PROGRAMME"**.

X. In congruence with the objectives and strategies of **"LA CONAFOR"**, this agreement seeks the application of forestry policy instruments that promote the induction of actions by the various social groups and interested individuals and the formalisation of the subsidies granted by **"LA CONAFOR"**.

XI. In accordance with articles 38 and 39 of the Planning Law, the present agreement is considered of public law and will be of obligatory compliance for **"THE PARTIES"** that enter into it, considering the activities supported by **"THE PROGRAMME"** to be of public utility and social interest for the Nation.

By virtue of the foregoing, **"THE PARTIES"** agree to enter into this agreement in accordance with the following:

## **XII. STATEMENTS**

### **1. DECLARES "LA CONAFOR", THROUGH ITS REPRESENTATIVE THAT:**

1.1 It is a decentralised public body of the Federal Public Administration, with legal personality and its own assets, with headquarters in the metropolitan area of the city of Guadalajara, Jalisco, created under the name of the National Forestry Commission by decree published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on 4 April 2001.

1.2 In accordance with article 15 of the General Law for Sustainable Forest Development, its purpose is to develop, promote and encourage productive,

conservation and restoration activities in forestry matters, as well as to participate in the formulation of plans and programmes and in the application of sustainable forest development policy and its instruments.

1.3 In accordance with articles 5 section I, paragraph a), 10 and 11 sections I, II, VI, XII, XXI of the Organic Statute of the National Forestry Commission published on April 30, 2021 in the Official Gazette of the Federation, the C. \_\_\_\_\_, in his or her capacity as Head of the Forestry Development Promotion Office at \_\_\_\_\_, has sufficient powers to sign this agreement.

1.4 For the purposes of this agreement, the address of the Promotoría de Desarrollo Forestal of \_\_\_\_\_ located at \_\_\_\_\_.

2. **DECLARES "THE BENEFICIARY" UNDER OATH THAT:**

2.1 *Is: (Please fill in the appropriate box)*

A) **Natural person:** a natural person, Mexican, of legal age, who accredits his or her personality with the official identification \_\_\_\_\_ number \_\_\_\_\_, issued by \_\_\_\_\_ and has the Unique Population Registration Code (CURP) number \_\_\_\_\_.

B) **Ejido or Agrarian Community:** an ejido ( ) a community ( ) that accredits its existence with the document \_\_\_\_\_ and is registered in the Register and History of Agrarian Nuclei (PHINA) with the number \_\_\_\_\_. Its legal representatives accredit this character with the minutes of the assembly of \_\_\_\_\_, by means of which the representative bodies were elected. Likewise, said representatives have the necessary legal permissions from the assembly so that in their name and on their behalf they can be bound and carry out all the actions derived from the present legal instrument.

C) **Indigenous people or community:** an indigenous people ( ) a community ( ) descended from populations that inhabited the current territory of the country at the beginning of colonisation, that preserve their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions, or part of them, that recognise and are aware of their indigenous identity, and that are recognised by the Mexican State. Based on their uses and customs, their representative(s) accredit(s) such character with the document \_\_\_\_\_ and have the necessary permissions from the indigenous people or community so that in their name and representation they can bind themselves and carry out all the actions derived from the present legal instrument.

D) **Company or Association:** a company ( ) association ( ) of Mexican nationality, constituted by public deed number \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_, executed before the Notary Public No. \_\_\_\_\_, Notary Public No. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ municipality/city \_\_\_\_\_, in the State of \_\_\_\_\_, which is registered in the Public Registry of Property and Commerce (indicate details and date of registration). Its object is \_\_\_\_\_. Its Federal Taxpayers Register (RFC) number is \_\_\_\_\_. Its representative or legal representative, accredits its representation with public deed number \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_, granted before the faith of Lic. \_\_\_\_\_, Notary Public No. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Municipality/City \_\_\_\_\_, in the State of \_\_\_\_\_, which is registered in the Public Registry of Property and

Commerce (indicate details and date of registration). These powers are in force and have not been limited, modified, revoked or suppressed.

E) **Groups:** a group called \_\_\_\_\_, which has been constituted under the terms of the "**RULES OF OPERATION**" to request support from "**LA CONAFOR**", complying with the requirements established in article 18 section VIII of the "**RULES OF OPERATION**". It is made up of a number of \_\_\_\_\_ natural persons, who designated \_\_\_\_\_ as their representative, so that in their name and on their behalf they can carry out all the actions derived from this legal instrument.

2.2 For the purposes of this agreement, "**THE BENEFICIARY**" indicates its address as

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2.3 It is aware of the "**RULES OF OPERATION**" and knows the activities it is obliged to carry out in terms of this agreement and the referred "**RULES OF OPERATION**", likewise, that upon signing this agreement, he/she receives a document from "**LA CONAFOR**" which specifies in a synthetic manner the rights and obligations that he/she acquires as a "**BENEFICIARY PERSON**" and that he/she is aware of his/her right to receive guidance from "**LA CONAFOR**" on the "**RULES OF OPERATION**" and the terms and deadlines for the execution of the activities for which he/she is responsible.

### 3. DECLARE "**THE PARTIES**", THAT:

3.1 They have sufficient powers to enter into this type of legal act and declare that they mutually and reciprocally recognise each other's personality for all legal and contractual purposes, and precisely under the terms of this agreement.

3.2 They enter into this agreement voluntarily, freely and responsibly, without fraud, injury, error or any other invalidating defect of will.

3.3 The obligations and rights contained in this instrument are the product of good faith, and therefore they undertake to take all necessary actions for their due fulfilment.

Having made the above declarations and in order to perfect the present agreement, "**THE PARTIES**" undertake to reciprocally bind themselves in accordance with the following:

### XIII. CLAUSES

#### FIRST.- OF THE OBJECT.

The purpose of this agreement is that "**CONAFOR**" grants financial support to "**THE BENEFICIARY**" to carry out the activities established in the "**RULES OF OPERATION**", corresponding to the component(s), concepts and/or modalities of support for which it was the beneficiary, as set out in **ANNEX 1** of this agreement.

"**THE PARTIES**" recognise that the achievement of the present object is of public utility for the Nation, and that the activities supported by **CONAFOR** are a priority for the development of the country, for which reason they will comply with the present instrument.



## **SECOND.- SUPPORT.**

In order to comply with the purpose of this agreement, **"CONAFOR"**, in accordance with its budgetary availability, grants economic support to **"THE BENEFICIARY"** for the **total amount** of \$\_\_\_\_\_ (amount in letters 00/100 M.N.) corresponding to the amount or amounts of the component or components, concepts and/or modalities of support for which it was the beneficiary, as described in ANNEX 1 of this agreement.

The amount allocated to each component, concept and/or modality of support must be used solely and exclusively to carry out the activities corresponding to that component, concept or modality of support and within the area authorised by **"LA CONAFOR"**.

## **THIRD.- DELIVERY OF ECONOMIC RESOURCES.**

The amount referred to in the SECOND clause above will be delivered by **"THE CONAFOR"** in the terms or deadlines established in the **"RULES OF OPERATION"** for each component, concept and/or modality of support assigned, through electronic bank transfers to the bank account number \_\_\_\_\_ of the bank \_\_\_\_\_, in the name of **"THE BENEFICIARY PERSON"**, or in its case, of its representative.

**"CONAFOR"** will make the support ministrations against proof of the correct application of the economic resources of the previous ministration and provided that **"THE BENEFICIARY"** is complying with the obligations established in this agreement and the **"RULES OF OPERATION"**.

The parties agree that in order to make the payments **"THE BENEFICIARY"** must prove the ownership and CLABE number of the bank account referred to in the previous paragraph to the satisfaction of **"THE CONAFOR"**. With the signature of this agreement **"THE BENEFICIARY"** is provided with a list of documents that can be presented to prove the above. In case the **"BENEFICIARY PERSON"** requires a change of account, he/she must sign **Annex 2** of this agreement and submit the corresponding documentation for such account.

The delivery of support is subject to the budget availability of **"LA CONAFOR"**, therefore **"THE BENEFICIARY"** releases **"LA CONAFOR"** from any responsibility in case the budget available for the concept or modality of support assigned is exhausted, or if due to supervening measures the originally assigned budget is not available. In this case, **"THE CONAFOR"** will notify the early termination of this agreement to **"THE BENEFICIARY"**, which will submit within 10 working days the corresponding report of the disbursements made with the resources it may have received, in order to prove the correct application of the same.

## **FOURTH.- OBLIGATIONS.**

### **I. "THE BENEFICIARY" undertakes to:**

- a) To allocate the totality of the resources assigned by **"LA CONAFOR"** to the activities and purposes for which they were granted, in strict compliance with the provisions of the **"RULES OF OPERATION"** and the present legal instrument;
- b) Where appropriate, reimburse **"LA CONAFOR"** the resources that were not applied to the fulfilment of the activities and purposes for which they were granted;

- c) Maintain in force the requirements that gave rise to its election as a **"BENEFICIARY PERSON"** established in the **"RULES OF OPERATION"**;
- d) Comply with the obligations and provisions established in the **"RULES OF OPERATION"** and its Annexes, in the terms of reference or administrative provisions derived from the **"RULES OF OPERATION"** applicable to the component, concept and modality of support assigned to it, which are published on the website of **"LA CONAFOR"** and form an integral part of this agreement;
- e) Comply with its obligations in the terms and forms established in the **"RULES OF OPERATION"** and its Annexes, and in this agreement;
- f) Carry out the activities established in the **"RULES OF OPERATION"** corresponding to the component or components, concepts or modalities of support assigned to it. The activities must be carried out within the area selected as eligible by **"LA CONAFOR"**;
- g) To contract the technical assistance for the correct implementation of the support, in the terms established by the **"RULES OF OPERATION"**. In order to carry out the contracting, **"THE BENEFICIARY"** is obliged to sign together with the selected technical advisor the *Service Contract* found in **Annex 6** of the **"RULES OF OPERATION"**, which is an integral part of this legal instrument, and to deliver a simple copy of the *Service Contract* to **"LA CONAFOR"** when signing this instrument;
- h) Make the payment of technical assistance **for** the amount established for the concept or modality of support assigned, solely and exclusively for the amount established in the **"RULES OF OPERATION"** for said concept;
- i) Allow the supervisions of the monitoring area referred to in clauses NINTH and TENTH of this legal instrument, to demonstrate to **"LA CONAFOR"** the correct application of the support granted and the fulfilment of the obligations and requirements that gave rise to its election as beneficiary. In those cases in which the supervision by the monitoring area is not carried out, it will be the responsibility of **"THE BENEFICIARY"** to execute the support in accordance with the provisions of the **"RULES OF OPERATION"**;
- j) Keep in its possession for a minimum period of 5 years the documents that prove the results of the activities carried out and the application of the resources granted by **"LA CONAFOR"**;
- k) Deliver to **"LA CONAFOR"** when required, the documents that prove in a reliable manner, the execution of the supported activities and the correct application of the support;
- l) Comply with all employer obligations foreseen by the Federal Labour Law, with respect to the persons hired to fulfil the purpose of this agreement; likewise, in the event of any labour lawsuit involving **"CONAFOR"**, **"THE BENEFICIARY"** undertakes to immediately terminate such lawsuit, assuming its responsibility as the sole employer.
- m) Comply with the other administrative, technical and legal provisions applicable to the component, concept or modality of support assigned by **"LA CONAFOR"**.

## II. "CONAFOR" undertakes to:

- a) Comply with the activities and deadlines established in the **"RULES OF OPERATION"** and in this agreement;
- b) Inform **"THE BENEFICIARY"** of the rights and obligations they have acquired, upon request;
- c) Deliver in a timely manner the resources that have been allocated to **"THE BENEFICIARY"**;
- d) Comply with the other obligations and provisions set out in the **"RULES OF OPERATION"**, in this agreement and in the applicable regulations.

## FIFTH.- LABOUR RELATIONS.

**"CONAFOR"** grants to **"THE BENEFICIARY"** the support indicated in the SECOND clause of the present instrument for which it was benefited, by virtue of being subject to the calls for the allocation of support of the **"RULES OF OPERATION"**. Therefore, the amounts granted, as well as the development of the activities inherent to the component(s), concepts and/or modalities of support assigned, do not constitute any labour relationship with **"LA CONAFOR"**, nor do they bind the granting of future resources for any other concept different from the present support.

The personnel designated by each of the parties for the performance of the activities related to this agreement of wills, will remain absolutely under the direction and dependence of the party with which it has established its labour, commercial, civil, administrative or any other relationship, so that no subordination of any kind will be created with the opposing party, nor will the legal figure of substitute or joint employer operate. The aforementioned, regardless of whether they are providing their services outside the facilities where they were hired or supervising or collaborating in the services performed.

**"The BENEFICIARY agrees to hold "CONAFOR" harmless from** any liability for any claims made by its members or employees.

## SIXTH: THE PLACE OF ACTIVITIES.

The activities that **"THE BENEFICIARY"** undertakes to carry out, as set out in **ANNEX 1** of this agreement, will take place at the address \_\_\_\_\_, Municipality of \_\_\_\_\_, State of \_\_\_\_\_, postal code \_\_\_\_\_, whose coordinates are \_\_\_\_\_, location that coincides with the polygon that is annexed to this instrument and forms an integral part of it.

## SEVENTH: THE DEADLINE FOR THE EXECUTION OF ACTIVITIES.

**"THE BENEFICIARY"** undertakes to carry out the supported activities within the timeframe established in the **"RULES OF OPERATION"**, for the component, concept and/or modality of support for which he/she is the beneficiary.

## EIGHTH: NOTIFICATIONS.

To receive all types of notifications and communications related to the fulfilment of the purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding, **"THE BENEFICIARY PERSON"** indicates as legal address the one located in paragraph 2.2 of the **DECLARATIONS** of this Memorandum of Understanding; it also provides in this act the telephone number \_\_\_\_\_, and expressly accepts to hear and receive notifications through the following e-mail address \_\_\_\_\_. **"CONAFOR"** indicates as its legal address the address indicated in paragraph 1.4 of the **DECLARATIONS of this** agreement.

**"THE BENEFICIARY"** undertakes to receive all types of notifications at the address indicated in the previous paragraph and to keep it available, with personnel capable and attentive to receive such notifications on working days and hours, during the entire term of this agreement.

Failure to comply with the above provision will result in **"CONAFOR"** suspending the payment of the pending ministrations, and in the event that **"THE BENEFICIARY PERSON"** maintains the non-compliance, it will result in the termination of the agreement.

In the event that **"THE BENEFICIARY"** needs to designate a different legal address to receive notifications, it must notify **"THE CONAFOR"** within 24 (twenty-four) hours after the closing of its previous address. Failure to notify the new address designated by **"THE BENEFICIARY"** will result in **"THE CONAFOR"** suspending the payment of the pending ministrations and, if applicable, in the termination of the agreement without the need for a judicial declaration.

#### **NINTH: THE MONITORING AREA.**

**"CONAFOR"** designates the Head of the Forestry Development Promotion Office at \_\_\_\_\_ and his staff responsible for the component, concept and modality of support in question, hereinafter referred to as the **"FOLLOW-UP AREA"**, who shall be empowered to monitor, verify and supervise all activities and obligations arising from this agreement.

#### **TENTH: SUPERVISION.**

**"THE BENEFICIARY"** expressly accepts to allow the personnel of the **"FOLLOW-UP AREA"** to enter the place of execution of the supported activities in order to verify their compliance, the correct application of the support granted, as well as the fulfilment of other obligations and requirements that gave rise to his/her election as beneficiary.

**"THE PARTIES agree that** supervision may be carried out at any time, without prior notification or notice from **CONAFOR**.

#### **ELEVENTH.- ASSIGNMENT OF RIGHTS.**

The **"BENEFICIARY PERSON"** will not be able to transfer the rights to the collection of the support allocated by **"LA CONAFOR"**, but only and exclusively in the cases established in article 36 of the **"RULES OF OPERATION"**, provided that **"LA CONAFOR"** gives its written consent. Such assignment of collection rights does not release **"THE BENEFICIARY"** from complying with the obligations derived from this agreement.

#### **TWELFTH.- CAUSES OF NON-COMPLIANCE.**

**"THE PARTIES agree that** the causes for which **"THE BENEFICIARY PERSON"** is considered in default are limited to the following cases:

- a) Lack or loss of validity of the requirements necessary for the granting of the support covered by this agreement;
- b) Failure to comply with the obligations set out in clause FOUR, section I, of this instrument;
- c) The totality of the resources received are not used for the activities and purposes for which they were granted by "**LA**

**CONAFOR**";

- d) Providing apocryphal information or documentation to "**LA CONAFOR**", or concealing essential data for granting or obtaining the payment of the support;
- e) Failure to allow supervision of works or projects, failure to provide access to the place where supervision is to be carried out, or failure to provide facilities and reports to those supervising the fulfilment of the obligations of the beneficiaries;
- f) Failure to make the payment of technical assistance to the technical advisor, for the amount established for the concept or modality of support assigned;
- g) Any other provision of the "**RULES OF OPERATION**" and other legal and administrative provisions applicable to the concept or modality of support assigned is contravened.

"**THE BENEFICIARY** agrees that in the event of non-compliance with any of the aforementioned grounds for non-compliance, he/she will not be able to request support from **CONAFOR** as long as the non-compliance persists.

#### **THIRTEENTH.- REIMBURSEMENT OF RESOURCES.**

"**THE PARTIES** agree that in the event of withdrawal or total or partial non-fulfilment by **THE BENEFICIARY** of the clauses agreed in this agreement, **THE BENEFICIARY** will be obliged to return to **CONAFOR** the economic resources that were not applied to the fulfilment of the activities and purposes for which they were granted.

The economic resources to be returned to "**LA CONAFOR**" shall be deposited within a period of 10 ten calendar days from the date of non-compliance or acceptance of the withdrawal by "**LA CONAFOR**", deposited in bank account number **CEP52181** in the name of **FID BANORTE 744792 BNT MEX BANCO MERCANTIL DEL NORTE SA**, in the banking institution **BANCO MERCANTIL DEL NORTE, BANORTE**.

"**THE BENEFICIARY** shall provide the banking institution with the following references, so that its return can be identified by "**LA CONAFOR**":

Name of the beneficiary;

Component, concept or modality of support allocated to you, as appropriate;

State in which the support was granted; and Year in which the support was allocated.

**"THE BENEFICIARY"** is obliged to prove the return of the resource with the deposit slip provided by the banking institution, which must be presented to **"LA CONAFOR"** in a simple copy and original for comparison, within a maximum period of 10 working days from the date of the deposit of the resource.

In the event that **"THE BENEFICIARY"** does not return the resources to **"LA CONAFOR"** within this period and in accordance with the requirements set out in this clause, **"LA CONAFOR"** may declare the termination of this agreement.

#### **FOURTEENTH.- TERMINATION.**

In addition to the causes expressly stated in any other clause of this instrument, the following are causes for termination:

- a) Non-compliance with the obligations of **"THE BENEFICIARY"** established in clause FOUR, section I, of this agreement.
- b) Failure of the **"BENEFICIARY PERSON"** to comply with the object of this agreement.
- c) The unjustified suspension of the supported activities by **"THE BENEFICIARY"**.
- d) Deny the **"FOLLOW-UP AREA"** the access facilities foreseen in clause TEN of the present agreement.
- e) Assign the collection rights of the support allocated by **"LA CONAFOR"** to third parties, or, in the exceptional cases established in article 36 of the **"RULES OF OPERATION"**, if **"THE BENEFICIARY"** assigns the collection rights without the prior written authorisation of **"LA CONAFOR"**.
- f) Subcontract or assign the performance of the object of this agreement by **"THE BENEFICIARY"**.
- g) When the competent authority issues a resolution that determines that **"THE BENEFICIARY"** provided false information or documentation, acted with fraud or in bad faith during the conclusion of this agreement or during its term, or in the presentation or resolution of a complaint or non-conformity.
- h) Failure to comply with the obligations contained in clause Four, section I, paragraph I) of this agreement.

#### **FIFTEENTH.- EXTENSION.**

Only in the case of "fortuitous events", "force majeure" or causes attributable to **"CONAFOR"**, CONAFOR will consider granting an extension to **"THE BENEFICIARY"** for the fulfilment of the supported activities.

Such extension may be granted for as long as **"LA CONAFOR"** deems necessary, taking into account the cause that gave rise to the request.

The procedure for requesting an extension shall be as follows:

During the period of compliance established in the SEVENTH clause, **"THE BENEFICIARY"** may request an extension within three (3) working days after the event that motivates it. In order for the extension to be taken into account, it must be requested in writing, accompanied by the evidence that proves the reason for the extension, and addressed to the Head of the Forestry Development Promotion Office of **"THE CONAFOR"** in the **corresponding** Federal Entity; the latter will have a period of 10 (ten) working days after receiving the request to physically review the place of activities, the documents submitted by **"THE BENEFICIARY"** and issue its opinion on the matter.

**"THE BENEFICIARY"** shall not alter the affected area, otherwise **"CONAFOR"** will not grant the requested extension.

#### **SIXTEENTH - TERM.**

**"THE PARTIES"** agree that this Agreement shall take effect from the date of its signature and shall remain in force until the deadline for the execution of the supported activities established in the SEVENTH clause of this agreement has been met.

#### **SEVENTEENTH.- EARLY TERMINATION.**

**"The PARTIES"** agree that this Agreement may be terminated early without liability in any of the following cases:

- a) Due to physical, legal, administrative or budgetary impossibility to continue with the object of this agreement.
- b) Act of God or force majeure preventing the continuation of the purposes of this agreement.

For the purposes of the above, **"THE BENEFICIARY PERSON"** shall submit during the term of this agreement to **"THE CONAFOR"**, a free written document accompanied by the arguments and evidence it deems appropriate to accredit the early termination. In the event that the assumptions of early termination are not accredited, this situation will be declared by the corresponding Technical Committee, which will communicate it to **"LA CONAFOR"**, for the non-allocation of resources during the fiscal year subsequent to the one in which the referred declaration is made.

#### **EIGHTEENTH.- OF THE FUNDS COMING FROM THE FIDA.**

The beneficiaries of resources from Components I. Community Forest Management and Value Chains (MFCCV); II. Commercial and Agroforestry Forest Plantations (CFP), III. Forest Restoration of Micro-basins and Strategic Regions.

(RFM); IV. Environmental Services (ES) and V. Forest Protection; which are supported with resources from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), are obliged to ensure compliance with the policies and guidelines governing IFAD-financed operations, including the Policy on Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (published on 08 November 2021, available at <https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/134/docs/spanish/EB-2021-134-R-33.pdf>), the Policy on the Prevention of Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations (published on 31 October 2018, available at [https://www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/40189363/fraudpolicy\\_eb86\\_s.pdf/aadd2f7-dd2d-](https://www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/40189363/fraudpolicy_eb86_s.pdf/aadd2f7-dd2d-)

4008-8289951ae810768c?t=1545052914000). A copy of these Policies may be requested at any Forestry Development Office of **"LA CONAFOR"** or at the central offices of **"LA CONAFOR"**.

#### **NINETEENTH: JURISDICTION AND COMPETENCE.**

In the event of any controversy, **"THE PARTIES"** agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the competent Federal Courts in the State of Jalisco, expressly waiving the jurisdiction of any other court which, by reason of their present or future domicile, or for any other reason, may correspond to them.

#### **TWENTIETH - ANNEXES AND APPLICABLE PROVISIONS.**

The Annexes to this Agreement, the **"RULES OF OPERATION"**, the terms of reference of the component, concept or modality of support obtained by **"THE BENEFICIARY"** published on the website of **"THE CONAFOR"**, and the other applicable administrative provisions derived from the **"RULES OF OPERATION"** that contain the necessary specifications for the fulfilment of the obligations corresponding to each modality of support granted to the **"BENEFICIARY"**, published on the website of **"THE CONAFOR"**, form part of this Agreement.

**TWENTY-FIRST - COMPLAINT:** **"THE PARTIES"** agree that the procedure and the granting of the support covered by this agreement is free of charge and not related to any political party, so that if any public servant requests money from **"THE BENEFICIARY"** or conditions his/her service in exchange for granting support, **"THE BENEFICIARY"** must file a complaint against him/her before any of the following authorities:

I. The Internal Control Body at CONAFOR is located at Periférico Poniente 5360, Edificio "C", Colonia San Juan de Ocotán, Postal Code 45019, Zapopan, Jalisco; telephone 800 5004361, or at the following e-mail address: [quejas@conafor.gob.mx](mailto:quejas@conafor.gob.mx).

II. The Ministry of Public Administration. In person at Avenida Insurgentes Sur 1735, espacio de contacto ciudadano, PB Módulo 3, colonia Guadalupe Inn, Código Postal 01020, Delegación Álvaro Obregón, Mexico City; by mail to the Dirección General de Denuncias e Investigaciones de la Secretaría de la Función Pública, at Avenida Insurgentes Sur 1735, Piso 2, Ala Norte, colonia Guadalupe Inn, Delegación Álvaro Obregón, Código Postal 01020, Mexico City; by telephone at 800 1128700 and in Mexico City at 20002000 and 20003000 extension 2164; and through the Sistema Integral de Quejas y Denuncias, SÍDEC, at <https://sidedec.funcionpublica.gob.mx>.

III. The comptrollers' offices of the federal entities. In these cases, the complaints and denunciations presented must be referred to the Internal Control Body of CONAFOR, in accordance with the terms of the applicable legal provisions.

Having read it and having been informed of its contents and legal scope, **"THE PARTIES"** sign it in duplicate in the Municipality of \_\_\_\_\_ of the State of \_\_\_\_\_, on the day \_\_\_\_ of the month \_\_\_\_\_ of the year \_\_\_\_\_.

**For "LA CONAFOR".**

\_\_\_\_\_



Head of the Forestry Development Office at \_\_\_\_\_ For "THE BENEFICIARY": For "THE BENEFICIARY": For "THE BENEFICIARY".

(natural persons) \_\_\_\_\_ C.(ejidos or communities) \_\_\_\_\_ (companies, partnerships, associations, groupings, unions, or other) \_\_\_\_\_  
C. \_\_\_\_\_ President C. \_\_\_\_\_  
C. \_\_\_\_\_ Secretario(a) Legal or common representative  
C. \_\_\_\_\_  
Treasurer

THIS SIGNATURE SHEET FORMS PART OF THE AGREEMENT FOR THE GRANTING OF SUPPORT FOR SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT FOR WELL-BEING 2024, SIGNED BY THE NATIONAL FORESTRY COMMISSION, REPRESENTED BY THE HEAD OF THE FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT PROMOTION OFFICE AT \_\_\_\_\_ AND THE BENEFICIARY \_\_\_\_\_.

ANNEX 1 TO THE AGREEMENT ON THE CONCERTATION AGREEMENT FOR THE GRANTING OF SUPPORT FOR THE  
SUSTAINABLE FOREST DEVELOPMENT FOR WELL-BEING PROGRAMME 2024

SUPPORT ALLOCATED TO "THE BENEFICIARY".

Folio of the support	Name of the component, concept or modality of support	Breakdown of the Total Amount of Support (by component, concept or modality)		
		Amount allocated for implementation of component activities, concept or form of support	Amount allocated for technical assistance	Total Amount

	<b>TOTAL AMOUNT</b> <b>(Sum of all components, concepts or modalities of support)</b>			\$ _____

THIS ANNEX FORMS PART OF THE AGREEMENT FOR THE GRANTING OF SUPPORT FOR THE SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT FOR WELL-BEING 2024 PROGRAMME SIGNED BY THE NATIONAL FORESTRY COMMISSION, REPRESENTED BY THE HEAD OF THE FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT PROMOTION OFFICE AT \_\_\_\_\_ AND THE BENEFICIARY \_\_\_\_\_.

ANNEX 2 TO THE AGREEMENT ON THE CONCERTATION AGREEMENT FOR THE GRANTING OF SUPPORT FOR THE

SUSTAINABLE FOREST DEVELOPMENT FOR WELL-BEING PROGRAMME 2024

**Subject: Notification of change of bank account**

**Name of Promoter**

**Head of the Promotoría de Desarrollo Forestal en el Estado de \_\_\_\_\_ National Forestry Commission**

**PRESENT**

By means of the present document, the undersigned C. \_\_\_\_\_, beneficiary of the Sustainable Forestry Development for Well-being Programme 2024 of the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR), I hereby request that you kindly change the bank account so that the payments can be made from this account for the support \_\_\_\_\_ allocated to me by the Commission.

I list below the details of the new bank account:

Name of the bank account holder:

Bank:

Account Number:

Interbank account number:

I declare under oath that the information contained in this application is true, and I also declare that I am aware of the obligation to inform CONAFOR of any changes that may occur in the future to the information provided herein.

I also acknowledge that I am the sole holder of this bank account, and that I am aware of the impossibility of receiving payment of the support allocated by CONAFOR through third parties other than representatives or legal representatives duly empowered in accordance with the laws in force.

Finally, attached to this letter is the bank documentation, which reliably accredits the ownership of the account and the indicated account number, consisting of \_\_\_\_\_.

This is undersigned on the \_\_\_\_ day of the month of \_\_\_\_\_ of the year \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name and signature

THIS ANNEX FORMS PART OF THE AGREEMENT FOR THE GRANTING OF SUPPORT FOR THE SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT FOR WELL-BEING 2024 PROGRAMME SIGNED BY THE NATIONAL FORESTRY COMMISSION, REPRESENTED BY THE HEAD OF THE FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT PROMOTION OFFICE AT \_\_\_\_\_ AND THE BENEFICIARY \_\_\_\_\_.

#### XIV. ANNEX 6. CONTRACT FOR THE PROVISION OF TECHNICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES

CONTRACT FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ADVICE TO THE BENEFICIARIES OF THE PROGRAMME CALLED SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT FOR WELL-BEING 2024 OF THE NATIONAL FORESTRY COMMISSION, SUPERVISION AND RENDERING OF OPINIONS ENTERED INTO ON THE ONE HAND BY THE \_\_\_\_\_, HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO AS THE "TECHNICAL ADVISOR", AND ON THE OTHER HAND BY THE PERSON:

*(Please fill in the appropriate box)*

A) NATURAL PERSONS: THE  
C. \_\_\_\_\_, HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO  
AS THE "CONTRACTING PARTY".

B) EJIDOS OR AGRARIAN COMMUNITIES: THE EJIDO ( )  
THE COMMUNITY ( ) NAMED ( )

\_\_\_\_\_, REPRESENTED BY  
\_\_\_\_\_, AND  
\_\_\_\_\_, IN THEIR CAPACITY AS PRESIDENT, SECRETARY AND  
TREASURER OF THE EJIDO OR COMMUNAL PROPERTY COMMISSARIAT, RESPECTIVELY,  
HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO AS THE "CONTRACTOR".

C) INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OR COMMUNITIES: THE INDIGENOUS ( )  
( ) PEOPLE ( ) THE INDIGENOUS ( )  
COMMUNITY ( ) CALLED

\_\_\_\_\_, REPRESENTED BY  
\_\_\_\_\_, IN ITS CAPACITY AS  
\_\_\_\_\_, HEREINAFTER  
REFERRED TO AS THE "CONTRACTING PARTY".

D) COMPANIES OR ASSOCIATIONS: THE COMPANY ( ) ASSOCIATION ( ) CALLED  
\_\_\_\_\_, REPRESENTED BY THE C.  
\_\_\_\_\_, IN HIS OR HER CAPACITY AS LEGAL  
REPRESENTATIVE OR ATTORNEY-IN-FACT, HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO AS THE "CONTRACTING  
PARTY".

E) GROUPS: THE GROUP KNOWN AS \_\_\_\_\_,  
MADE UP OF THE  
CC. \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, AND REPRESENTED BY THE C. \_\_\_\_\_, AS  
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GROUP, HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO AS THE "CONTRACTING PARTY".

WHO FOR THE PURPOSES OF INTERPRETATION OF THIS CONTRACT AND ACTING TOGETHER SHALL  
BE REFERRED TO AS "THE PARTIES", WHO ENTER INTO THIS CONTRACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH  
THE FOLLOWING DECLARATIONS AND CLAUSES:

**DECLARATIONS I. THE "CONTRACTING" PERSON DECLARES THAT:**

**I.1.** Is a: (Please fill in the appropriate item)

A) **Natural person:** a natural person, Mexican, of legal age, who accredits his or her personality  
with the official identification \_\_\_\_\_ number \_\_\_\_\_, issued by  
\_\_\_\_\_ and has the Unique Population Registration Code (CURP) number  
\_\_\_\_\_.

B) **Ejido or Agrarian Community:** an ejido ( ) a community ( ) that accredits its existence with  
the document \_\_\_\_\_ and is registered in the Register and History  
of Agrarian Nuclei (PHINA) with the number \_\_\_\_\_. Its legal representatives  
accredit this character with the minutes of the assembly of \_\_\_\_\_, by means of which  
the representative bodies were elected.

Likewise, the said representatives have the necessary legal permissions from the assembly so that  
in their name and on their behalf they may bind themselves and carry out all the actions arising from  
this legal instrument.

C) **Indigenous people or community:** an indigenous people ( ) a community ( ) descended from  
populations that inhabited the current territory of the country at the beginning of colonisation,  
that preserve their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions, or part of them, that  
recognise and are aware of their indigenous identity, and that are recognised by the Mexican  
State. Based on their uses and customs, their representative(s) accredit(s) such character with

the document \_\_\_\_\_ and have the necessary permissions from the indigenous people or community so that in their name and representation they can bind themselves and carry out all the actions derived from the present legal instrument.

D) **Company or Association:** a company ( ) association ( ) incorporated by public deed number \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_, executed before the Notary Public No. \_\_\_\_\_, Notary Public No. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ municipality/city \_\_\_\_\_, in the State of \_\_\_\_\_, which is registered in the Public Register of Property and Commerce (indicate details and date of registration). Its object is \_\_\_\_\_. Its Federal Taxpayers Register (RFC) number is \_\_\_\_\_. Its representative or legal representative, accredits its representation with public deed number \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_, granted before the faith of Lic. \_\_\_\_\_, Notary Public No. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Municipality/City \_\_\_\_\_, in the State of \_\_\_\_\_, which is registered in the Public Registry of Property and Commerce (indicate details and date of registration). These powers are in force and have not been limited, modified, revoked or suppressed.

E) **Groups:** a working group called \_\_\_\_\_, which has been constituted under the terms of Article 18, section VIII, of the Rules of Operation of the Sustainable Forest Development for Well-being 2024 Programme. It is made up of \_\_\_\_\_ natural persons, who have designated \_\_\_\_\_ as their representative, so that in their name and on their behalf they can carry out all the actions arising from this legal instrument.

I.2 For the purposes of this contract, the person "**CONTRACTOR**" indicates as address the address located \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_.

## II. DECLARES THAT THE "TECHNICAL ADVISOR" DECLARES THAT:

II.1 Is one of the following: (Complete the appropriate item)

a) **Natural person:** a natural person, Mexican, of legal age, who accredits his or her personality with the official identification \_\_\_\_\_ number \_\_\_\_\_, issued by \_\_\_\_\_; he or she also has the Clave único de Registro de

Population (CURP) number \_\_\_\_\_ and its Federal Taxpayers Registry (RFC) number is \_\_\_\_\_. It operates in accordance with the applicable Mexican laws in force and is up to date with its tax obligations.

b) **Legal entity:** a company ( ) association ( ) of Mexican nationality, incorporated by public deed number \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_, executed before the Notary Public No. \_\_\_\_\_, Notary Public No. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ municipality/city \_\_\_\_\_, in the State of \_\_\_\_\_, which is registered in the Public Registry of Property and Commerce (indicate details and date of registration). Its object is \_\_\_\_\_. Its Federal Taxpayers Register (RFC) number is \_\_\_\_\_. Its representative or legal representative, accredits its representation with public deed number \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_, granted before the faith of Lic. \_\_\_\_\_, Notary Public No. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Municipality/City \_\_\_\_\_, in the State of \_\_\_\_\_, which is registered in the Public Registry of Property and

Commerce (indicate details and date of registration). These powers are in force and have not been limited, modified, revoked or suppressed.

II.2 It has the technical and legal competence and capacity to provide the professional services required, as well as to sign this contract, which is part of its activity and has full capacity to contract and be bound by the terms of this contract.

II.3 For the purposes of this contract for the provision of services, the legal address is \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_, Col \_\_\_\_\_, Localidad, \_\_\_\_\_ Municipio de \_\_\_\_\_ Estado \_\_\_\_\_ C.P. \_\_\_\_\_. Likewise, it expressly states that the notifications to be made from the signing of this legal instrument, during the monitoring of the compliance of the same and until its conclusion, may be made, at the choice of the person "**CONTRACTOR**", both at the address provided by the "**TECHNICAL ADVISER(S)**", as well as at the email address that for this purpose expressly indicates and authorises the "**TECHNICAL ADVISER(S)**", being the following: \_\_\_\_\_@\_\_\_\_\_, with the acknowledgement of receipt being sufficient to be considered as legally executed, or in its case, the electronic communication that the system shows in which it informs that the mail has been delivered.

II.4 It is agreed that even if he changes his nationality, he will continue to consider himself Mexican, as far as the obligations of this contract are concerned, and therefore, not to invoke the protection of any foreign government, under penalty of losing, for the benefit of the "**CONTRACTOR**" and of the Mexican nation, all rights derived from this contract.

II.5 It has studies and knowledge in the field corresponding to the services contracted and is fully aware of the characteristics and needs of the services covered by this contract, as well as having the tools to deal with the factors that intervene to effectively develop the activities it will perform.

II.6 It is duly certified to provide technical assistance, in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, in the technical specialties covered by this contract.

II.7 It is in force in the List of Technical Advisors published by "**LA CONAFOR**".

II.8 In case the provision of services implies having a National Forestry Register, it **has** a valid one issued by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources identified with the number \_\_\_\_\_, which accredits it as a Provider of Forestry Technical Services in the terms of article 101 of the General Law of Sustainable Forestry Development.

II.9 Declares under oath that it is in a position to provide technical assistance to the "**CONTRACTOR**", being within the maximum number of permitted supports to which it may provide technical assistance, in accordance with Article 24, paragraph six, of the Rules of Operation 2024 of the Sustainable Forestry Development Programme, and complies with the requirements and necessary conditions established by this legal basis to provide technical assistance.

Pursuant to the above statements, "**THE PARTIES**" undertake in accordance with the following:

**CLAUSES ONE.- OBJECT OF THE CONTRACT.**

The purpose of this contract for the provision of professional services is that the person designated as **"TECHNICAL ADVISOR(S)"** makes available to the **"CONTRACTOR"** all the knowledge, skills, experience and resources necessary for the **"CONTRACTOR"** to adequately carry out the project corresponding to the support concept(s) or modality(ies) mentioned in this document, hereinafter referred to as **"THE PROJECT"**, to which the **"CONTRACTOR"** has committed to **"THE CONAFOR"**.

It is an essential part of the object of the present legal instrument that the person designated as **"TECHNICAL ADVISER(S)"** actively contributes to the execution and conclusion of **"THE PROJECT"**, in accordance with the regulations applicable to **"THE PROJECT"**.

## **SECOND.- OBLIGATIONS OF THE "TECHNICAL ADVISOR":**

- I. To provide the **"CONTRACTOR"** with, but not limited to, professional technical advisory services for the execution of **"THE PROJECT"** of the **"CONTRACTOR"**, authorised by **"THE CONAFOR"**.
- II. Render, sign and, if necessary, ratify before **"THE CONAFOR"** or any other authority that may require it, the opinions or reports that may be necessary for the follow-up or supervision of **"THE PROJECT"**.
- III. Supervise and validate each of the execution stages of **"THE PROJECT"** carried out by the **"CONTRACTOR"**, applying at all times the technical knowledge necessary to complete **"THE PROJECT"**, in accordance with the provisions of the Rules of Operation of the Sustainable Forest Development for Well-being 2024 Programme, hereinafter **"RULES OF OPERATION"**, and the regulations required in the applicable programmes of **"THE CONAFOR"**. Furthermore, it shall comply with the technical criteria, terms of reference and manuals corresponding to the support concepts involved in **"THE PROJECT"**.
- IV. Provide advice to the **"CONTRACTOR"** in the execution of **"THE PROJECT"**, covering each of its stages until its complete conclusion, in strict accordance with the provisions of the **"RULES OF OPERATION"** and the regulations required in the applicable programmes of **"THE CONAFOR"**. Furthermore, it must comply with the technical criteria, terms of reference and manuals corresponding to the support concepts involved in **"THE PROJECT"**.
- V. To supervise the implementation of the advice given to the **"CONTRACTOR"** and the execution of **"THE PROJECT"** in each of its stages until its total conclusion, in accordance with the provisions of the **"RULES OF OPERATION"** and the technical criteria, terms of reference and manuals for the concepts of support that involve **"THE PROJECT"**.
- VI. To prepare written reports on the progress of **"THE PROJECT"** every three months or whenever **"THE CONAFOR"** requires them from the **"CONTRACTOR"**, which must be signed by the **"TECHNICAL ADVISER"** and submitted to the technical area of **"THE CONAFOR"** in charge of the monitoring of **"THE PROJECT"**, with the legend *"UNDER PROOF OF TRUTH" in the text*. The reports must be submitted with the precision, veracity, congruence and detail required for the punctual monitoring of **"THE PROJECT"**,

as well as with all the formal requirements established by the applicable regulations of **"THE CONAFOR"**.

VII. Elaborate and deliver the settlement of **"THE PROJECT"** to the corresponding technical area of **"THE CONAFOR"**, which must be autographically signed by the **"TECHNICAL ADVISOR(S)"** and signed with the legend: "UNDER PROOF OF TRUTH".

VIII. Apply its capacity, technical knowledge and tools to satisfactorily comply with the technical advisory activities required by the **"CONTRACTOR"** and undertakes to follow up on the activities established in **"THE PROJECT"**, carrying out quality works, which are designed in accordance with the technical characteristics of each one and are functional to achieve the purpose of **"THE PROJECT"** and to fully comply with the obligations contracted by the **"CONTRACTOR"** before **"THE CONAFOR"**.

IX. To perform the services covered by this contract in a personal and independent manner, for which he/she will be solely responsible for the performance of the services, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this contract. The **"TECHNICAL ADVISER(S)"** is not allowed to subcontract, assign or transfer the rights and obligations assumed in this legal instrument.

X. To request from the **"CONTRACTOR"** the payment of fees for the provision of technical assistance, solely and exclusively for the amount established in the **"RULES OF OPERATION"** for this concept, undertaking not to alter or modify in this contract the amount authorised by **"CONAFOR"**.

XI. Comply with the obligations established in the **"RULES OF OPERATION"**, the regulations required in the applicable programmes of **"THE CONAFOR"**, as well as the technical criteria, terms of reference and manuals for the support concepts involved in **"THE PROJECT"**.

**THIRD.- FEES.** The **"CONTRACTOR"** shall pay to the person designated as **"TECHNICAL ADVISOR(S)"** as consideration for the services indicated in the preceding clause, the total amount of \$\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_00/100 M.N.) including Value Added Tax (VAT), in accordance with the provisions of the **"RULES OF OPERATION"** and the applicable regulations.

This consideration will be divided into partial payments of \$\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_00/100 M.N.) VAT included, per supervision and consultancy visit.

The **"CONTRACTOR"** undertakes to pay the fees to the **"TECHNICAL CONSULTANT"** solely and exclusively for the amount established in the **"RULES OF OPERATION"** for this concept, undertaking not to alter or modify the amount authorised by **"CONAFOR"** in this contract.

**FOURTH.- VALIDITY OF THE CONTRACT.** The validity of the obligations contained in the present contract is indissolubly linked to the execution and total conclusion of **"THE PROJECT"** authorised by **"THE CONAFOR"**, as well as the validation of conformity of **"THE PROJECT"**. With regard to the obligation to submit technical reports and opinions to the authority related to the supervision or auditing of **"THE PROJECT"**, the obligation of the **"TECHNICAL ADVISOR"** will subsist even after the conclusion and delivery of **"THE PROJECT"**.



**FIFTH.- TERMINATION OF THE CONTRACT.** The "**CONTRACTOR**" may terminate this contract at any time, without the need for a judicial declaration, when the "**TECHNICAL CONSULTANT**" for causes attributable to him/her, fails to comply with any of the obligations contracted by means of this contract.

For the purposes of this contract, it shall be understood that there is a breach of the obligations of the "**TECHNICAL ADVISER(S)**" when any of the following events occur: I. Unjustified suspension of the provision of the contracted services.

II. Failure to provide the services in accordance with the specifications, characteristics and terms established in the present contract, being understood as part of the characteristics of the present contract, the terms of reference applicable to the concept of support that "**THE CONAFOR**" granted to the "**CONTRACTOR**".

III. For subcontracting the services, rights or obligations set out in the contract.

IV. For failure to comply with any obligation set out in this contract.

With or without termination of the present contract, in the event of non-compliance attributable to the "**TECHNICAL ADVISER**", he/she will be responsible for the damages and losses caused to the "**CONTRACTOR**" with regard to the due fulfilment of the "**PROJECT**" authorised by "**THE CONAFOR**".

**SIXTH.- RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEFICIENCIES IN THE QUALITY OF THE SERVICES.** The person "**ADVISOR(A)**

**TECHNICIAN(S)**" is obliged to the "**CONTRACTOR**" to respond for the quality of the services rendered, as well as for the damages and losses caused to the "**CONTRACTOR**" due to non-compliance or negligence on its part in relation to the due fulfilment of the "**THE PROJECT**" authorised by "**THE CONAFOR**".

In accordance with articles 1839, 1840, 1843, 1844, 1846 and 1847 of the Federal Civil Code, in the event of non-compliance, the "**TECHNICAL CONSULTANT**" undertakes to pay a penalty in favour of the "**CONTRACTOR**", equivalent to 10% of the total value of the present contract for the provision of services.

**SEVENTH:** The "**TECHNICAL ADVISER**" may only be exempted from the fulfilment of its obligations in the event of a fortuitous event or force majeure, and exclusively to the extent that it prevents the partial or total fulfilment of its obligations under this contract. However, such events must be reliably accredited in the terms referred to in the agreement signed by the "**CONTRACTOR**" with "**THE CONAFOR**" in respect of the support received.

**EIGHTH.-** The expenses derived from the provision of services under this contract will be the exclusive responsibility of the "**TECHNICAL ADVISER(S)**". The type of transportation will be the one that the "**TECHNICAL ADVISER(S)**" considers convenient and will be at his/her own risk, being responsible for the delivery or performance of the services object of this contract at the place and time indicated.

**NINTH.- APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND COMPETENCE.** In the event of controversy **"THE PARTIES"** submit to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts of the common jurisdiction corresponding to the place where the execution of **"THE PROJECT"** of the **"CONTRACTOR"** is carried out. Consequently, the person **"TECHNICAL ADVISER(S)"** waives any jurisdiction that may correspond to him/her by reason of his/her present or future domicile, or for any other reason.

Having been read by **"THE PARTIES"** and having been informed of its content and legal scope, it is signed in duplicate at the bottom and on the margin of all its useful pages in the city of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, on \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.

**"CONTRACTOR"**

**"TECHNICAL ADVISER".**

**THIS SIGNATURE SHEET IS PART OF THE CONTRACT FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ADVICE TO THE BENEFICIARIES OF THE PROGRAMME CALLED SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT FOR WELL-BEING 2024 OF THE NATIONAL FORESTRY COMMISSION, SUPERVISION AND RENDERING OF OPINIONS, ENTERED INTO BY THE CONTRACTING PERSON \_\_\_\_\_ AND THE TECHNICAL ADVISOR \_\_\_\_\_.**

**XV. ANNEX 7. DIRECTORY OF FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT PROMOTERS AND CECFOR OF CONAFOR**

DIRECTORY OF CONAFOR'S FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT PROMOTERS			
Telephone Switchboard: 33 3777 7000			
Federal State	Direct telephone	Web	Address
Aguascalientes	465 958 8350 465 958 0937 465 110 3490	5126	Av. Aquiles Serdán No. 301, Col. Centro, C.P. 20660, Pabellón de Arteaga, Aguascalientes.
Baja California	686 592 4427 686 592 4597 686 592 4655	n/a	Boulevard Lázaro Cárdenas Km 11.5 Fraccionamiento Bugambilias, C.P. 21395 Mexicali, Baja California.

Baja California Sur	612 128 7021 612 129 4797	5225	Boulevard Calzada Agustín Olachea Avilés, Km 2+500, between Chechén and Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez, Col. Las Garzas, C.P. 23079, La Paz, Baja California Sur.
Campeche	981 816 3058 981 816 9094	5250	Calle República del Salvador No. 85 entre Costa Rica y Querétaro, Col. Barrio de Santa Ana, C.P. 24050, Campeche, Campeche.

Coahuila de Zaragoza	844 413 06 60 844 413 2107 844 413 3647	5400	Calle Pasaje Siglo XXI No. 203, Col. El Sauz, C.P. 25294, Saltillo, Coahuila.
Colima	312 161 2012 312 330 6612 312 313 5767	5450	Av. Carlos de la Madrid Béjar Km 1.5 (La Posta), Col. Centro, C.P. 28090, Colima, Colima.
Chiapas	961 613 2148 961 612 0870 961 613 2121	5300	Prolongación de la Av. 11 Oriente-Norte s/n. Col. Centro, Interior del Vivero Forestal Francisco I. Madero, C.P. 29000, Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas.
Chihuahua	614 426 5811 614 426 5053 614 426 5549	5350	Av. Universidad No. 3705, 3er. Piso, Col. Magisterial, C.P. 31200, Chihuahua, Chihuahua.
Mexico City	555 658 3215	5500	Calle Progreso No. 3, Col. del Carmen, Delegación Coyoacán, C.P. 04100, Mexico, Mexico City.

	555 554 0612		
	555 554 7097		
Durango	618 827 6874 618 827 6877 618 813 1037	5550	Calle Mango No. 107, Col. Unidad Recreativa Parque Sahuatoba, C.P. 34045, Durango, Durango.
Guanajuato	462 626 8147 462 135 3331 462 135 3512	5650	Boulevard Paseo Solidaridad Km 4, Ciudad de Los Olivos, Col. Rafael Galván Flandes, C.P. 36545, Irapuato, Guanajuato.
Guerrero	747 471 1744 747 471 7658 747 494 5232	5700	Av. Ruffo Figueroa S/N, Col. Burócratas, C.P. 39090, Chilpancingo de los Bravo, Guerrero.
Hidalgo	771 718 6643 771 718 0308 771 133 0345	5750	Boulevard Luis Donaldo Colosio No. 308, Col. Ampliación Santa Julia, Edificio  Ana 3rd Floor, C.P. 42080, Libramiento Pachuca-Actopan, Pachuca de Soto, Hidalgo.
Jalisco	333 110 1828 333 110 1562 333 110 1573	5800	Prolongación Av. Parres Arias No. 744, Fraccionamiento, Bosques del Centinela, C.P. 45187, Zapopan, Jalisco.
State of Mexico	728 282 1925 728 282 1805	5600	Carretera México Toluca Km 53, Col. Los Patos, C.P. 52000, Lerma de Villada, Estado de México.

	728 282 3456		
Michoacán	443 308 1305 443 308 1303  443 308 1306	5870	Calle Capitán Carlos Rovirosa No. 1565, Col. Tierra y Libertad, C.P. 58148, Morelia, Michoacán.
Morelos	777 145 5017  777 145 5114  777 145 5115	5900	Calle Río Balsas No. 31, Col. Lienzo Charro, C.P. 62137, Cuernavaca, Morelos.
Nayarit	311 214 2904  311 133 2349	5970	Carretera a Camichín de Jauja Km 2, Col. Camichín de Jauja, C.P. 63508, Tepic, Nayarit.
Nuevo León	818 191 5869  818 191 5860 818 191 5861	6000	General Jerónimo Treviño No. 409, Edificio Bisa 5to. Piso, Col. Centro, Despachos del 504 al 511, C.P. 64000, Monterrey, Nuevo León.
Oaxaca	951 518 7210  951 503 0883  951 513 7788	6070	Rayón No. 608 Col. Centro C.P. 68000, Oaxaca de Juárez, Oaxaca.
Puebla	222 240 0559  222 240 0581  222 240 0541	6100	Calle 26 Norte No. 1202, Col. Resurgimiento Ciudad Norte, C.P. 72373, Puebla, Puebla.

Querétaro	442 223 5303  442 248 1350	6175	Calle Circuito Moisés Solana No. 129, Col. Balaustradas, C.P. 76079, Querétaro,  Querétaro
Quintana Roo	983 833 3120 983 285 3570  983 833 4942	6200	Calle Camino Antigua Carretera a Santa Elena, Km 2.5, Col. Zona Industrial II, C.P. 77049, Chetumal, Quintana Roo.
San Luis Potosí	444 833 8709  444 833 8708 444 817 7605	6250	Av. Fray Diego de la Magdalena, S/N, Fraccionamiento El Saucito, C.P. 78110, San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí.
Sinaloa	667 752 1594  667 712 6671 667 712 6672	6300	Calzada Aeropuerto No. 7281 Poniente, Col. Bachigualato, C.P. 80140, Culiacán, Sinaloa.
Sonora	662 213 5273 662 212 0860  662 213 5582	6350	Boulevard Los Naranjos S/N, Col. Los Naranjos, C.P. 83060, Hermosillo, Sonora.

Tabasco	993 351 7293  993 351 6949  993 351 7359	6431	Prolongación de Calle Ejido No. 403, Col. Tamulté de las Barrancas, C.P. 86150, Villahermosa, Tabasco.
Tamaulipas	834 134 0252  834 315 3879	6470	José María Morelos No. 537 (Entre la 21 y la 22), Col. Centro, C.P. 87000, Cd. Victoria, Tamaulipas.

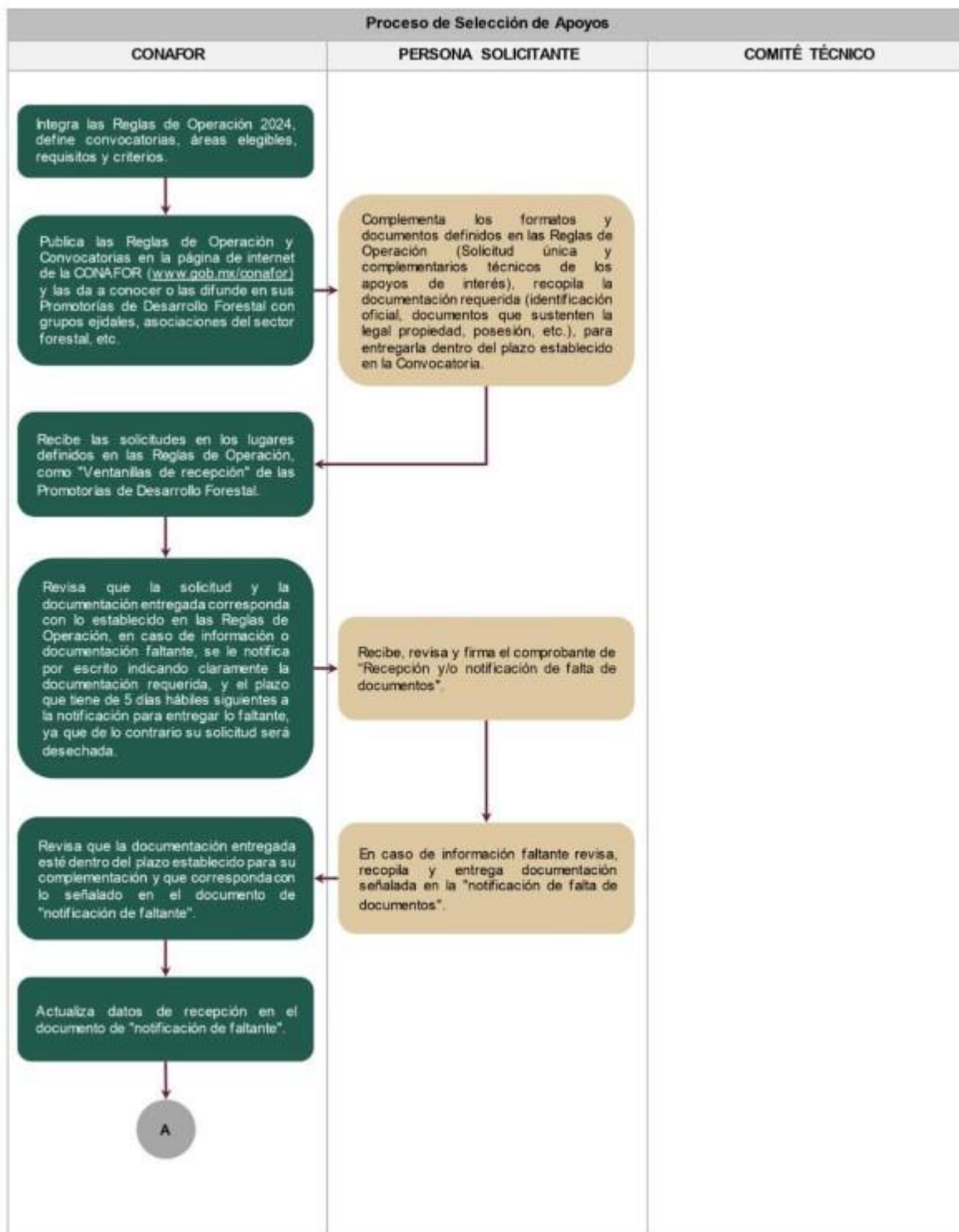
	834 315 3896		
Tlaxcala	248 111 4674 248 111 4666 248 111 4672 248 111 4673	6525	Carretera Federal San Martín Texmelucan-Tlaxcala, Km 15, Localidad San Diego Xocoyucan, C.P. 90122, Ixtacuixtla de Mariano Matamoros, Tlaxcala.
Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave	228 811 2497 228 810 8195 228 810 8197	6550	Boulevard Xalapa Banderilla, Km 5.5, Col. Banderilla Centro, C.P. 91300, Banderilla, Veracruz.
Yucatan	999 689 14 90 999 689 14 97	6600	Calle 60 No. 403 between Calle 157 and 169-A. Col. San José Tecoh Sur, C.P. 97298, Mérida, Yucatán.
Zacatecas	492 925 42 29 492 925 42 27 492 925 42 28	6652	Calle de la Buena Voluntad No. 24, Fraccionamiento Ojo de Agua de la Palma, C.P. 98606, Ciudad de Guadalupe, Zacatecas.

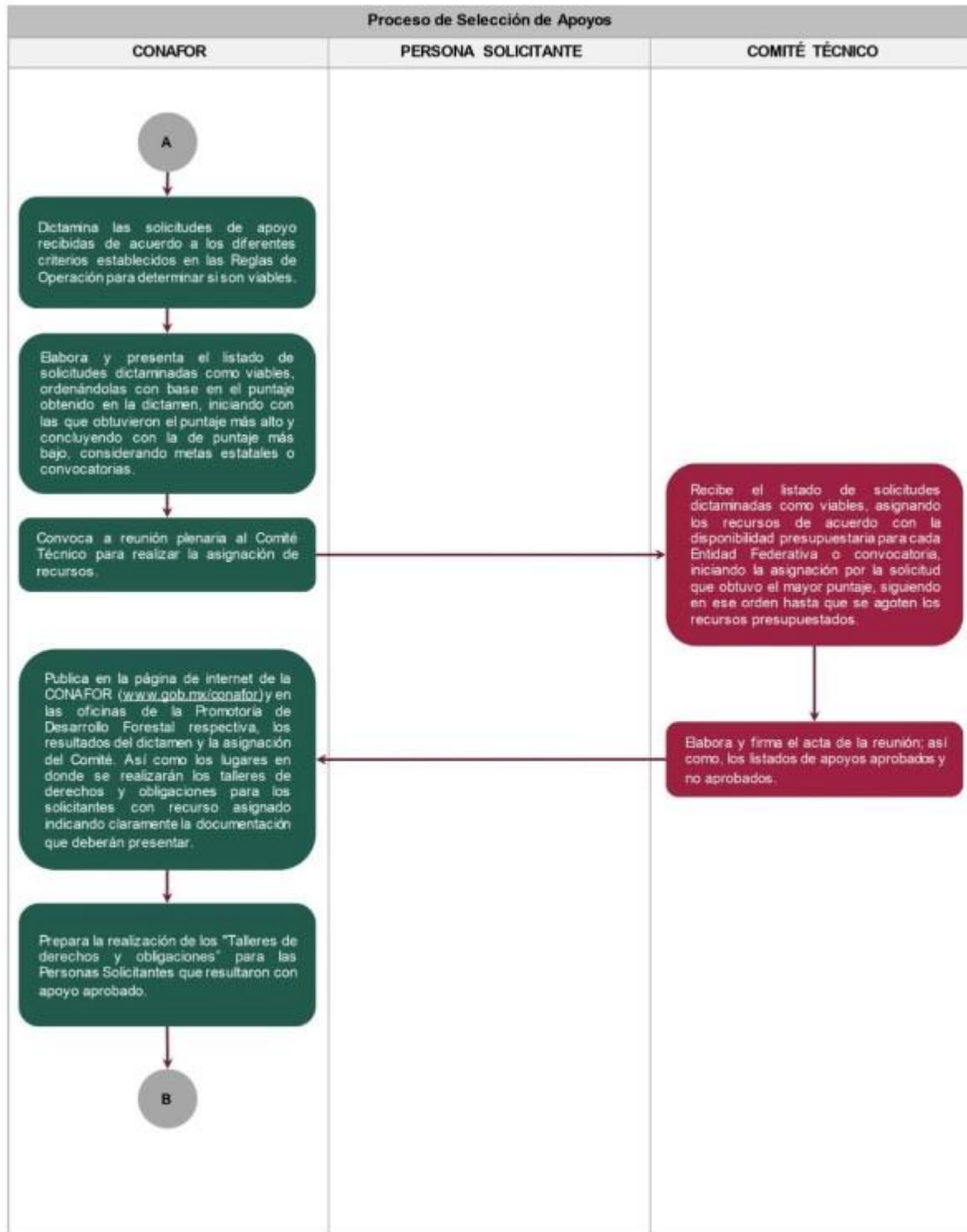
DIRECTORY OF CONAFOR'S CECFORS			
Federal State	Municipality	Address	Telephone
Michoacán de Ocampo	Uruapan	CECFOR No. 1. "Dr. Manuel Martínez Solórzano". Paseo de la Revolución número 2, Col. Emiliano Zapata, Uruapan, Michoacán, C.P. 60180.	4525243483 4525235699 33 3777 7000 Ext. 2460
Oaxaca	Santa María Atzompa	CECFOR No. 2. "Gral. Lázaro Cárdenas del Río". Av. Forestal S/N, Col. Forestal, Santa María Atzompa,	9515027706 33 3777 7000 Ext. 2470

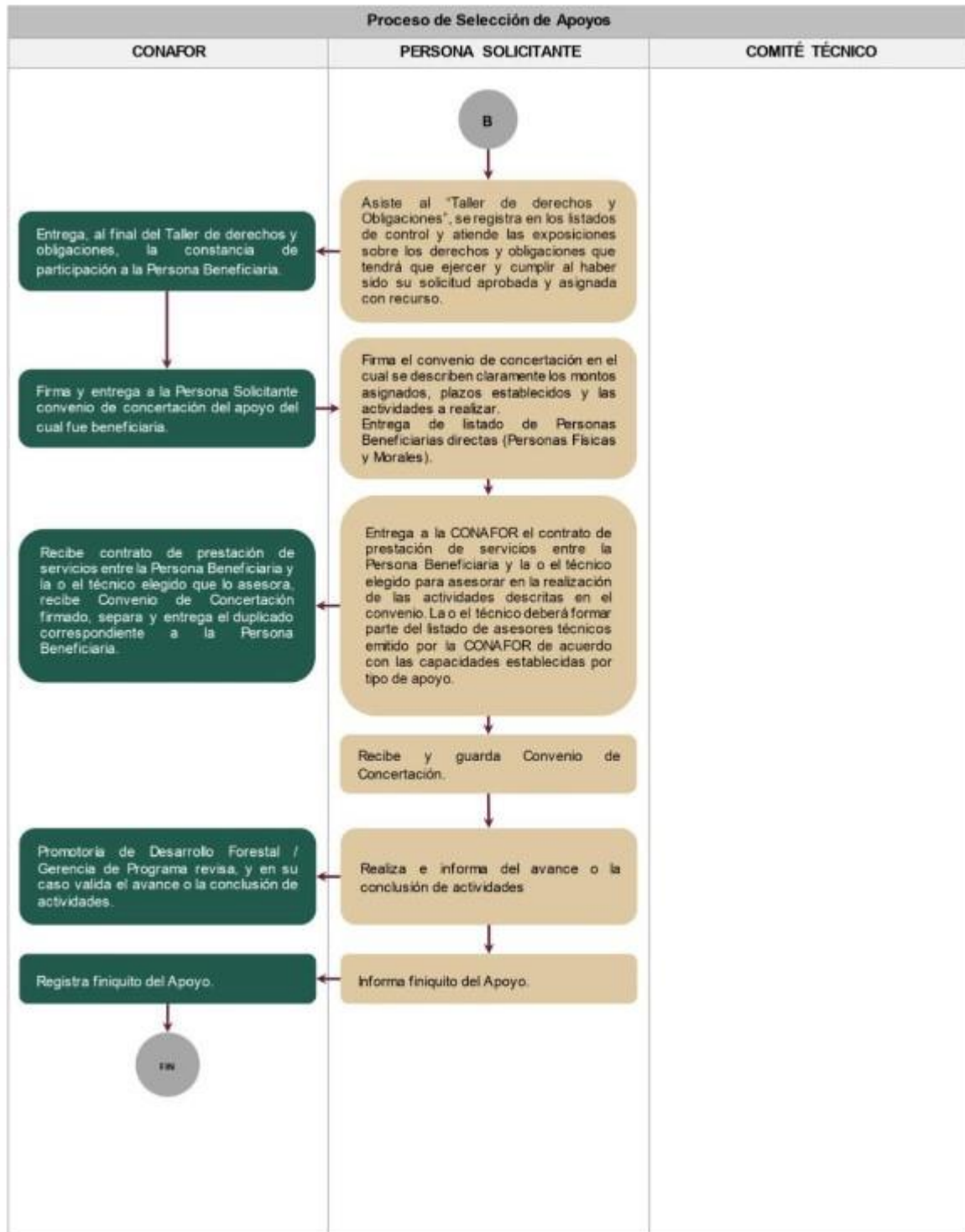
		Oaxaca, C.P. 71220.	
Coahuila Zaragoza	de Saltillo	CECFOR No. 3. "Ing. José Ángel de la Cruz Campa". Blvd. Emilio Arizpe de la Maza number 3291, Col. Villas de San Lorenzo, Saltillo, Coahuila, C.P. 25070.	8444170002 8444895495 33 3777 7000 Ext. 2480
Veracruz Ignacio de la Llave	de Tezonapa	CECFOR No. 4. "Ing. León Jorge Castaños Martínez". Kilómetro 4.5 Carretera al Palmar, Rancho "La Luisa", Col. La Pochota, Tezonapa, Veracruz, C.P. 95096.	2711252587 (personal number of the Headmistress)

#### ANNEX 8. SUPPORT SELECTION PROCESS









## ANNEX 9. PRIVACY NOTICE.

The National Forestry Commission (hereinafter CONAFOR) is a Decentralised Public Body with its central offices at Periférico Poniente No. 5360, Col. San Juan de Ocotán, C.P. 45019, Zapopan, Jalisco; in turn, it is responsible for the correct treatment and use of the personal data you provide

personally, through our website or any other means, therefore we inform you of the following policies in accordance with the General Law for the Protection of Personal Data in Possession of Obligated Subjects.

#### **I. Purposes of processing and legal basis.**

Personal data collected by CONAFOR in person or electronically will be used for:

Register the Single Application for Support and/or the Supplementary Technical Forms.

Identification of the holder in order to process the Single Support Request.

To verify and confirm your identity and the authenticity of the information you provide.

Notify the holder of the results of the processing of the Single Support Application or, if applicable, if he/she is a beneficiary or any type of information derived from the support granted to him/her.

Integrate files and databases necessary for the participation, monitoring, operation and evaluation of the Sustainable Forest Development for Well-being Programme.

To carry out administrative formalities related to the dossier created on the occasion of the support granted.

Construction and monitoring of statistics and performance indicators of the Sustainable Forestry Development for Well-being Programme.

Carry out complementary activities of verification, collection and follow-up of information and data derived from their participation in the support granted to them.

Giving the correct treatment of said data in accordance with the provisions of articles 6, Base A and 16, second paragraph of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States; 3, section XXXIII, 4, 6, 7, 16, 17 and 18 of the General Law for the Protection of Personal Data in Possession of Obligated Subjects (LGPDPPO).

Likewise, it is important to inform you that another important purpose of this agency as a regulated entity is to comply with the obligations of transparency and accountability established in the General and Federal Laws of Transparency and Access to Public Information, for which we inform you that some of your personal data may be published on the official website of the agency, either through lists of beneficiaries or documents required in the same obligations of transparency, therefore once this privacy notice is made available to you, your consent will be considered tacitly in accordance with Article 21 of the LGPDPPSO.

Furthermore, in accordance with article 22 of the aforementioned Law, consent will not be required for the processing of your personal data in the following cases:

When your data is required to exercise a right or fulfil obligations arising from a legal relationship between CONAFOR and you as the data subject.

Where the law so provides.

When they are required by a court order, resolution or mandate, founded and motivated by the competent authority or when legally required in an investigation and prosecution of crimes, as well as the procurement or administration of justice.

When required in an emergency situation that could potentially harm a third party's person or property.

When your data is contained in a publicly accessible source.

When you are reported as missing under the terms of the relevant law.

**The data collected could include the following:**

Full name, photograph, date of birth, age, marital status, sex, nationality, state or entity of birth, indigenous group of belonging, language, home telephone, mobile telephone, email, signature, fingerprint, geographical address (street or road, postal code, locality, federal entity, municipality or delegation), federal taxpayers' register (RFC), unique population registration code (CURP), bank account, interbank account number, official identification (valid voter's credential, military ID card, passport or letter of naturalisation), document issued by a banking institution containing the account and the standardised banking code (CLABE) in your name, birth certificate or proof of identity issued in your name, birth certificate or proof of identity issued by a banking institution containing the account and the standardised banking code (CLABE) in your name, birth certificate or proof of identity issued in your name; military ID card; passport or naturalisation letter), document issued by a banking institution that contains the account and the standardised bank code (CLABE) in their name, birth certificate or proof of identity issued by any ejidal, communal or municipal authority or institutions linked to support for this sector.

**II. Data transfer.**

CONAFOR may not transfer your personal data without your consent, except in the following cases:

When the transfer is provided for in the Law, international conventions or treaties signed and ratified by Mexico.

When required by other agencies of the Federal Public Administration, provided that the personal data is used for the exercise of their own powers, compatible or analogous to the purpose for which the personal data was processed.

Where the transfer is necessary under a contract entered into or to be entered into in the interests of you, CONAFOR and a third party.

Where necessary for reasons of national security.

When you are in the situations referred to in Chapter I of this Privacy Notice.

You may object to any transfer of your personal data that requires your consent as set out in the first paragraph of section III of this Privacy Notice.

**III. Mechanisms and means available to exercise your ARCO rights and to express your refusal to the processing and transfer of data.**

You have the right to access your personal data that we hold and the details of the processing thereof, you may also rectify them if they are inaccurate or incomplete; cancel them when you consider that they are not required for any of the purposes stated in this Privacy Notice, are being used for non-consensual purposes or the service relationship has ended, or oppose the processing thereof for specific purposes. In the latter case, you may do so in writing, sent electronically or physically to the CONAFOR Transparency Unit:

**E-mail:** [unidadtransparencia@conafor.gob.mx](mailto:unidadtransparencia@conafor.gob.mx)

**Telephone and extension:** (33) 3777 7000 ext. 1246, 1247

**Address:** Periférico Poniente No. 5360, Col. San Juan de Ocotán, C.P. 45019, Zapopan, Jalisco.

You may revoke any consent you may have given us for the processing of your personal data. However, it is important for you to note that we may not always be able to comply with your request or terminate the use immediately, as we may be required by law to continue to process your personal data. You should also consider that for certain purposes, the revocation of your consent will mean that we will no longer be able to provide you with the service you have requested or that your relationship with the data controller will be terminated.

#### **IV. Modifications to the Privacy Notice.**

We reserve the right to make changes or updates to this Privacy Notice at any time, in order to comply with new legislation or internal policies. Such changes will be available on our website, however in case of affecting your rights or interests you will be notified by the means of contact that were provided by you.

#### **V. Attention to complaints.**

If you consider that there is any violation of your right to protection of personal data, in accordance with the provisions of the General Law on Protection of Personal Data Held by Obligated Parties, you may file a complaint with the National Institute for Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data (INAI), in accordance with the provisions of article 148, section II of the aforementioned law. For more information visit [www.inai.org.mx](http://www.inai.org.mx)

If you have any questions and/or comments regarding this Privacy Notice, please contact us at (33) 3777 7000 ext.

1607 and 1664 or mail [unidadtransparencia@conafor.gob.mx](mailto:unidadtransparencia@conafor.gob.mx)

#### **ANNEX 10. Pp S219 OUTCOME INDICATOR MATRIX (MIR) 2024.**

Budget Programme Data	
<b>Approaches Transversal</b>	1 (Expenditure for the Integral Development of Indigenous Peoples and Communities), 2 (Special Concurrent Programme for Sustainable Rural Development), 4 (Expenditure for Equality between Women and Men), 9 (Programmes to overcome poverty), 10 (Resources for the adaptation and mitigation of the effects of Climate Change).

<b>Proposed Budget (million pesos):</b>	<b>903.6</b>
<b>Alignment with the Axes of the National Development Plan 2019 - 2024</b>	
<b>Axis:</b> 3 Economy	
<b>Alignment with the Programmes derived from the National Development Plan 2019 - 2024</b>	
First Alignment Chain	
<b>Programme</b>  16 Environment and Natural Resources Sectoral Programme 2020-2024	
<b>Priority Objective</b>  1 Promote the conservation, protection, restoration and sustainable use of ecosystems and their biodiversity with a territorial and human rights approach, considering biocultural regions, in order to maintain functional ecosystems that are the basis for the well-being of the population.	

<b>Objectives, Indicators and Targets of the MIR</b>					
<b>Level: End</b>					
<b>Target</b>	<b>Indicator Name</b>	<b>Method of calculation</b>	<b>Unit of measurement</b>	<b>Type - Dimension - Frequency</b>	<b>Annual - programmed target</b>
Contributing to climate change mitigation	Percentage change in greenhouse gas emissions relative to projected emissions.	$\left( \frac{\text{Greenhouse gas emissions due to gross deforestation at period T}}{\text{Greenhouse gas emissions associated with projected gross deforestation at period T under the baseline scenario of the Nationally Determined Contribution zero deforestation rate target of Mexico}} - 1 \right) * 100$	Rate of change	Strategic Effectiveness - Biennial	-25

Contributing to climate change mitigation	Gross deforestation rate at national level	((Hectares of forest land remaining forest land at period T / Hectares of forest land remaining forest land at period T1) - 1) * 100	Rate of change	Strategic Effectiveness - Annual	-0.24
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<b>Level: Purpose</b>					
Forested and preferably forested land is incorporated into competitive and sustainable forest management. participatory	Percentage of forested and preferably forested area under sustainable forest management actions.	(Hectares under current forest harvesting in year t + hectares incorporated into forest management schemes in year t + hectares under forest management schemes in year t + hectares under forest management schemes in year t).  Restoration in period t + hectares with phytosanitary treatment actions in period t + hectares under Payment for Environmental Services in force in period t /Hectares of forest area of the National Territory susceptible to be conserved and managed under these schemes).	Percentage	Strategic Effectiveness - Annual	5.53
Forested and preferably forested land is incorporated into competitive and sustainable forest management.	Percentage of area conserved and under sustainable management and use of forest resources through voluntary and quasi-market mechanisms	(Hectares under certified management in force at period t + hectares incorporated into Payment for Environmental Services schemes in force at period t /Hectares of forest area of the National Territory susceptible to be	Percentage	Strategic Effectiveness - Annual	3.49



[illegible]

Grants for integral projects that implement actions to strengthen governance, the utilisation sustainable and the strengthening of the processes of supply, transformation and marketing, granted.	Percentage of agrarian nuclei and forestry social enterprises supported with productive projects for their business enhancement	[(Number of agrarian nuclei and forestry social enterprises supported with productive projects for business strengthening from 2016 to period t / Number of agrarian nuclei and forestry social enterprises prioritised in the base year)]*100]]].	Percentage	Management - Effectiveness - Quarterly	20.09
Grants for integral projects that implement actions to strengthen governance, the utilisation sustainable and the strengthening of the processes of supply, transformation and marketing, granted.	Percentage of area supported to carry out community land-use planning	[(Area supported to carry out community land management from 2013 to period t / Area of ejidos and forest communities priority in the base year)*100]	Percentage	Strategic Effectiveness Quarterly	18.59
Grants for projects that strengthen capacity building	Percentage of educational support to students of the Forestry Education	(Number of educational supports granted at period t / Number of educational supports to be granted	Percentage	Management - Effectiveness - Half-yearly	100

and technology transfer awarded.	and Training Centres provided.	according to the capacity of the centres) educational at period T) * 100			
Subsidies for the establishment and maintenance of commercial forestry and agroforestry plantation areas granted.	Percentage of area agreed for the establishment of commercial forestry and agroforestry plantations.	[(Hectares with signed agreement for the establishment of commercial forest plantations and agroforestry from 2013 to period t / Priority area in hectares for the establishment of commercial forest plantations in the country in the base year)]*100	Percentage	Strategic Effectiveness Quarterly	20.84
Grants for projects that strengthen capacity building and technology transfer awarded.	Percentage of technology transfer projects supported	(Technology transfer projects for the forestry sector supported from 2014 to period t /Total number of priority technology transfer projects to be supported in the forestry sector in the base year)*100	Percentage	Strategic Effectiveness Quarterly	55.95

Subsidies to prevent and attend contingencies due to forest fires, pests and diseases granted.	Percentage of working days supported for the integration of combatants in rural fire management brigades.	(Number of days supported for the integration of fire fighters in rural fire management brigades at period t/Number of days programmed to support the integration of fire fighters in rural fire management brigades in period T) * 100	Percentage	Strategic Effectiveness Quarterly	100
Subsidies for the incorporation of forestry area into Payment for Services	Percentage of area incorporated into payment for environmental services through Funds	(Hectares incorporated into Local Payment for Environmental Services Mechanisms through Concurrent Funds from year 2013 to period	Percentage	Strategic Effectiveness Quarterly	10.06



		to be supported in the period 2015 - 2024) * 100			
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Subsidies for the establishment and maintenance of commercial forestry and agroforestry plantation areas granted.	Percentage of area agreed for the maintenance of commercial forest plantations.	[(Hectares with signed agreement for the maintenance of commercial forest plantations from year 2022 to period t / Hectares of commercial forest plantations likely to be supported for maintenance activities in the base year)]*100	Percentage	Strategic Effectiveness Quarterly	14.74
Subsidies to prevent and attend to contingencies due to forest fires, pests and diseases granted.	Percentage of forest health brigades in operation	[(Number of health brigades in operation at period t/ Number of brigades scheduled to operate at period T)]*100	Percentage	Strategic Effectiveness Quarterly	100
Grants for integral projects that implement actions to strengthen governance, the utilisation sustainable and the strengthening of the processes of supply, transformation and marketing, granted.	Percentage of ejidos and communities that strengthen their management capabilities, supported	(((Number of ejidos and communities that are supported through Integrated Development Plans or projects to promote governance, sustainable forest use and value chains at period t/Total number of priority ejidos and communities in base year)*100))).	Percentage	Strategic Effectiveness Quarterly	5.78

Grants for integral projects that implement actions to strengthen governance, the utilisation sustainable and the strengthening of the processes of supply, transformation and marketing, granted.	Percentage of women's groups and enterprises supported for the implementation of productive forestry projects.	(((Number of forestry groups and enterprises with productive projects led and operated by women belonging to agrarian forestry nuclei supported from 2017 to period t / Number of potential forestry groups and enterprises belonging to agrarian nuclei with authorisation for timber and non-timber harvesting in the base year)*100))).	Percentage	Strategic Effectiveness Quarterly	9.23
Grants for integral projects that implement actions to strengthen governance, the utilisation sustainable and the strengthening of the processes of supply, transformation and marketing, granted.	Percentage of farms and social forestry enterprises supported with projects for the supply and production of forest products. forest industrialisation	((Number of agrarian nuclei and forestry social enterprises supported with projects for supply and industrialisation from 2016 to period t/Number of agrarian nuclei and forestry social enterprises prioritised in the base year)*100)))	Percentage	Management - Effectiveness - Quarterly	20.5
Grants for comprehensive projects that implement actions to strengthen governance, the utilisation	Percentage of forest area under management supported to promote sustainable harvesting	(((Forest area under management supported to promote the sustainable use of forest resources from 2013 to period t/ Forest area under management authorised in the base year)* 100)))	Percentage	Strategic Effectiveness Quarterly	47.37

sustainable and the strengthening of the processes of supply, transformation and marketing, granted.					
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Source: Proyecto de Proyecto de Presupuesto de Egresos de la Federación para el Ejercicio Fiscal 2024. Objectives, indicators and targets for the results of the Pp. <https://www.ppef.hacienda.gob.mx/es/PPEF2024/ramo16>

#### **XVI. ANNEX 11. MAP OF ELIGIBLE AREAS 2024 (source CONAFOR)**



**Área Mapas 2020**  
Componente I: Sistema Nacional de Bosques y Cadena de Valor

**Conceptos de apoyo:**  
INIFOG 2020: Estudio para el inventario nacional de recursos forestales.  
INIFOG 2020: Estudio nacional sobre el estado del SFB y la integración de cadenas de valor.  
INIFOG 2020: Desarrollo regional y atención a grupos prioritarios.

**Coordenación:**  
Comisión Intersecretarial de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales  
Secretaría de Agricultura, Gobiernos y Desarrollo Rural  
Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales  
Secretaría de Economía

**Elaboración:**  
Bosques Nacionales  
Bosques de Protección  
Bosques de Producción  
Bosques de Recreación

**Coordinación General de Producción y Productividad:**  
Comisión Intersecretarial de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales  
Secretaría de Agricultura, Gobiernos y Desarrollo Rural

**MEDIO AMBIENTE** **CONATOR**



**Área Mapas 2020**  
Componente II: Manejo Forestal Sostenible y Cadena de Valor

**Conceptos de apoyo:**  
INIFOG 2020: Estudio para el inventario nacional de recursos forestales.  
INIFOG 2020: Estudio nacional sobre el estado del SFB y la integración de cadenas de valor.  
INIFOG 2020: Desarrollo regional y atención a grupos prioritarios.

**Coordenación:**  
Comisión Intersecretarial de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales  
Secretaría de Agricultura, Gobiernos y Desarrollo Rural  
Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales  
Secretaría de Economía

**Elaboración:**  
Bosques Nacionales  
Bosques de Protección  
Bosques de Producción  
Bosques de Recreación

**Coordinación General de Producción y Productividad:**  
Comisión Intersecretarial de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales  
Secretaría de Agricultura, Gobiernos y Desarrollo Rural

**MEDIO AMBIENTE** **CONATOR**









# **Área Prioritaria 2024** Componente V. Evacuación Forestal Concepto de apoyo P.T.3. Dificultad Rurales de Manejo del Fuego

**Simbología**  
**Prioridad**  
Muy Alto  
Alto  
Medio  
Bajo  
Muy Bajo  
No Forestal  
Área Geoespacial Natural

Este producto es un mapa de riesgo de incendio forestal y no debe ser utilizado para fines de evacuación o de evacuación. Este producto es un mapa de riesgo de incendio forestal y no debe ser utilizado para fines de evacuación o de evacuación.

**Coordinación General de**  
**Desarrollo y Evaluación**  
Secretaría de Desarrollo y Evaluación  
Cuerpo y Coordinación de Evaluación

**MEDIO AMBIENTE** **CONAFOR**



# **Área Prioritaria 2024** Componente V. Evacuación Forestal Concepto de apoyo P.T.3. Dificultad Rurales de Manejo del Fuego

**Simbología**  
**Prioridad**  
Muy Alto  
Alto  
Medio  
Bajo  
Muy Bajo  
No Forestal  
Área Geoespacial Natural

Este producto es un mapa de riesgo de incendio forestal y no debe ser utilizado para fines de evacuación o de evacuación. Este producto es un mapa de riesgo de incendio forestal y no debe ser utilizado para fines de evacuación o de evacuación.

**Coordinación General de**  
**Desarrollo y Evaluación**  
Secretaría de Desarrollo y Evaluación  
Cuerpo y Coordinación de Evaluación

**MEDIO AMBIENTE** **CONAFOR**





## 7 Examples and cash flow of two agroforestry options for coffee

The first model is designed for a minimum size of 1 ha, with an average life of 20 years. The milpa includes corn, squash, beans and macuna. It will only occupy one annual cycle in order to take advantage of the plantation establishment period and, depending on the development of the coffee plants, a second planting with short-cycle varieties may be established.

Arabica coffee is grown under shade. Cacao is a tree grown under the shade of larger trees because it requires protection for its normal development and production, it shares the second and third strata of tropical rainforests. The woody and melliferous species are native species that will be integrated into the middle canopy of the forest.



Figure 44. Topological arrangement of arabica coffee.

The first column shows the proposed species in the following order: corn, coffee, cocoa, cardamom, banana and firewood trees. Followed by the distance between plants and finally the distance between rows.

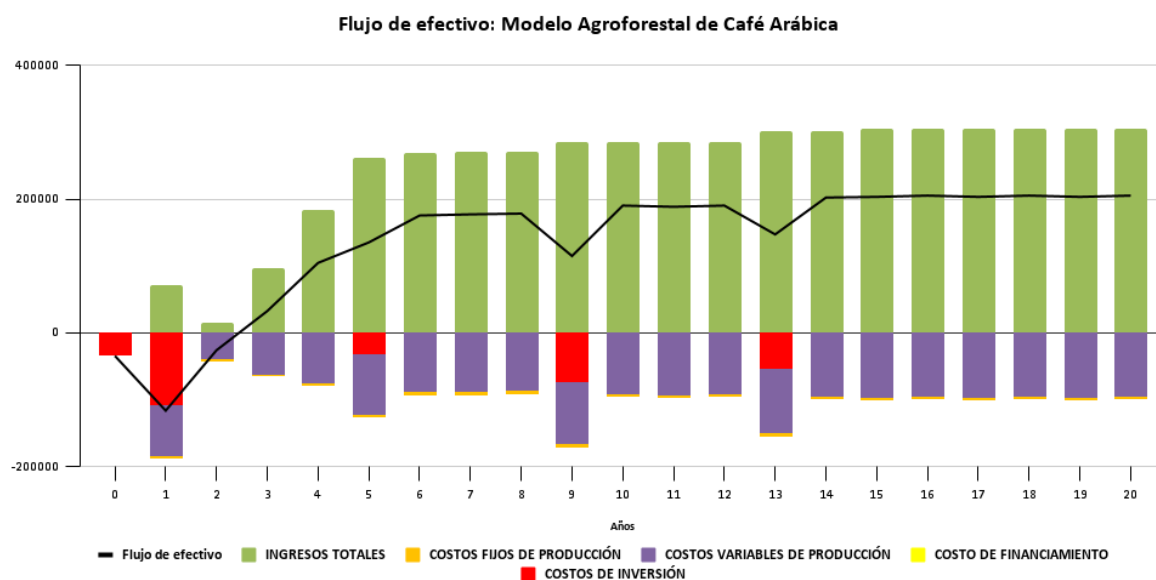


Figure 45. Cash flow for the Arabica coffee agroforestry model.

The black line shows the cash flow trend, the green bars show total income, the orange bars show fixed production costs, the purple bars show variable production costs, the yellow bars show financing costs and the red bars show investment costs.

The income comes from the production of the Milpa system, the production of Arabica coffee, cocoa, cardamom, banana, firewood and beekeeping. On the other hand, costs are divided into investment, financing, and variable and fixed production costs.

The second model is for robusta coffee, with the same minimum size as for arabica, a production unit of 1 ha, and the model life is also 20 years. This milpa includes corn, squash, beans and macuna. It will only occupy one annual cycle in order to take advantage of the plantation establishment period and according to the development of the coffee plants, a second planting with short cycle varieties can be established. For Robusta coffee, since it demands a greater amount of sunlight, shade ranges between 40 and 50% should be considered, but never less than 35%. Achiote should be planted as a companion crop within the coffee plantation. It is drought tolerant. Mamey occupies the high forest canopy and can therefore play an important role in providing shade for the coffee tree. The woody and melliferous species are native species that will be integrated into the middle canopy of the forest.

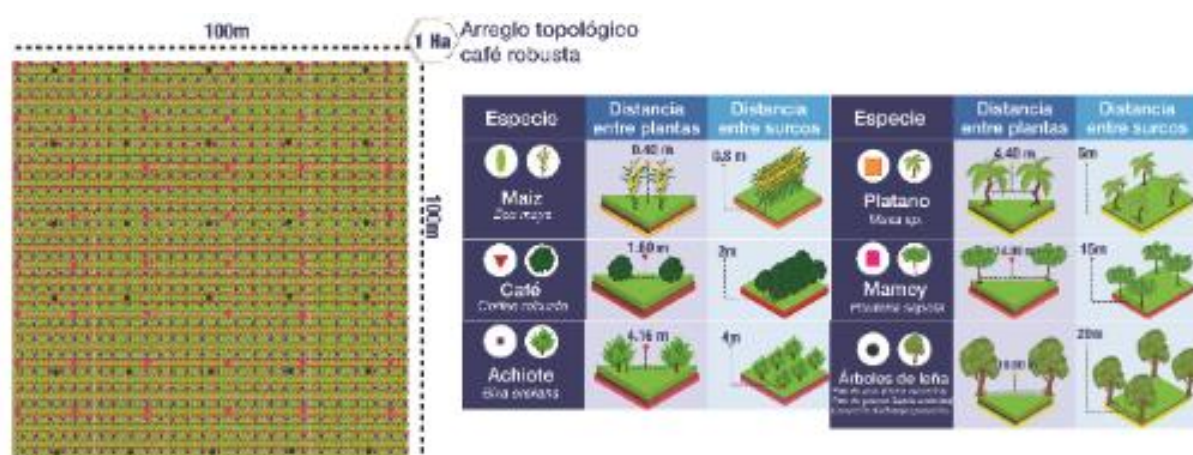


Figure 46. Topological arrangement of robusta coffee

The first column shows the species in the model in the following order: corn, coffee, achiote, plantain, mamey and firewood trees; the second column shows the distance between plants, followed by the distance between rows.

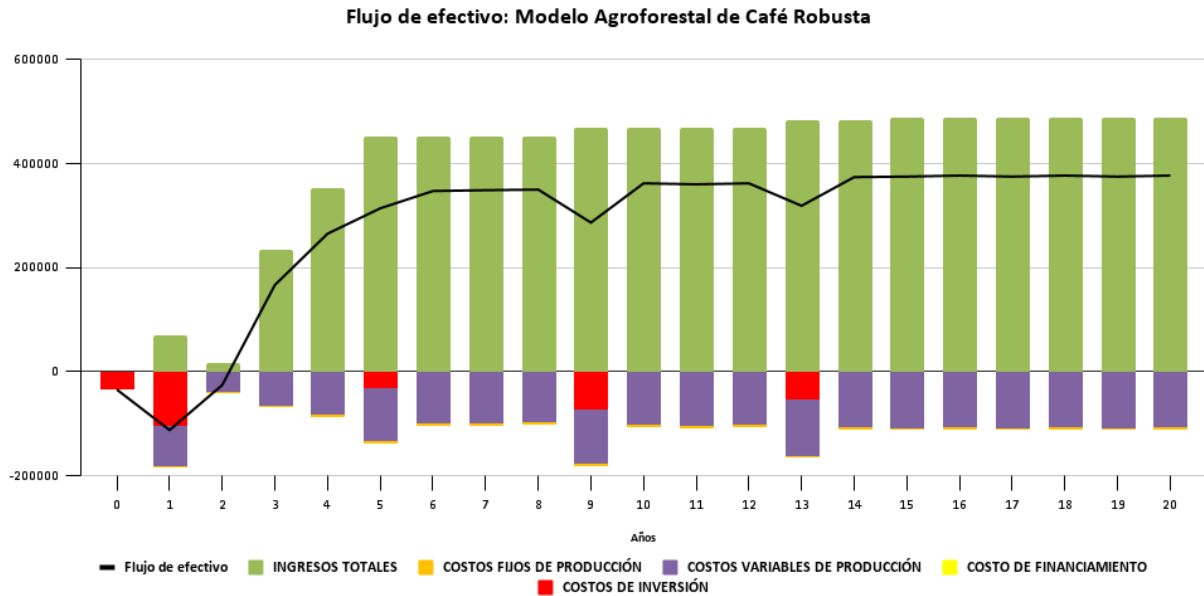


Figure 47. cash flow in the robusta coffee agroforestry model.

The black line shows the cash flow trend, the green bars show total revenues, the orange bars show fixed production costs, the purple bars show variable production costs, the yellow bars show financing costs and the red bars show investment costs.

## 8 Example a silvopastural system for the Project Region

This is an example of one possible model and its cash flow of a silvopastural system in the Project Region. It has a minimum size of 20 hectares and a life of 20 years. Of these 20 hectares, 16 hectares are used for grazing with natural regeneration of secondary vegetation; from the second year onwards, cattle are incorporated. One hectare is used as a forage bank where grasses, legumes and trees (living fence) are integrated. From the seventh month of establishment, cattle are incorporated, 1 ha is used as a power bank with grass cuba 22. After the seventh month of establishment, the cattle are incorporated. 2 ha (10% of the production unit) are used for conservation with the establishment of a beekeeping component.

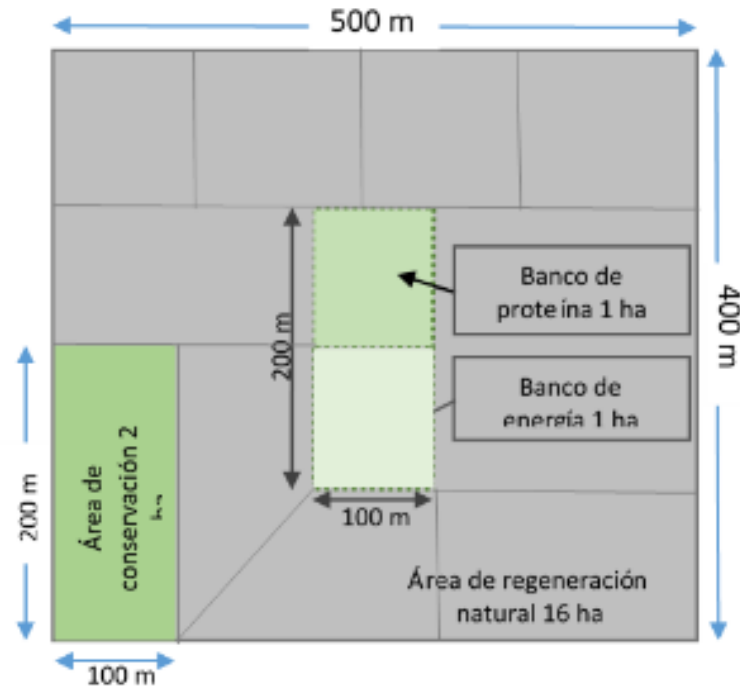


Figure 48. Topological arrangement of the silvopastoral model.

The lower left side shows the 2 ha conservation area, in the center the 1 ha protein bank above, and below the 1 ha energy bank, the rest of the area (16 ha) is dedicated to natural regeneration.

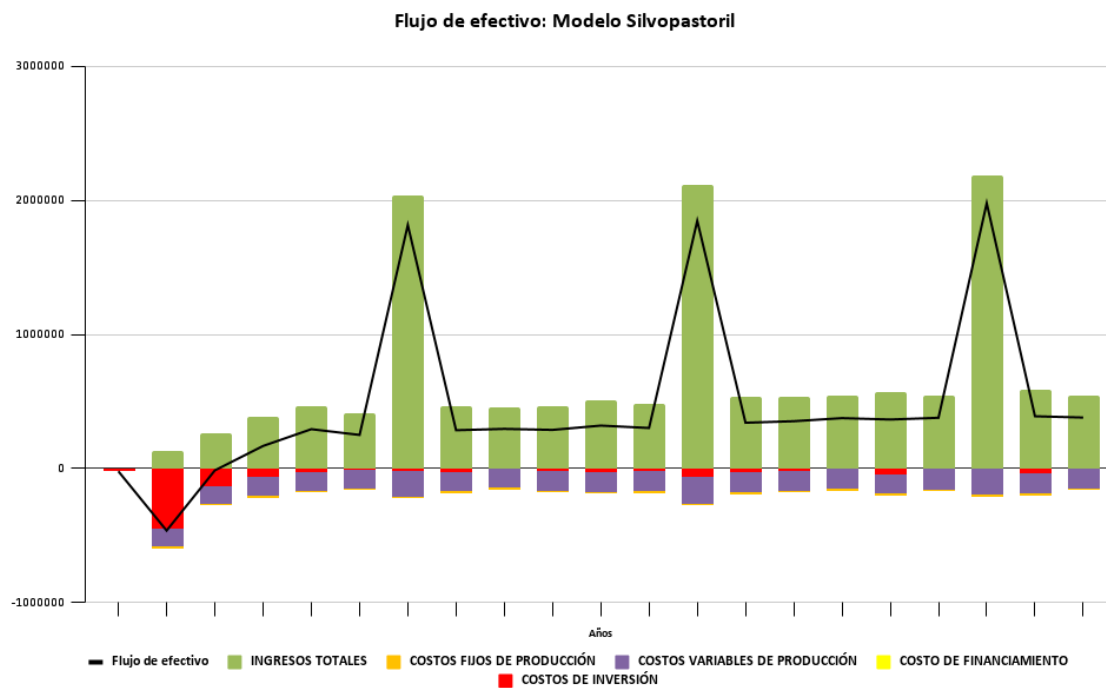


Figure 49. Cash flow in the silvopastoral model



The black line shows the cash flow trend, the green bars show total revenues, the orange bars show fixed production costs, the purple bars show variable production costs, the yellow bars show financing costs and the red bars show investment costs.



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