

# **FINDINGS OF THE MEANINGFUL CONSULTATION AT DESIGN STAGE**

**PROJECT "BASIN APPROACH FOR LIVELIHOOD SUSTAINABILITY  
THROUGH ADAPTATION STRATEGIES (BALSAS)".**

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November 2022

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## Summary

This document is a systematization of the forums held from 28 September to 1<sup>st</sup> October in three different venues that brought together the representatives and authorities of the *Nucleos Agrarios (NAs)* of selected municipalities in the design of the Balsas project. Based on the leading question, the participants expressed their concerns about the global problem of climate change. In particular, they formulated the problems detected and which are related to water: excessive rainfall over long periods of time has been frequent (identified alteration of rain cycles), triggering other problems such as water shortages in hot periods or the alteration of sowing and harvesting cycles. Drastic seasonal changes in climate, such as extreme drought and extreme heat, lead to soil erosion and reduced agricultural production.

The problems associated with food production and its reduction were often related to alterations in planting cycles, also affecting the pattern of fruit tree productivity. The disappearance of seeds and the planting of non-native species is a reality that has been detected within the communities. Monoculture has threatened the diversity of food production and led to change in the food diet. The consumption of ultra-processed foods and the reduction of agricultural production has visibly impacted the nutritional diet based on ancestral food "we affect our health by consuming commercial products" (Uruapan, September 2022).

It was also discussed that for youth there is a differentiated impact of climate change, it was recognised that local knowledge is being lost, and it is mainly young people who are affected. The same is true for the governance system, while it requires the participation of both men and women, the migration of young people impacts on their low participation. Migration has also influenced women who carry more workload, including in agricultural activities.

Despite the negative outlook, the strengths that communities have or have developed to cope with the impacts of climate change were discussed at the roundtables. For example, the new sowing cycles due to the late arrival of rain is one of them, and the sowing cycle itself is a strategy to guarantee the birth of seeds with the effect of humidity, and to ensure this, they have also developed strategies to select strong and resilient seeds. Undoubtedly, forest conservation, waterholes, reforestation practices and trained personnel for the communities are strengths that have helped to address actions to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Local governance for communities is one of the main instruments to cope with the impacts of climate change. The high legitimacy of the agrarian authorities gives them the primary role in planning and implementing activities together with the whole community.

## Introduction

The National Forestry Commission in Mexico (CONAFOR) was created by presidential decree on 4 April 2002 to promote production, conservation and restoration activities in the forestry sector. The Commission participates in the design of plans, programmes and execution of forest development and management policies, as well as the conservation of ecosystems as a fundamental part of watershed conservation.

CONAFOR also promotes and supports projects financed by IFAD implemented in the Agrarian Communities (*Nucleos Agrarios*, NAs) through subsidies delivered through the Operating Rules of the Support Programme for Sustainable Forestry Development (PADFS). It has implemented several projects such as the Sustainable Project for the Communities of the Semi-Arid Northwest (PRODESNOS), Community Forestry Development of the South (DECOFOS) and Sustainable Development Project for the Rural Communities of the Semi-Arid Zones (PRODEZSA).

Following up on commitments to address and mitigate the impacts of climate change, IFAD and CONAFOR seek, through the convergence of priority programmes of the National Development Plan (2019-2024), to address the impacts of climate change in the Balsas Basin, channelling resources to the NAs, with producers and artisans through the Project “Basin Approach for Livelihood Sustainability through Adaptation Strategies” (BALSAS), financially supported by IFAD, the Mexican Government and potentially by the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

In accordance with the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy<sup>1</sup>, IFAD's Policy of engagement with Indigenous Peoples<sup>2</sup> and state and national regulations regarding the Right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples, a series of meaningful consultation forums were held with indigenous peoples representatives of the NAs located within the municipalities of high priority for the Balsas project.

The objective of the meaningful consultation was to gather initial views from potential beneficiaries and inform the design<sup>3</sup> of the Balsas project in order to obtain inputs to

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<sup>1</sup> More information is available at: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/indigenous-peoples-policy>

<sup>2</sup> More information is available at:

[https://www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/39417924/ip\\_policy\\_e.pdf/a7cd3bc3-8622-4302-afdf-6db216ad5feb](https://www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/39417924/ip_policy_e.pdf/a7cd3bc3-8622-4302-afdf-6db216ad5feb)

<sup>3</sup> Other elements that define early consultation are: (b) encourages stakeholder input, particularly as a means of informing project design and incorporating them in the identification and mitigation of potential environmental and social risks and impacts; (c) continues on an ongoing basis as such risks and impacts arise; (d) is based on the disclosure and dissemination of relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful and easily accessible information, according to timeframes that allow for meaningful stakeholder consultation in a culturally appropriate manner, in relevant local languages; (e) considers and responds to input received; (f) supports the active and inclusive participation of project-affected parties; (g) is free from manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and external intimidation; and (h) is documented and disclosed.

strengthen the funding proposal. This document contains the findings of these forums held in the Mexican states of Guerrero, Michoacán and Oaxaca.

## Inter-institutional coordination and convening

The coordinating team for the forums was composed of staff from the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR) from the state and local promoters, staff from the central offices, as well as two specialists from IFAD. CONAFOR's state promoters of, in close coordination with the central office, were responsible for issuing direct invitations to the authorities of the NAs of the previously selected municipalities. The indigenous representatives were authorities of the NAs of indigenous municipalities of Guerrero, Michoacán and Oaxaca. A total of 99 participants from 27 indigenous municipalities attended the forums.

## Implementation period and profile of participants

The forum was held from 28 September to 1<sup>st</sup> October in three different venues that brought together the representatives and authorities of the *Nucleos Agrarios (NAs)* of selected municipalities. Following the recommendation of the local promoters and based on the mobilisation dynamics of the authorities, three representatives per agrarian communities were invited. **(more info on participants is included in the evidence from the forum section on page 16)**

## Implementation

The forums for meaningful consultation with indigenous peoples communities and representatives in the framework of the design of the project "Basin approach for livelihood sustainability through adaptation strategies (BALSAS)" had as general objective to generate inputs from the indigenous perspective that contribute to the co-design of the Balsas project through the participation of local actors with territorial representation.

The specific objectives of the forums were:

- i) to inform widely and in accessible language about the objectives of the Balsas project and engage indigenous communities in the design process;
- ii) to obtain information on climate change, its impacts on the communities and the community responses that have been built;
- iii) to obtain inputs on the challenges to access forestry projects and programmes at the local level as well as to generate inputs to strengthen and guarantee indigenous peoples' engagement in the participatory processes of the Balsas project<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> Preliminary consultations with indigenous peoples communities will specifically aim to: (i) share the project's goal and objectives and explain the typology of proposed activities and investments; (ii) clarify the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved; and (iii) assess the communities' interest in participating in the project, based on their models of social organisation and governance.

To this end, the "Methodological proposal for meaningful consultation with indigenous peoples communities and representatives" was implemented. The initial proposal for virtual working groups was changed to face-to-face working groups as the institutional coordination of CONAFOR allowed to hold these forums in person in the three selected venues of Tlapa de Comonfort, Guerrero; Uruapan, Michoacán and Tlaxiaco, Oaxaca.

Participants were divided into working groups organised on the basis of a set of leading questions grouped around the following thematic areas:

1. Local perspectives on climate change and community-based responses
2. Challenges of accessibility to funding for forestry programmes
3. Participation of indigenous peoples and communities in the Balsas project

Each roundtable appointed its moderator and rapporteur, and as a closing session, plenary presentations were made.

## **Systematisation and analysis of information from the forums**

This document integrates the information gathered during the forums and follows the structure where three thematic areas were discussed 1: Local perspectives on climate change and community responses, 2: Challenges of accessibility to financing for forestry programmes and 3: Recommendations to institutions for full and effective participation of potential beneficiaries, especially youth and women. Questions to guide the consultations were structured around the three project components, namely: Component 1: Government programs and community development plans integrate climate change criteria for attribution of supports; Component 2: Forest landscapes are sustainably managed and better adapted to climate change for the provision of environmental services and increased livelihood resilience; 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. Although the questions were adapted to the local context, they did not change their objectives or thematic focus.

Open and broad participation of the NAs representatives in the forums allowed to achieve the specific objective of each group of questions. This document is the result of the qualitative information coming directly from the voices of the participants. The responses were grouped under the following criteria:

- 1) Participants answered to the leading questions
- 2) Participants were proactive
- 3) Participants' concerns were identified by theme (i.e. water management, food insecurity and nutrition, climate change impact, governance)

## First thematic area: Local perspectives on climate change and community responses

**Objective:** To obtain information about climate change, its impacts on communities and community responses that have been put in place.

Although participants provided a wide range of responses, it was possible to identify common problems such as those related to water, forest, food production, climate change, health and governance. They were grouped as follows:

### Problems associated with water:

- 1) **Climate change, droughts and extreme and unpredictable rainfalls:** drastic climate change, droughts and extraordinary rains are perceived as disrupting the agricultural, economic and socio-cultural dynamics of the communities.
- 2) **Water scarcity:** agriculture suffers water shortage as springs have dried up and soil moisture is decreasing.
- 3) **Altered rain cycles:** closely related to the late arrival of the first rains, which in turn condition and alter the traditional sowing and harvesting cycles, among others.

### Problems associated with food production:

- 1) **Decrease in food production:** participants highlighted the alteration of the sowing and harvesting cycles that leads to little production of food that satisfies the nutritional and economic requirements of the families, such as honey, corn and other products native to the region. Native fruit trees are disappearing and new species are appearing, as for example fruits from tropical places that did not exist in these areas before. The disappearance of seeds has affected the sowing of maize, and non-native species are beginning to be sown. Large-scale monoculture is favoured in Michoacán and threatens the diversity of food production, i.e. the planting of avocados has disrupted the (traditional) agricultural life of the communities, which are used to other agricultural products and a different diet.
- 2) **Change in the diets:** the introduction of new agricultural products, seeds and non-native fruits, the reduction in the quantity of products which has led to the consumption of less nutritious foods are all factors causing a gradual disappearance of the ancestral food diet.
- 3) **Alteration of agricultural cycles:** the sowing and harvesting seasons have been altered by climate change, in particular the late arrival of rains is affecting farmers agricultural process and germination of their seeds.
- 4) **Extinction of native flora and fauna:** both in the case of the Mixteca Alta of Oaxaca and in the Purepecha plateau of Michoacán some fungi and bee species are disappearing; similarly, the loss and migration of wild and aquatic animal species as well as the extinction of both flora and wildlife is associated with food shortages.

### **Problems associated with the forest**

- 1) **Presence of pests:** pests are more prevalent in times of drought. Pollution is very rapid and institutional responses is often slow (blind hen, weasels, squirrels, bark strippers).
- 2) **Logging:** due to excessive logging, forests and the original landscape are disappearing, affecting traditional livelihoods in the region, as well as in other areas by changing land use (for avocado monoculture for instance).

### **Problems of climate and temperature change:**

- 1) **Climate change:** drastic seasonal changes, extreme drought during unexpected seasons, extreme heat leading to soil erosion and reduced agricultural production, decrease in natural water flows, change of seasons (frosts in April and May) are all phenomena observed in the communities.
- 2) **Drought:** excessive heat leads to droughts which facilitate fires and increase soil erosion.
- 3) **Excessive rainfall:** more frequent hurricanes are increasing the occurrence of landslides.

### **Health-related problems:**

- 1) **Loss of medicinal plants:** treatment of illnesses (like gastrointestinal and respiratory) is becoming increasingly difficult due to the extinction of most common medicinal plants. The disappearance of these medicinal plants is related to the loss of forests in the region.

### **Governance issues:**

- 1) **Weakening of organisational structures:** related to the low participation of the new generations and the continuous migration due to lack of jobs.

**Summary:** several problems due to the impact of climate change were identified. Problems associated with water mainly relate to excessive rainfall, shortage of drinking water during periods of drought and altered rainfall cycles. Other problems were related to food production such as decreased food production, change of indigenous food systems and diets, alteration of agricultural production cycles and extinction of native flora and fauna. Forests have been directly impacted, particularly by increased pest presence in times of drought, and slow institutional responses to address them. There is also the deforestation for land use change. Climate and temperature change are often drastic throughout the seasons. Extreme heat facilitates soil erosion, as well as conditions that lead to forest fires. It has been observed that in hot weather, natural water flows report a significant decrease. On the other hand, hurricanes cause landslides.

With all of the above, the loss of flora and fauna and with it a great variety of medicinal plants is reported, making the use of traditional medicine more and more complicated. Finally, the



issue of governance is implicitly related to the lack of participation of the new generations in these spaces due to constant migration due to the lack of well-paid jobs.

### **Impact of climate change on the lives of women and youth**

- **Impact associated with water:** the health of family members, and in particular youth and women, in being affected by droughts and long and heavy rainfall that causes loss or reduction in agricultural production. Likewise, the increase in temperature that causes water shortages, fires and soil degradation and water contamination cause food insecurity and nutritional problems.
- **Impact on food production:** health problems, food shortages and rising food prices. Organic products are lost and the consumption of chemical products affects health and causes illnesses (headaches, flu, coughs, diarrhoea), shortage of regional foods (mushrooms, *quelites*, grasshoppers) affects women who play a central role in feeding the family. There is a change in the eating habits of young people, with processed foods occupying a preponderant place causing health problems such as diabetes, hypertension and obesity (even if these are common issues to the community, there is specific concern for youth).
- **Impact on governance:** little participation of young people in forest maintenance activities. As currently agricultural work is not economically profitable, men (husbands and fathers) leave their communities leaving the work in the field to women, increasing in turn their workload. Young men and women also migrate in search of more profitable opportunities than farming.

**Summary:** The low remuneration of agricultural products forces young people to look for other sources of employment. The abandonment of the countryside by youth also means a loss of knowledge about forest care and agricultural work to younger generations. On the other hand, women are more involved in agricultural food production, and they are directly affected by drought and water scarcity. Migration of men and youth often means that the work in the fields is abandoned and delegated to women, which means a greater workload for women in the agricultural fields, especially if they have family members who have migrated.

### **Strengths of indigenous peoples' communities to cope with climate change: actions in place**

- **Actions associated with water:** communities are adapting to climatic changes by implementing new planting cycles due to the late arrival of rain. Communities have also adapted their sowing cycles according to the new climate patterns.
- **Actions associated with food production:** communities select seeds that can germinate with the first rainwater.

- **Actions associated with the forest:** conserve waterholes, reforest, raise awareness among the population about the impact of climate change, and fetch water from their land for local or community use. There are staff to train and give courses on forest maintenance.
- **Actions associated with governance:** communal rules are drawn up for local governance; strategic announcements are made by the authorities. There is legitimacy for the organisation of ordinary and extraordinary meetings. Within the communities, they have government support for project management. Communities are organised and strengthened by their form of government. Agrarian authorities have legitimacy to design rules and sanctions for the illegal deforestation and have the recognition to organise meetings with the community members to discuss the actions to be implemented in the face of climate change.

**Summary:** The communities recognise that their agricultural practices have become more flexible, especially because they recognise that there is an alteration in the sowing cycles associated with the late arrival of rain. The selection of the most suitable seeds in the face of climate change is also being implemented.

On the other hand, communities expressed that actions associated with forest safeguard are closely related to local governance, especially because it is the agrarian authorities who have the power to implement rules or sanctions in case forests management does not follow their own internal statutes. Strategies for forest safeguard were found to be associated with sanctions for tree cut. Local governance by the agrarian authorities is a recognized mechanism by the communities. This recognition provides the authorities with legal, normative, moral, social and cultural tools to organise activities for the protection of the natural resources and for conflict resolution.

### **Access to information for early warnings**

- **Means of information:** climate information is mostly disseminated via the internet, television, radio, social networks and the dissemination of CONAFOR as the only institutional voice. However, flow of information is irregular, and often not specifically directed to indigenous population but a more generic audience and little information at local level. Newscasts are often the first access, as well as information coming from the radio and social networks. The lack of a specific information system on early warnings of natural phenomena was widely acknowledged.
- **Use of information:** the little information obtained is reproduced at the local level by traditional means such as *voceo*<sup>5</sup>. This traditional form of information dissemination aims to warn people in the communities about weather events that may affect them. Information at the local level is then translated into local languages. However, communities such as those in Guerrero reported not having sufficient information and

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<sup>5</sup> The use of speakers to spread messages.

technological means to facilitate the dissemination of information. News mostly reports on hurricanes.

**Summary:** Communities do not have an early warning information system. Access to climate information is provided by the conventional media, which has become the first point of reference for climate warnings, especially in the case of hurricanes and rainfall. Authorised institutional information takes time to reach the communities because there is not a clear communication channel. In order for communities to be aware of natural phenomena and their threats, local authorities inform communities in their own languages, however translation is done at community level and without specialised technical support.

## Second thematic area: Challenges of accessibility to financing for forestry programmes

**Objective:** To obtain input on the challenges that exist in accessing forestry projects and programmes.

### Type of barriers

- **Barriers due to the rules of operation:** the rules of operation are not adjusted to the realities of the communities and are difficult to understand as they use a very technical and specialized language. Rules do not allow for inter-basin and inter-municipal projects and this sometimes prevent initiatives specially in municipalities with common goods.
- **Budgetary barriers:** budget cuts at national level, lack of funds for advocacy, along with lack of technical support are perceived as barriers to elaborate project proposals.
- **Communication and dissemination barriers:** information does not easily and adequately flows to the communities due to constraints in accessing information via satellite and land, and due to lack of dissemination mechanisms and teamwork between communities and institutions.
- **Bureaucratic and physical barriers:** complex bureaucratic procedures, numerous and cumbersome requirements and poor quality of attention to the commissariats (including discrimination and bad treatments) often discourages communities to apply for projects. Lengthy processes, corruption and lack of sufficient information to apply to the project calls negatively affects their engagement as well, in many cases the offices to apply to projects and get more information are far away.
- **Design and training barriers:** there have been improvements to implement climate change projects, nonetheless technical advice is lacking. Lack of specialised technical advice from the community, limited training opportunities.
- **Gender barriers:** no support directed to youth, women have multiple jobs and are not involved in projects. They do not have ownership of the plots of land which is often required to participate in projects.

- **Barriers to implementation:** projects require responsibility in their implementation and often this is seen additional workload. Sometimes there is poor social organisation to follow and implement projects.

### **Proposals generated to overcome the above-mentioned barriers relevant to BALSAS**

- **Training proposals:** local/ indigenous educational institutions<sup>6</sup> could implement forestry or environmental education training, and/or workshops on organic fertiliser and natural pesticides, including raising awareness of young people on environmental issues.
- **Proposals for accessibility and management:** to improve the quality of care for members of indigenous communities avoiding discriminatory actions, as well as reducing or facilitating bureaucratic procedures, empowering the promoter's office to notify, receive and authorise projects. Gender equity projects. Land recognition and titling is required.
- **Proposals for support:** technical advice is needed early in the planning processes to develop projects; community diagnoses are required for the projects and more teamwork is needed. Local professional resources are required to accompany the development of projects.
- **Proposal to strengthen networks:** coordination with other municipal authorities is needed. Scale up the work of the brigades to the inter-basin and inter-municipal level.
- **Proposals to strengthen local governance:** greater dissemination of calls for proposals is needed, it is proposed that they should be presented to the municipalities. Information should be provided directly to the NAs by the convening authorities in the case of calls for proposals. It is necessary to monitor programmes from the beneficiary communities. A monitoring committee is required for each project until its completion.
- **Proposals for dissemination and communication:** the dissemination of the calls for proposals should also be in the mother tongue and it is necessary to involve women and young people in the dissemination of the calls for proposals. Strengthen a direct link with CONAFOR to access the calls for proposals.

**Summary:** the accessibility barrier is multifactorial, from the demanding and lengthy bureaucratic procedures to the lack of local governance. The rules of operation are not adjusted to the realities of the communities, nor are inter-municipal projects proposed in order to strengthen collaborative work. An important point mentioned by the participants is that the calls for proposals for the financing of development projects do not reach the communities, or if they are informed, they often receive the information after the deadline. Ensuring proper dissemination of calls for proposals can help NAs and their representatives to present more solid projects. Gender and youth barriers are based on the fact that they often do not have plots of land, even though they are recognised as members of the community. Although there is more awareness about rural women rights, many of them lack plots of land on which to work, thus it is required that mechanisms allow for their participation.

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<sup>6</sup> Sometimes indigenous communities have developed their own educational systems and these should be taken into consideration and scaled up.

### **Response of forestry support to community priorities**

- The reforestation that has been implemented regenerates forests, retains soil, generates more oxygen and minimises pollution.
- The forestry programmes allow the communities to rescue deforested areas, help them prevent fires and combat pests.
- CONAFOR guides us and provides training to reforest and protect forests.
- However, participants feel that their proposals are not entirely supported and usually there is only partial funding for their initiatives.

**Summary:** the representatives and participants recognise that the actions implemented with institutional support (like CONAFOR and others) at the communities have addressed problems such as deforestation, soil restoration, the rescue of deforested areas, as well as the prevention of fires and combating pests. Also, participants agreed that CONAFOR has supported environmental conservation. Although they did not reach deeper discussions about the priorities of the communities framed within CONAFOR projects, it can be inferred that many times the information of the proposals remains at a technical level, so the community does not necessarily know the objectives of the projects.

### **Third thematic area: Recommendations to institutions for full and effective participation of potential beneficiaries, especially youth and women**

- **Objective:** Generate inputs to strengthen and guarantee indigenous representation in the participatory processes of the Balsas project.

### **Observations on participation and implementation of development projects**

- Strengthen the participation of women and youth in assemblies and *tequios*<sup>7</sup>
- Implement specific activities that originate from women and young people
- Increase opportunities for awareness-raising and training workshops for youth groups
- Promote the participation of young people in the harvest of pine or oak seeds to set up forest nurseries
- Involvement of youth to support firefighting
- Create women's groups to plant maguey to reforest degraded areas and to make handicrafts from leaves and pine
- Update of land and equity registers

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<sup>7</sup> In Mexico, *tequio* is known as the collective work that every person owes to his or her indigenous community, and which is done for the benefit of the community itself, which is why it is not paid work.

- Revise and complement the communal statute to involve women and youth as rights-holders
- Design projects involving women, youth and men from indigenous communities
- More training for women and young people in forestry and agriculture

### **Communities mechanisms and forms of conflict prevention and resolution in the implementation of development projects**

#### **Prevention of conflict:**

- The use of resources must be reported through a community assembly
- Ensure efficient organisation and continuous communication between communities (NAs) and their representatives
- Raise awareness about the importance of their participation in project implementation
- Government agencies should take the information to the communities and make them aware of the requirements to participate in the project
- Projects should be funded according to the needs of the communities
- Communities must commit themselves to be part of the project, share community knowledge and know-how
- Invite community members to work on forestry culture and environment
- Incorporate in the Rules of Operation a section that involves CONAFOR so that they can attend the communal assemblies and explain the use of resources.
- Communities can contribute knowledge based on their identity as indigenous peoples
- Appropriate follow-up to projects
- Project audits should be carried out
- Communities must be well organised
- During implementation, resources must be applied correctly and working mechanisms such as committees must be put in place
- Communities should be aware of the actions contained in the project
- An awareness-raising campaign with a local agenda should be carried out in schools and the environment and climate change should be disseminated

#### **Resolution of conflict:**

- Attention should be given to conflicts at early stage
- Conflict can be solved by a general assembly of communal landholders
- When there are budget constraints communities can organize to provide voluntary work, but this needs a high level of ownership

**Summary:** the participants, mainly women, emphasised that they should participate in the projects, especially because they are involved in food production on backyard farms. The importance of combining knowledge and skills is based on the fact that the social and community participation of women and young people can be improved. Among some of the aspects that were detected is the weakening of local governance as there is no communication with the community assembly only at representatives level, which generates mistrust towards

authorities and advisors who are managing information and passing it to the communities. Sometimes there is no proper coordination and there is poor distribution or management of resources. As there is no clarity about the projects and their dissemination, the members of the communities become internal auditors who seek answers about the execution of the projects (cost, stage, objective).

Disorganisation and mismanagement of resources is an indicator that accounting can be strengthened, as there is rarely good accountability and coordination of functions.

Although programmes and projects exist, it is still important that both young people and women are integrated and acquire knowledge about the field (community or forestry education).

At the community level, collective work is fundamental, young people and women must participate. A fundamental aspect is that the NAs representatives also carry out training activities, for example, integrating and accompanying children and young people to plant trees.

It is important to recognise the importance of the involvement of children and young people, it is known that women's participation is fundamental, especially when they are incorporated into assemblies and working groups for decision-making.

## **Recommendations for full and effective participation in the design and implementation of the Balsas Project**

The participants, but mainly the women, emphasised that they should participate in the projects, as many of them are involved in food production on backyard farms. The importance of combining knowledge and skills is based on the fact that the social and community participation of women and young people can be promoted. Among some of the aspects that were detected is the weakening of local governance, which generates mistrust of authorities and advisors. Sometimes there is no proper coordination and poor distribution or management of resources. As there is a lack of clarity about the projects and their dissemination, the members of the communities become internal auditors who seek answers about the execution of the projects (cost, stage, objective).

The disorganisation and mismanagement of resources is an indicator that the accountability of the representatives can be strengthened, since effective accountability is a pending issue for the community in order to generate a climate of trust.

On the other hand, the importance of integrating youth and women in all projects was recognised. There is a strong concern about youth migration and the abandonment of field and forestry work. It was recognised that the limited participation of women in the projects is conditioned by multiple situations, among them the overload of work as they become heads

of families when their partners, daughters and sons migrate to other areas in search of higher incomes. The technical support that will accompany women need to be trained in gender perspectives and have a culturally sensitive approach.

Another level of proposal had to do with community dynamics, especially those related to youth and child participation in agriculture. The feeling that young people are already leaving agricultural, livestock and forestry work to one side puts the community in a critical situation in that these activities represent not only economic income but also sources of cultural survival, so that if incentives are not found to generate more income for forestry, livestock and agricultural activities, youth will continue to migrate and cultural resources will also be weakened.

## Evidence from the forums

### Forum no.1: Guerrero

**Location:** Tlapa, Guerrero

**Date:** 27 September 2022

#### **Attendees:**

- Meeting place: Tlapa de Comonfort, Guerrero
- Attendees, 19 in total: 2 women and 17 men
- Age: between 28 and 62 years, average age 41 years
- Ethnicity: Tlapanecs, Mixtecs and Nahua
- Mother tongue: Tlapaneco, Mixtec and Náhuatl

#### **Venue and participating municipalities:**

- Eight communities or *Nucleos Agrarios* (ejido or communal) from seven municipalities participated.
  - 1) Cochoapa el Grande: communal property
  - 2) Acatepec: communal property
  - 3) Atlamajalzingo del monte: communal property
  - 4) Malinaltepec: communal property
  - 5) Alcozauca de Guerrero: communal goods
  - 6) Zapotitlán Tablas: communal property
  - 7) for Atlixac: communal property

Note. 9 municipalities were identified as pending: Xalpatláhuac, Tlacoapa, Metlatónoc, Iliatenco; José Joaquín de Herrera, San Luis Acatlán, Ayutla de los Libres, Tlacoachistlahuaca and Xochistlahuaca.

## Forum structure



### First step

Presentation of the objectives and purpose of the forum, as well as the presentation of the participants, both the agricultural authorities and institutional staff.

### Second step

Discussion questions:

1. What are the impacts of climate change on the daily lives of indigenous peoples, as well as women, youth and individuals?
2. What are the strengths of indigenous peoples' communities in addressing climate change?
3. How or in what way does information about natural phenomena that may affect you reach your authorities and the community in general? To have information about natural phenomena.
4. How can this help them to prevent disasters in their communities?

	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4
<b>Team 1</b>	Landslides, fewer months of rainy season, hurricanes, scarcity of drinking water, decrease in food production, drastic temperature changes and disappearance of species within NOM 059.	Communal statute, strategic announcements, ordinary and extraordinary meetings, government support and support management.	Via internet, TV and radio	Local announcements, customs and traditions
<b>Team 2</b>	Excessive rainfall, loss of seeds, disruption of planting cycles, pests, forest fires, long rainy season, drought affecting maize, disappearance of seeds, drying up of water sources, low honey production and felling of trees.	Strengthening the form of government, seed selection, sowing has been done, sowing at the first rains, looking for water, organising ourselves with the community, conserving water sources, reforestation, raising awareness among the population about the impact of climate change.	Speakers, social networks, television, news, radio, portable radio and in Mixteco and Tlapaneco languages; and in the assemblies it is reported	
<b>Team 3</b>	Change in the rainy season=drought (where there was Ciénega no longer exists), there is no longer the fruit that there used to be, there are pests, water shortages and deforestation.	Reforestation, that the commissariat implements sanctions for cutting down trees, meetings with community members to talk about how to prevent climate change.	Through technological tools and media outlets such as radio and television, the	Hold meetings with fellow villagers

### Third step

1. What are the main challenges faced by men, women and youth and their localities in accessing the benefits of forestry programme calls for proposals?

2. How does forestry support address and respond to the priorities and aspirations of your communities?

	Question 1	Question 2
<b>Team 1</b>	Rustic work, risk and double working hours	Rescuing the deforested area, preventing fires and fighting pests
<b>Team 2</b>	Presentation of the call to the municipalities, articulation with municipal authorities, direct information to the NA by the convening authorities, dissemination in indigenous languages and involving women and youth in the dissemination of the call.	
<b>Team 3</b>	More direct link to CONAFOR to access the calls for proposals	CONAFOR guidance or training to reforest and care for our forests.

#### Fourth step

1. What recommendations do you make or what mechanisms should institutions consider for the full participation of potential project beneficiaries, mainly young people and women?
2. Are there any conflicts within your communities or generator collectives over project funding and how have you resolved them?

	Question 1	Question 2
<b>Team 1</b>	Incorporation of a section in the Rules of Operation to involve CONAFOR in assisting ejido community assemblies on the use of resources; review and complement the communal statute to involve women and young people.	Yes, through a detailed assembly on the use of resources.
<b>Team 2</b>	More training for women and youth Projects involving women, youth and men	
<b>Team 3</b>	Through meetings and coordination with other programmes such as Sembrando Vida as well as with municipal authorities.	Their communities, or NA, have not had access to any programme.

Evidence Forum no.1: Guerrero

Annex 1. Attendance list

Reunión - Tlapa de Comanfort, Guerrero  
27 sep-2022

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

CONAFOR

IFAD  
Investing in rural people

Foro de consulta significativa a comunidades y representantes indígenas y afroamericanos  
Proyecto "Balsas: Basin approach for livelihood sustainability through adaptation strategies"  
Tlapa de Comanfort, Guerrero, 27 de septiembre de 2022

Lista de asistencia

No.	Nombre completo	Nombramiento/Puesto	Pueblo/comunidad indígena o afroamericano al que pertenece	Sexo (H/M)	Edad
1.	Dionicio Pablo A. Tesorero	Tesorero	Cochitapan Mixteco	M	36
2.	Elipio Sabino Flores	Suplente	Cochitapan Mixteco	M	54
3.	Guillermo Ortega Pablo	Consejero	Cochitapan Mixteco	M	54
4.	Martin Sanchez de la Cruz	Comisariado	Acatepec	M	50
5.	Andres Chinto Gaspar	Bux. de orden	Acatepec	M	30
6.	Gerardo Sanchez Ortiz	PDTE. Comunal	A del Norte	M	62
7.	Norma Vivar Ariza	Tesorera	A del Norte	H	39
8.	Maximiliano Epifanio Flores	Tesorero	Matinaltepec	H	62
9.	Eustasio Cantu Moran	Comisario Vigilancia	Matinaltepec	H	47
10.	Ignacio Lopez Silva	presidente	Chimaltepec	M	28
11.	Eleazar Gonzalez Luna	SECRETARIO	Chimaltepec	H	34
12.	Claudio Pinal	Tesorero	Chimaltepec	H	57

Página 1 de 5

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

CONAFOR

2/12

IFAD Investing in rural people

Foro de consulta significativa a comunidades y representantes indígenas y afromexicanos

Proyecto "Balsas: Basin approach for livelihood sustainability through adaptation strategies"

Mapa de Comonfort, Guerrero, 20 de Septiembre de 2016

No.	Nombre completo	Nombramiento/Puesto	Pueblo/comunidad indígena o afromexicano al que pertenece	Sexo (H/M)	Edad	Municipio	Firma
13.	Bernardo Cristino C.	Tesorero	Zapotitlan Tablas	M	45	Zapotitlan	
14.	Francisco Santiago P.	Comisariado	Zapotitlan Tablas	M	50	Zapotitlan	
15.	Eduardo Basurto Escamilla	Comisariado	Texcuiutlaya G. Guerrero	M	30	Alicruz de Gto.	
16.	Guillermo Valdez Avila	Tesorero	Texcuiutlaya G. Guerrero	M	62	Alicruz de Gto.	
17.	Guillermo Aguilar Cortes	Comisariado	Atlixtepec Gto.	M	48	Atlixtepec	
18.	Juan Urbana Cervantes	Secretario	Atlixtepec Gto.	M	43	Atlixtepec	
19.	Elizabeth Nava Lopez	Tesorerera	Atlixtepec Gto.	F	44	Atlixtepec	
20.	Yonnet Marcos Gonzalez	Promotor Local	Tlapacotal Gto.	M	40	Tlapacotal	
21.	Delia A. Platares G.	C.G.P.P.		H			
22.							
23.							
24.							

Página 2 de 5

Annex 2. Photographs







## Forum no. 2: Michoacán

**Venue:** Uruapan, Michoacán

**Photographic evidence** (Annex 1 and 2)

Date: 29 September 2022

### Attendees:

- Meeting place: Uruapan, Michoacán
- Attendees, 29 in total: 4 women and 25 men
- Age: from 27 to 72 years old, average age about 52 years old
- Ethnicity: Purepecha
- Mother tongue: Purepecha

### Venue and participating municipalities:

- 2 municipalities participated; 8 communities or NAs (ejidales or comunales)
  - 1) Cheran
  - 2) Nahuatzen

Note: only two municipalities were scheduled to attend and both attended.

## Forum structure

### First step

Presentation of the objectives and purpose of the forum, as well as the presentation of the participants, both the agricultural authorities and the staff of the attending institutions.

### Second step

Discussion questions:

1. What are the impacts of climate change on the daily lives of indigenous peoples and their communities?
2. How does climate change impact the lives of women, youth and people in general?
3. What resources or skills have indigenous communities used to cope with the impacts of climate change?
4. How or in what way does information about natural phenomena that may affect you reach your authorities and the community at large?
5. How does the information you receive help you to prevent disasters in your community?

	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4	Question 5
<b>Team 1</b>	Felling of trees, internally for economic interests; fauna and flora are being affected; fungi, bees have disappeared; non-native species are being planted, avocado monoculture; there were forest protection groups; there is no regional communication system to combat fires, pests and logging; heat, a lot of rain, little forest, there are pests, avocado plantations, scarce monoculture of medicinal plants; seeds are planted that are not suitable for the climate, there is a time lag between the institutional response time and the expansion of the pest; disappearance of forms of organisation.	Little involvement of young people in forest maintenance activities;	Intervene in the cloud cycle with rockets; avocado spraying, water sources become polluted, source of pollution; avocado planting, immoderate tree felling, change of land use; increased heat.	No information on drought, floods and other phenomena; no information from CONAFOR; no sanction for non-compliance of projects under another administration; no communication	When goals are not met, we seek support from the community to meet the goals; the supervisory council plays an important role in monitoring the work of the representatives of the Núcleos Agrarios.
<b>Team 2</b>	Pests and diseases; species extinction; land-use change; water depletion; uncontrolled seasons; changes in ancestral diets.	Health, economics and blackout	Raising awareness; regulations and sanctions; rescue of ancestral foods	No information arrives	No prevention

<b>Team 3</b>	Change of land use; climate alteration (erosion, rainfall, etc.); illegal logging; water depletion; lack of food	Food shortages; rising food prices	Do not allow illegal logging, sort rubbish, collect rainwater, raise awareness of future generations in the care of natural resources.	No formal information through the relevant agencies; information through social networks.	Take precautionary preventive measures
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### Third step

1. What are the main challenges faced by men, women and youth and their localities in accessing the benefits of forestry programme calls for proposals?
2. How does forestry support respond to the needs and demands of indigenous communities generated by climate change?

	<b>Question 1</b>	<b>Question 2</b>
<b>Team 1</b>	Scaling up the brigades at inter-basin and inter-municipal level.	That the rules of operation allow for inter-basin and inter-municipal projects.
<b>Team 2</b>	RFC; land resolution, recognition and titling: bureaucratic procedures; programme monitoring.	Not addressed in a timely manner and is only partial
<b>Team 3</b>	Bureaucracy, corruption and lack of information	Timely management; responsibility for implementation

### Fourth step


1. Do you think it is important to involve young people and women in forestry projects and how should they be involved in order to achieve greater change?
2. What kind of conflicts have you observed or experienced within your collectives as a result of project funding and how have you dealt with them in order to prevent or resolve them?
3. How could indigenous communities participate in the Balsas Project?

	<b>Question 1</b>	<b>Question 2</b>	<b>Question 3</b>
<b>Team 1</b>	As a communal property, we invite children and young people to plant trees, we accompany them	Staff are available for training and courses on forest maintenance.	Awareness campaign there is a local agenda and let's be and go to schools.
<b>Team 2</b>	Yes, incorporating them in assemblies, working groups and decision-making; updating of land registers and equity.	Disorganisation and mismanagement; lack of information; accountability and co-ordination of functions	Knowing the actions contained in the project, applying resources correctly and organising committees.
<b>Team 3</b>	Important participation of women and young people	No surveillance	Proper monitoring; good organisation and conduct of audits


## Evidence Forum no.2: Michoacán

### Annex 1. Attendance list


PROYECTO BALSAS



GREEN  
CLIMATE  
FUND



CONAFOR  
COMISION NACIONAL FORESTAL



IFAD  
Investing in rural people

Foro de consulta significativa a comunidades y representantes indígenas y afromexicanos  
Proyecto "Balsas: Basin approach for livelihood sustainability through adaptation strategies"  
Uruapan, Michoacán, 29 de septiembre de 2022  
Lista de asistencia

No.	Nombre completo	Nombramiento/Puesto	Pueblo/comunidad Indígena o afromexicano al que pertenece	Sexo (H/M)	Edad	Municipio	Firma
1.	David Ramos	Titular C.B.C.	Purepecha. CHERAN	H	54	cheran	[Firma]
2.	Yolanda Vázquez M.	C.B.C.	Purepecha Chardo	M	27	chardo	[Firma]
3.	Austin Raveos	J. C.B.C.	Chardo	H	68	Cherán	Austin Raveos
4.	Albino Matala	Comisario Comunal	Arachpocera	H	52	Nahuatzen	[Firma]
5.	Rafael Jimenez	Comisario Comunal	Arachpocera	H	68	Nahuatzen	[Firma]
6.	Matin Consueña	Comisario Comunal	Arachpocera	H	64	Nahuatzen	matinconsueña
7.	Francisco Silva	Procurador A.	Cherán	M	62	cheran	Fco Silva
8.	Manuel Huilobas	Procurador	Cherán	M	43	cheran	M. H.
9.	José Carlos Ramírez	Presidente Comisario de Vigilancia	Nahuatzen La Joyanera	H	65	Nahuatzen	José Carlos Ramírez
10.	María Encarnación H. A.	Comisario Comunal	Sevika	M.	62	Nahuatzen	[Firma]
11.	Victoria García	Comisario Comunal	Sevika	H.	63	Nahuatzen	[Firma]
12.	Marco Antonio Mendoza	Comisario Comunal	San Isidro	H.	51	Nahuatzen	Marco A. Mendoza

Página 1 de 5



Foro de consulta significativa a comunidades y representantes indígenas y afroamericanos  
Proyecto "Balsas: Basin approach for livelihood sustainability through adaptation strategies"  
Uruapan, Michoacán, 29 de septiembre de 2022  
Lista de asistencia

No.	Nombre completo	Nombramiento/Puesto	Pueblo/comunidad indígena o afroamericano al que pertenece	Sexo (H/M)	Edad	Municipio	Firma
25.	SANTIAGO	COMUNICADOR	CHACIAS	H	67	Cherán	
26.	MAXIMILIANO TRUJILLO	SECRETARIO	LA NUBIONERA	H	72	Nahuatzen	
27.	ROBERTO TRUJILLO AG.	TESORERO	LA NUBIONERA	H	72	Nahuatzen	
28.	ADOLFO CHAVEZ	COMUNICADOR	COM. IND. NUBIONERA	M	52	Nro. Parangaricutiro	
29.	TERCERO TRUJILLO	COMUNICADOR	SEVINA	H	51	Nahuatzen	
30.	CIRILO VERA GARCIA	Consejo Vigilancia	San Isidro	M	56	Nahuatzen	
31.	JESUS GUZMAN D.	Tesorero	San Isidro	M	53	Nahuatzen	
32.	ANTONIO AVILES F.	Representante	Comunidades	M	45	Nahuatzen	
33.	MARIAL MARQUEZ LA	Asesor	Caltepec	H	29	Uruapan	
34.	ROBERTO SANCHEZ	Concejal	Comachuan	H	29	Nahuatzen	
35.	ANGELES ZALCA MORALES	Comunicador	Santa Cruz Tanaro	M	27	Cherán	
36.	MARCOS CHAVEZ FIGUEROA	Tesorero	Santa Cruz Tanaro	H	35	Cherán	

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Image 3/4

Foro de consulta significativa a comunidades y representantes indígenas y afroamericanos  
Proyecto "Balsas: Basin approach for livelihood sustainability through adaptation strategies"  
Uruapan, Michoacán, 29 de septiembre de 2022  
Lista de asistencia

No.	Nombre completo	Nombramiento/Puesto	Pueblo/comunidad indígena o afroamericano al que pertenece	Sexo (H/M)	Edad	Municipio	Firma
37.	JOSE SALVADOR MONTAÑA FAUO	Enlace Social	Uruapan	H	54	Uruapan	
38.							
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Página 4 de 5

Image 4/4

## Annex 2. Photographs



Forum no. 3: Oaxaca

Location: Tlaxiaco, Oaxaca

Photographic evidence (Annex 1 and 2)

Date: 1 October 2022

**Attendees:**

- Meeting place: Tlaxiaco, Oaxaca
- Attendees: 51
- In total: 9 women and 42 men
- Age: 29 to 65 years old, average age approximately 46 years old
- Ethnicity: Mixtec
- Mother tongue: Mixtec

**Venue and participating municipalities:**

- 18 municipalities; 20 communities or NAs (ejido or communal) participated

Participating municipalities
San Juan Ñumí
Santiago Nundiche
San Cristóbal Amoltepec
Santo Tomás Ocotepec
Magdalena Peñasco
Santa Cruz Nundaco
San Antonio Sinicahua
San Mateo Peñasco
San Juan Mixtepec
San Juan Teita
Santa María Yucuhiti
Santa María Tataltepec
Santiago Nuyoó
San Esteban Atatlahuca
Santa Catarina Yosonotú
San Pablo Tijaltepec
Saint Lucia Monteverde
Santa Cruz Tacahua

**Forum structure**

**First step**

Presentation of the objectives and purpose of the forum, as well as the presentation of the participants, both the agricultural authorities and the staff of the attending institutions.

**Second step**

**Discussion questions:**

1. What are the impacts of climate change on the daily lives of indigenous peoples and their communities?
2. How does climate change impact the lives of women, youth and people in general?

3. What resources or skills have indigenous communities used to cope with the impacts of climate change?
4. How or in what way does information about natural phenomena that may affect you reach your authorities and the community at large?
5. How does the information you receive help you to prevent disasters in your community?

	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4	Question 5
<b>Team 1</b>	It causes forest fires, destroys flora and fauna, less rain, less water, much cold or heat, more pests.	More products are bought from outside, more junk products are consumed, organic products are lost, by consuming chemical products we affect our health, there is more migration.	Reforestation, soil conservation with barriers, firebreak, no more rubbish, climate change awareness workshops, avoid grazing in the reserve area.	by internet, radio, television, social media and the authorities .	People are forewarned in case of a disaster
<b>Team 2</b>	Water shortages; increased heat, water flow, pests, food shortages, fires, soil erosion; rainfall control; reforestation, prevention announcements in the forest. Proposal: to have land-use planning, that the government takes this into account; to allocate forest resources with native plants; to promote agriculture; to prevent erosion and fires; environmental education for students.	Diseases, emigration of young people and women, field work by women.	Tequios for reforestation, general recommendations for biodiversity; rescue of crop beds	Community radio, television, social networks, email. Whats app;	Recommendation by the sound equipment , by authorities for prevention in households, pets and schools.
<b>Team 3</b>	Drought, shortage of rain, change of season, reduction of production, no good harvest, loss of wild and aquatic animal species, alteration of plants and migration of birds.	Women return to work in the fields, because it is not profitable to work in the fields, young people are involved in other activities.	Reforestation in small quantities, reduction of the use of plastics, regulated use of water, banning of campfire products, separation of	Radio, television, internet (social networks) portable radio communication.	Prevent



			waste and recycling.		
<b>Team 4</b>	Water scarcity, pollution. Decreased production of agricultural products and crops, such as maize and wheat. Solution: Reforestation, request training on permanent fires, more CONAFOR staff, multidisciplinary group oriented to the field. Construction of water training pots for the whole family.	Water pollution, systematically decrease chemical in the field including fertilisers and pest control. Solution: training in natural organic fertiliser, use of domestic livestock manure, ecological toilets.	Information is late and scarce; information programme at municipality level, alarms, radios, telephones and installation of antennae.		
<b>Team 5</b>	Prolonged droughts, water shortages, frosts in April and May, pests (blind hens, weasels, squirrels, bark strippers).	Health illnesses (headache, flu, cough, diarrhoea) shortage of local food (mushrooms, quelites, chapulines)	Water conservation, rainwater harvesting, waste collection, separation of organic and inorganic waste, firebreaks to prevent fires.	Information is received through social networks (Facebook, radio, television) No timely information on natural disasters from the government	Information reaches communities late or not at all.
<b>Team 6</b>	Drought, reduced rainy season, increased temperature; sorting of rubbish, collection centres; reforestation, avoiding the use of single-use plastic, avoiding fires, avoiding consumption of processed foods.	Reduction of rural production, increase in temperature, water scarcity, emigration, increase in diseases, droughts, fires, soil degradation. Reforestation of timber and fruit trees, use of organic fertiliser, use of tenates and shopping bags: avoid use of pesticides and	The line cuts fire one day before the rose burning in the mornings. Natural games; production and consumption of own food, production of textiles or products for errands; wood-saving cookers; ecological toilets; agroforestry systems.	The media	Take preventive measures, prepare the inputs and use

		fertilisers; avoid use of single-use plastic.			
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### Third step

1. What are the main challenges faced by men, women and youth and their localities in accessing the benefits of forestry programme calls for proposals? 2. How does forestry support respond to the needs and demands of indigenous communities generated by climate change?

	Question 1	Question 2
<b>Team 1</b>	The rules of operation do not adjust to the realities of the communities, budget cuts, scarce economic resources for management, no support for young people, women have multiple jobs.	Reforestation regenerates forests, retains soil, generates more oxygen and minimises pollution.
<b>Team 2</b>	Bureaucratic procedures, information does not arrive in the right form due to difficult access via satellite, land communication, etc. lack of funds for administration, many requirements to apply for projects, better attention to the commissariats, distance from offices. Proposals: better attention to the commissariats, less bureaucracy, empowering the promoter, notifying, receiving and authorising projects.	Minimally due to lack of specialised native technical advice from the community, monitoring committee for each project until its completion, counteracting climatic deficiencies.
<b>Team 3</b>	Bureaucratic formalities (requirements)	Not enough support, with limited information (training)
<b>Team 4</b>	Difficulty, obstacle. Difficult, long rules, many requirements, lack of support to develop proposals. There is a first step for climate change projects, but there is a lack of technical advice.	Solutions: including teachers to train young people in environmental issues; having local professional resources to accompany the development of projects.
<b>Team 5</b>	Lack of information and dissemination of government support, many requirements are needed to apply for projects, which discourages communities. Economic resources are required to manage.	Reforestation activities or programmes in areas that were affected by fires or areas that were plagued and areas without trees, fire fighting equipment.
<b>Team 6</b>	Technical advice. Community diagnosis, dissemination of calls for proposals; team work; gender equity projects; economic resources; training.	Workshops on organic fertiliser and natural pesticides. Programme to rescue the countryside

### Fourth step
















1. Do you think it is important to involve young people and women in forestry projects and how should they be involved in order to achieve greater change?  
2. What kind of conflicts have you observed or experienced within your collectives as a result of project funding and how have you dealt with them in order to prevent or resolve them?  
3. How could indigenous communities participate in the Balsas Project?

	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3
<b>Team 1</b>			

<b>Team 2</b>	Yes (very important) to combine knowledge and skills to boost their community social participation - implement awareness-raising workshops, youth groups to receive training.	The people question a lot because they do not know about the project for various technical reasons, when the land is divided into plots, there are interests. Attention to the conflict, individual and collective dialogue with knowledge of the community assembly.	By community projects according to need.
<b>Team 3</b>	It is important that young people and women are integrated into forestry projects to establish knowledge of the field (community or forestry education). Educational institutions should implement forestry or environmental education.	Poor distribution and coordination, which requires good organisation and permanent communication.	Committing to be part of the project, sharing community knowledge and know-how.
<b>Team 4</b>	Indisputable, women and youth need to be included. Solution: strengthen their participation in assemblies and tequios. Complementary activities that come from them.	They have had no projects, they act voluntarily in the tequios: no money, no conflict. Solution: ask the government to recognise the agrarian body so that there is a financial allocation and set up a Mixtec river committee to strengthen the countryside.	Obligation of community members to work on forestry culture and environment.
<b>Team 5</b>	Participation of young people in the collection of pine or oak seeds for the creation of forest nurseries that young people support to fight fires, creation of women's groups to request maguey and reforest in degraded areas and work with leaf and pine handicrafts.	Mismanagement of economic resources is resolved through a general assembly of community members, the economic resources are not sufficient to carry out the work, so work is carried out in tequios.	Government agencies should take the information to the communities and make them aware of the requirements to participate in the project.
<b>Team 6</b>	Yes, to apply the knowledge in the community, to feel part of our community, to know how to work as a team.	Poor social organisation, lack of teamwork, raising people's awareness, weak governance, distrust of authorities and advisors	Contributing our knowledge as indigenous peoples.

# Evidence Forum no.3 Oaxaca

## Annex 1. Attendance list

<div>    </div>							
<div> <p>Foro de consulta significativa a comunidades y representantes indígenas y afromexicanos</p> <p>Proyecto "Balsas: Basín approach for livelihood sustainability through adaptation strategies"</p> <p>Heroica Ciudad de Tlaxiaco, Oaxaca, 01 de octubre de 2022</p> <p>Lista de asistencia</p> </div>							
No.	Nombre completo	Nombramiento/Puesto	Pueblo/comunidad indígena o afromexicano al que pertenece	Sexo (H/M)	Edad	Municipio	Firma
1.	Gerardo Sixto Bautista	Presidente de Comisariado	San Mateo Ocotepéc	H	56	San Mateo Ocotepéc	
2.	Aracelis Felipe Hilaris	Integrante	San Mateo Ocotepéc	H	50	San Mateo Ocotepéc	
3.	Marcelino López Gaitán	Secretario de Comisariado	San Mateo Ocotepéc	H	43	San Mateo Ocotepéc	
4.	Diego Bautista Díaz	Presidente de Comisariado	San Mateo Ocotepéc	H	38	San Mateo Ocotepéc	
5.	Marcelo Pérez Jara	Tesorero de Comisariado	San Mateo Ocotepéc	H	45	San Mateo Ocotepéc	
6.	Rafael García V.	Suplente del com. de	Monte Verde	H	45	Monte Verde	
7.	Filberto López Pérez	2º Secretario de Comisariado	San Mateo Ocotepéc	H	51	San Mateo Ocotepéc	
8.	Sebastián Rojas	Presidente del Comisariado	San Mateo Ocotepéc	H	44	San Mateo Ocotepéc	
9.	Luisa Damián Díaz	1ª Suplente de Comisariado	San Mateo Ocotepéc	H	68	San Mateo Ocotepéc	
10.	Marcelo Ortiz López	Secretario de Comisariado	San Mateo Ocotepéc	H	53	San Mateo Ocotepéc	
11.	Pedro Ángel	Suplente de Comisariado	San Mateo Ocotepéc	H	57	San Mateo Ocotepéc	
12.	Rafael Ortiz J.	Comisariado	San Mateo Ocotepéc	H	64	San Mateo Ocotepéc	

Página 1 de 6

Image 1/5





20-446-2-00011  
COMISARIADO DE  
SERVICIO COMUNITARIO  
Tlaxiaco, Oax.

**Foro de consulta significativa a comunidades y representantes indígenas y afromexicanos**  
Proyecto "Balsas: Basin approach for livelihood sustainability through adaptation strategies"  
Heroica Ciudad de Tlaxiaco, Oaxaca, 01 de octubre de 2022  
Lista de asistencia

No.	Nombre completo	Nombramiento/Puesto	Pueblo/comunidad indígena o afromexicano al que pertenece	Sexo (H/M)	Edad	Municipio	Firma
13.	Francisco Javier	pte. de comi-	Santa Cruz	H	41	Santa Cruz	
14.	Cecilia Silvina	tesorera	Tlachhuacán	M	42	Tlachhuacán	
15.	Santiago Pérez García	Presidente comiso	Maydalena Río	H	57	Maydalena	
16.	Luis Vázquez	Presidente de	Magdalena	M	46	Magdalena	
17.	Martín Maldonado	Comisario	San Mateo	H	53	San Mateo	
18.	Gerardo B. Cruz	Comisario	San Mateo	H	56	San Mateo	
19.	Alonso S. García	Secretario	San Mateo	H	43	San Mateo	
20.	Isabel Hernández	Presidente	San Mateo	H	46	San Mateo	
21.	Leticia Santiago	Comisario	San Mateo	M	53	San Mateo	
22.	Eusebio Peralta	Comisario	San Mateo	M	49	San Mateo	
23.	Alfonso García	Secretario	San Mateo	H	36	San Mateo	
24.	Guadalupe	pte. de consejo	San Mateo	M	41	San Mateo	

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**Foro de consulta significativa a comunidades y representantes indígenas y afromexicanos**  
Proyecto "Balsas: Basin approach for livelihood sustainability through adaptation strategies"  
Heroica Ciudad de Tlaxiaco, Oaxaca, 01 de octubre de 2022  
Lista de asistencia

No.	Nombre completo	Nombramiento/Puesto	Pueblo/comunidad indígena o afromexicano al que pertenece	Sexo (H/M)	Edad	Municipio	Firma
25.	Onisimo Ortiz	pte. comiso	San Mateo	H	61	San Mateo	
26.	José Hernández	pte. comiso	San Mateo	H	52	San Mateo	
27.	Maximiliano D. López	Presidente de	San Mateo	H	65	San Mateo	
28.	Andrés García	Extencionista	San Mateo	M	25	San Mateo	
29.	German Aparicio	Presidente de	San Mateo	H	53	San Mateo	
30.	Ramón Quiroz	Comisario	San Mateo	H	60	San Mateo	
31.	Chen García	Tesorero	San Mateo	H	50	San Mateo	
32.	Mario López	Tesorero	San Mateo	H	49	San Mateo	
33.	José Domingo	Secretario	San Mateo	H	37	San Mateo	
34.	Alfredo López	Comisario	San Mateo	H	44	San Mateo	
35.	Isabelina A. Bautista	Segundo secretario	San Mateo	M	60	San Mateo	
36.	Esperanza M. Ruiz	Tesorera	San Mateo	M	32	San Mateo	

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Foro de consulta significativa a comunidades y representantes indígenas y afromexicanos  
Proyecto "Balsas: Basin approach for livelihood sustainability through adaptation strategies"  
Heroica Ciudad de Tlaxiaco, Oaxaca, 01 de octubre de 2022  
Lista de asistencia

No.	Nombre completo	Nombramiento/Puesto	Pueblo/comunidad indígena o afromexicano al que pertenece	Sexo (H/M)	Edad	Municipio	Firma
37.	Hilario Bautista Lopez	presidente	San Antonio Amicatlán	H	42	San Antonio Amicatlán	[Firma]
38.	Juan Ortiz Cruz	Secretario de Vigilancia	San Antonio Amicatlán	H	49	San Antonio Amicatlán	[Firma]
39.	Juan José Ruiz	Presidente de Comisariado	San Juan Tepe	H	45	San Juan Tepe	[Firma]
40.	Pablo Santiago	Comisario de Vigilancia	San Juan Tepe	H		San Juan Tepe	[Firma]
41.	Matalin I. Stgo. Buzón	Secretario de Vigilancia	San Juan Tepe	M	44	San Juan Tepe	[Firma]
42.	Juan G. Reyes Mendo	Comisario de Vigilancia	Nondaco	H	50	Nondaco	[Firma]
43.	Hernández H. J. J.	Presidente de Comisariado	San Juan Tepe	H	42	San Juan Tepe	[Firma]
44.	Severino Santiago	Comisario de Vigilancia	San Juan Tepe	H	49	San Juan Tepe	[Firma]
45.	Marta J. J. Reyes	Tesorera	San Juan Tepe	M	29	San Juan Tepe	[Firma]
46.	Hilario Cruz	Comisario de Vigilancia	San Juan Tepe	H	32	San Juan Tepe	[Firma]
47.	Eugenio Leopoldo Ruiz	Comisario de Vigilancia	San Juan Tepe	H	32	San Juan Tepe	[Firma]
48.	Justina Marina González	Comisario de Vigilancia	Stgo. Nuyco	M	72	Stgo. Nuyco	[Firma]

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No.	Nombre completo	Nombramiento/Puesto	Pueblo/comunidad indígena o afromexicano al que pertenece	Sexo (H/M)	Edad	Municipio	Firma
49.	Leonila López G.	2da. Sección Consejo	Stgo. Nuyco	M	43	Stgo. Nuyco	[Firma]
50.	Luzia Sandoval	Secretaria del Comisariado	Stgo. Nuyco	M	33	Stgo. Nuyco	[Firma]
51.	Adelina López H.	Tesorera del Comisariado	Stgo. Nuyco	M	59	Stgo. Nuyco	[Firma]
52.	Romario Faria S.	PLDF-Tlaxiaco	Conafor	H	34	Tlaxiaco	[Firma]
53.	Adelina V. Espinoza López	PLDF-Tlaxiaco	Conafor	M	30	Tlaxiaco	[Firma]
54.	Miguel A. Coto Baines	PLDF-Tlaxiaco	Conafor	H	28	Tlaxiaco	[Firma]
55.							
56.							
57.							
58.							
59.							
60.							

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## Annex 2. Photographs



