

Mexico Legal Preparedness for REDD+

Achievements and the way forward



COMISIÓN NACIONAL FORESTAL



AÑO INTERNACIONAL
DE LOS BOSQUES - 2011

September 25, 2012



Vivir Mejor

Extent of forest area 2010



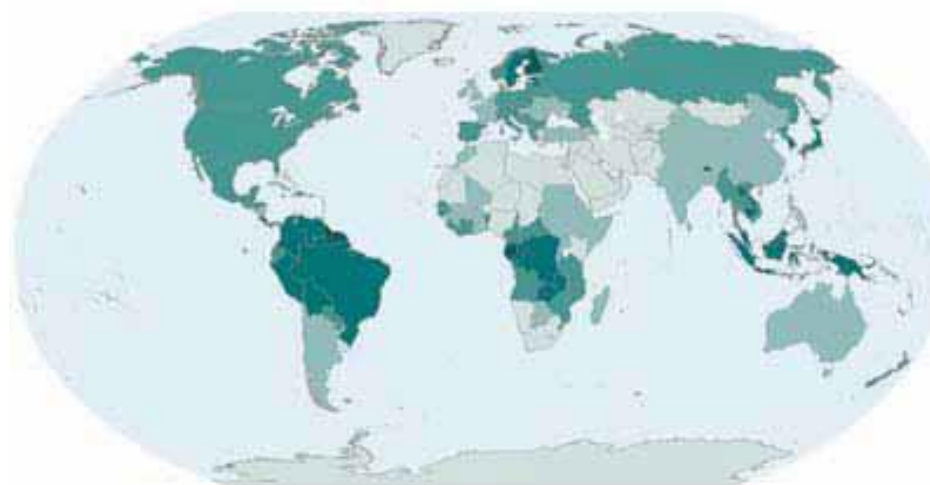
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Rank	Country	Forest cover 1,000 ha
1	Russian Federation	809,090
2	Brazil	519,522
3	Canada	310,134
4	United States of America	304,022
5	China	206,861
6	Democratic Republic of the Congo	154,135
7	Australia	149,300
8	Indonesia	94,432
9	Sudan	69,949
10	India	68,434
11	Peru	67,992
12	MEXICO	64,802
-	World	4,,033,060

Forest area as a percentage of total land area by country, 2010



Source: FAO. 2010. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010,



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Forests and people



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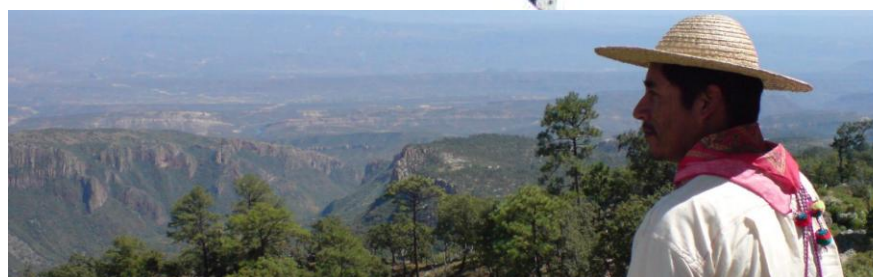


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**53% of national territory is
owned by “ejidos” and
indigenous communities**



**>85% of human settlements
in forest areas are
categorized as poor and
highly marginalized.**



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National Forestry Commission



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DE LA BIODIVERSIDAD 2010

CONAFOR is responsible for planning and implementation of forest policy aimed to promote sustainable forest management, mainly through **ProÁrbol** program.

ProÁrbol has three objectives:

1. **Environment**, to promote sustainable use of forest resources, its conservation and restoration to maintain and/or improve its functionality for providing ecosystem services (water, biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation) for both local and global benefits.
2. **Social**, to contribute to alleviate poverty, and to improve livelihoods and living conditions of forest land owners and their families.
3. **Economy**, to increase participation of forestry sector into national economy.



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Deforestation in Mexico

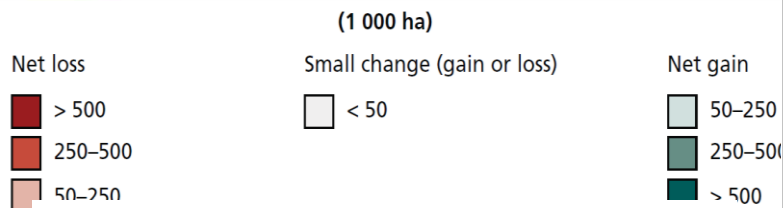
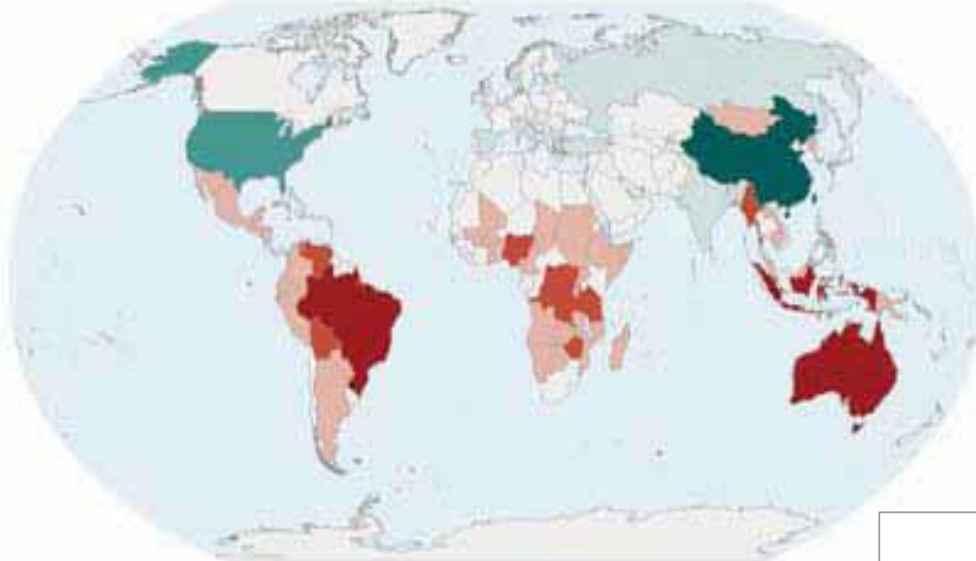


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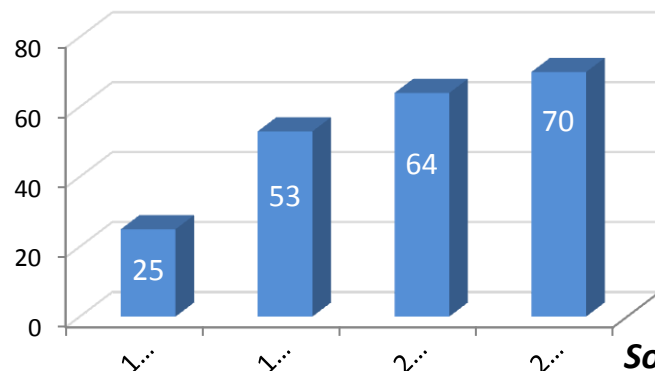
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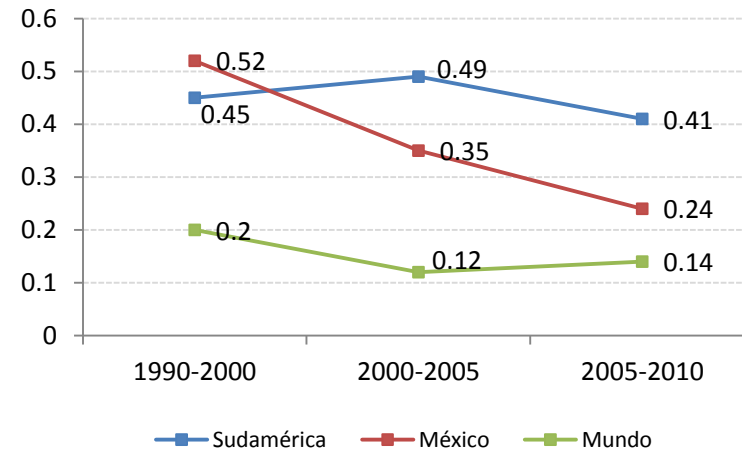
Annual change in forest area by country,
2005–2010



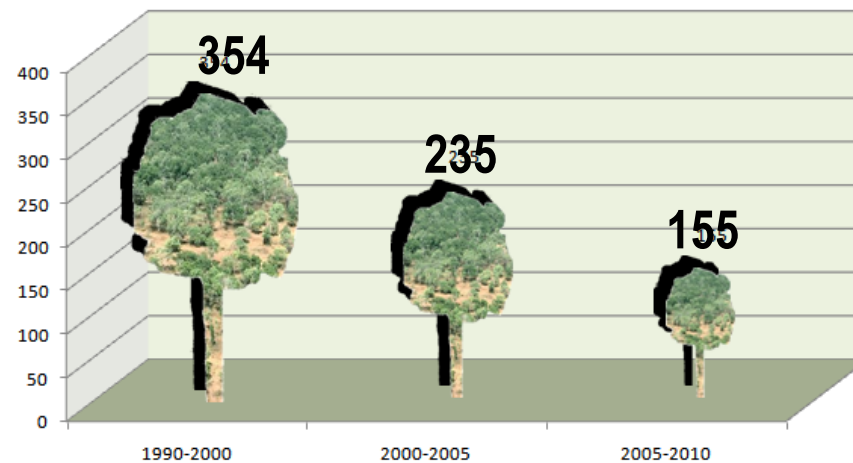
Mexico's position according
to net deforestation rate



Net deforestation rate (%)



Net deforestation (1000 ha)



Debido a que las fuentes de información utilizadas fueron los años 1993, 2002 y 2007 fue necesario realizar estimaciones. Para los años 1990 y 2000 fueron basadas en los datos de 1993 y 2002; para los años 2005 y 2010 fueron basadas en los datos de 2002 y 2007.

Source: FAO. 2010. Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA 2010)



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Mexico's Vision on REDD+: Towards a National Strategy



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It is recognizes that some of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are beyond the boundaries of forest, hence the need to adjust and harmonize activities and policies developed across the rural landscapes.

Key elements

- I. Institutional arrangements and public policies
- II. Financing schemes
- III. Reference Level and MRV System
- IV. Communication, public participation and transparency
- V. Environmental and social safeguards



[Mexico's Vision on REDD : Towards a National Strategy+](#)



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Financing support for REDD+ readiness and implementation



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CONVENIO MARCO DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
SOBRE EL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO

I. Readiness

FCPF

MRV: Norway, USA,
Canada

II. Early actions

FIP (Forest Investment
Program)
AFD + AECID + EU

III. Result-based activities and payments

Not available yet; exploring
options (carbon fund, forest
bond)



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Legal framework



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- **Land tenure**

- Ownership of forest land is fully recognized as well as the rights of the owners for receiving benefits associated with its use.
- Carbon ownership.

- **Climate Change Law (2012)**

- Defines responsibilities among government levels and sectors.
- Promotes intersectoral coordination and collaboration.
- Recognition of relevance of REDD+ as a mitigation activity
- Forest land owners will receive REDD+ benefits
- Inclusion of social safeguards

- **Forest law**

- Recognition of the role of forest land owners and forest management for providing ES (including REDD+)
- Use of economic incentives for promoting desired ES
- Improved definitions of forest management, environmental services, deforestation and forest degradation
- National Forest Inventory as part of MRV system



The work ahead

- **Benefit sharing**
 - Explore mechanisms for equitable benefit sharing
 - Strengthening governance at local level
- **Carbon rights**
 - Carbon ownership \neq Carbon rights for reduced emissions
 - Dealing with “reversal” of emissions: Liability and accountability
- **Financial mechanisms**
 - Carbon markets
 - Others



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