National Forestry Commission

General Coordination of Production and Productivity

Community Forestry Management

Oaxaca, May 2013
The country's forest ecosystems are of strategic importance because:

- To help improve the quality of life of the population in forest areas.
- Supply domestic demand for forest products.
- Conserving biodiversity.
- Maintain the provision of environmental services to society.
Community Forestry Management Programs based on building social capital

Community Forestry Development Program (PDFC)

Strengthening Social Organization Program (PROFOS)

PRODESNOS y DECOFOS

REDD+ Early Actions
Lograr el Desarrollo Sustentable del Sector Forestal

- **CONAFOR**
- **Industrial integration**
- **Market Development, Value Chains, Forestry Enterprises**
- **Incorporating surface to management schemes**
  - Payment for Environmental Services
  - Forestry Management
  - Agroforestry
  - Productive Diversification
  - Commercial Forest Plantations
- **Training and development of social capital**
- **Organization and Studies**
- **Technical Assistance**
- **Social participation, Technology I+DTT**
- **Institutional strengthening**
  - Integration
  - Transversalidad

**Other sectors**

**Federal Environmental Sector**

**Forestry Protection (Fire and Health)**
Como colaboran la SEMARNAT, CONAFOR Y PROFEPA

Forest Policies
Regional Framework
Federal Budget

Private Sector
Social Sector,
Federal, State and
Municipal
They use, manage and leverage Forest resources

Incentives
Rules for access to incentives
Technical Rules to execute actions

Inspection and monitoring

Federal Attorney Of Environmental Protection(PROFEPA)
SEMARNAT and CONAFOR at the National Forestry Council (CONAF)

There is a clear distribution of responsibilities in the regulatory framework that assigns to SEMARNAT regulatory functions and acts of authority, and to CONAFOR promotion and furtherance and actions coordination to care the forest sector between SEMARNAT and CONAFOR to determine the regulatory framework, the budget, and the public policies to implement nationwide.

The General Law on Sustainable Forest Development creates the National Forestry Council (CONAF) as a consultative and advice body in matters that this law states and which its opinion is requested. CONAF serves as body in advisory, supervision, monitoring, evaluation and monitoring the implementation of criteria and forest policy instruments under this Law, and must invariably be asked its opinion on forest planning, regulations and standards.

Operational Structure: I. a President, the Secretary of SEMARNAT, a alternate President, the CONAFOR General Director II. a Councillor and one alternate from each one of the 8 sectors members of council.

a) Academic sector
b) State Councils: North, Central, and South (State Government)
c) Indigenous communities
d) Government (SEDTU) (SAGARPA)
e) Industrial (National Chamber of Forestry Industry and National Chamber of Wood Industry)
f) Nongovernmental (OSC)(ONG)
g) Professional
h) Social (Forestry organizations)

Operational Bodies of CONAF: Technical Secretariat and Technical Committee

In accordance with Article 156 of LGDFS the CONAFOR General Director has appointed the General Coordinator of the State Managers as Technical Secretary, and the SEMARNAT Holder has appointed the General Director of Forest and Soil Management as Deputy Technical Secretary.

1) Legislation, inspection and forestry monitoring,
2) Forestry Production and Productivity,
3) Education, Forestry Culture and Technological Development
4) Protection and Forest Conservation,
5) Technical Forestry Services.
¿How SEMARNAT and CONAFOR work together?

* Protection and restoration actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEMARNAT Regulatory Framework</th>
<th>Actions to take</th>
<th>Instruments used</th>
<th>Participation of CONAFOR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forestry resources protection</td>
<td>National, State, Regional and Municipal programs to prevent and fight forest fires (fire management)</td>
<td>Cooperation agreements with individuals, civil society, federal, state and municipal governments</td>
<td>Allocation of economic incentives and regulation issue to access them, issuing technical criteria for implementing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forestry resources protection</td>
<td>Formulation and approval of the technical document to control pests and diseases</td>
<td>Lineamientos de Operación PRONAFOR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restoration of degraded areas</td>
<td>Works of soil conservation and reforestation</td>
<td>Operating Rules and Guidelines for Priority Watershed Restoration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental compensation for land use changes in forest land</td>
<td>Works of soil conservation and reforestation</td>
<td>Guidelines for developing environmental compensation actions</td>
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**¿How SEMARNAT and CONAFOR work together?**

* Commercial use of forest resources

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<tr>
<td>Authorization for forest harvesting</td>
<td>Development, Evaluation and Authorization of Forest Management Program</td>
<td>PRONAFOR Operating Rules and Annual Convocation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mitigation of environmental impacts of forest harvesting</td>
<td>Preparation, evaluation and authorization of the Environmental Impact Statement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Authorization for the use of protected species</td>
<td>Unit Operation Management and Wildlife Conservation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compensatory Payment for Hydrological Environmental Services and Biodiversity</td>
<td>Payments to owners of forest land for public goods produced of local, regional and global importance</td>
<td>PRONAFOR Operating Rules and Annual Convocation Allocation 5 years</td>
<td>incentives assignment, issuing regulatory framework to access them and criteria for the technical implementation of the project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Forest Plantation Establishment</td>
<td>Create the Management Program and its authorization, establishment and plantation maintenance</td>
<td>PRONAFOR Operating Rules and Annual Convocation Allocation 5 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Participation of technical advisors from the preparation of studies until implementation of authorization of forest harvesting</td>
<td>Training, upgrading and certification of forestry technical advisors</td>
<td>Rule governing the certification of technical advisors</td>
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¿How SEMARNAT and CONAFOR work together?

* Capacity building for land management

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<tr>
<td>Ecological Territorial Ordering at Local level</td>
<td>Defining rules for access to land and use of natural resource through the Territorial Community Orderings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Establishment of Community Conservation Areas of Biodiversity in a voluntarily way</td>
<td>Preparation of technical paper and its inclusion in the CONANP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Rules for commercial forest harvesting</td>
<td>Work or edit the Internal Regulation / Communal Statute, its inscription to the National Agrarian Registry and its delivery in SEMARNAT</td>
<td>PRONAFOR Guidelines and Annual Convocation</td>
<td>Incentives assignment, issuing regulatory framework to access them and criteria for the technical implementation of the project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation of added value by the ejidos and forest communities that produce in a commercial way.</td>
<td>Business integration, technical capacity building, management and trade promotion</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of the regulatory framework in forest harvesting</td>
<td>Promote social participation in forest monitoring activities, training of Participatory Monitoring Committees</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Climate change actions</td>
<td>Mitigation and Adaptation Actions, locally in forest ejidos and communities, strengthening the mechanism of local and regional governance to stop deforestation and degradation.</td>
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</table>

We can affirm that CONAFOR brings incentives, regulatory framework to access them and the technical criteria to apply them, so as to comply with the law, are generated local opportunities for forest landowners and promotes the development of forest sector.
Actions carried out in a coordinated manner SEMARANT - CONAFOR

At State level the coordination is operative, promoting actions to support state and municipal governments to assume their duties under the national regulatory framework.

SEMARNAT plays an important role in the process of allocating incentives to forest owners:

To implement the incentive allocation processes there are a number of sectorial committees responsible for operating the policies and programs, in which always participate SEMARNAT and CONAFOR, the representatives of state governments and the academic, industrial, social, indigenous, technical advisors and nongovernmental sector.

* State Committee PRONAFOR
* Allocation State Committee to Support Community Forestry Development
* Regional Committees of Priority Watersheds
* Early Action Committees REDD+ (Coastal Watersheds Jalisco, Special Program of Yucatan Peninsula and Lacandon Jungle with Conabio, as technical agent.
* Environmental Compensation State Committee

Commissions statewide and regional to Protected Areas, reforestation campaigns, committees preventing and fighting forest fires, attention to indigenous groups, gender equity, among others.
CONAFOR boosts a program to increase timber production, which has declined since year 2000 with a maximum of 10 million cubic meters RTA, until a little more than 6 million today, the proposal is to produce just over 10 million in 2018.

- Proposals
  * Application of intensive treatments (parent tree and selection)
  * Move towards the formation of even-aged stands and regular forest management
  * Agreement with SEMARNAT to facilitate the approval of Management Programs submitted for approval.

CONAFOR will provide:
* Funds to cover the costs of updating management programs incorporating criteria of maximum utilization of productive capacity of the land, biodiversity conservation, support for the establishment of regeneration if necessary and producing economic benefits for owners.
* Costs of training of technical advisors from PRONAFOR and from the SEMARNAT staff responsible for evaluating management programs.
* Establishment of a network of community forest developers trained in forest management, sawmilling operation and entrepreneurship.
* Strengthen the capacity of forest industry transformation and modernization.
* Promotion of forest certification

This in order to strengthen programs to combat poverty, boost the regional economy in forestry areas, promote local and regional markets for forest products, reduce the deficit in the balance of payments.
Promoting economic development in forest areas
Outline of community forestry in Mexico as a basis to build local skills

1998

- Project of conservation and sustainable management of Forest Resources in Mexico (PROCYMAF) in 3 states
- Programme for Strengthening the Organization of Foresters (PROFOS) in the 32 states

2003-2004

- Community Forestry Program (PROCYMAF II) in 6 states

2006

- GSC

2008-2009

- Project for the Sustainable Development of Rural and Indigenous Communities Northwest Arid (PRODESNIOS)

2010

- Community Forest Development Project in the Southern States (DECOFOS)
- Project for the Sustainable Development of Rural and Indigenous Communities, Northwest Arid (PRODESNIOS)
- Program for Strengthening the Organization of Foresters
- Community Biodiversity Conservation Project (COINBIO)
  Oaxaca, Guerrero and Michoacan PEF 2nd stage

2011

- REDD+ Early Actions Selva Lacandona
- Community Forest Development Project Southern States (DECOFOS)
- Community Forest Development Project in the Southern States

2012-2013

- Community Biodiversity Conservation Project (COINBIO)
  Oaxaca, Guerrero and Michoacan PEF 2nd stage
- Community Forestry Development Guidelines in the 32 states

* Project for the Sustainable Development of Rural and Indigenous Communities Northwest Arid (PRODESNIOS) in the states of Baja California, Chihuahua, Coahuila and Sonora
* Community Forest Development Project in Southern States (DECOFOS), in the states of Campeche, Chiapas and Oaxaca
* Early Action REDD + Lacandon Jungle Coastal Watersheds of Jalisco and Yucatan Peninsula, comprising priority areas in the states of Chiapas, Jalisco, Campeche, Quintana Roo and Yucatan
Programs under the responsibility of the Community Forestry Management

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<th>Community Forestry Management Programs</th>
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<td>Community Forestry Program. Guidelines PRONAFOR</td>
<td>National Level Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communitarian Conservation Project of Biodiversity (COINBIO)</td>
<td>Michoacán and Oaxaca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program for the Promotion of Social Organization, Planning and Regional Development Forestry (PROFOS). In response to forest producer organizations at local, regional, state and national level.</td>
<td>National Level Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sustainable Project for Rural and Indigenous Communities in the Semiarid Northwest. Considering participatory groups of common interests, ejidos and communities.</td>
<td>Baja California, Coahuila, Chihuahua and Sonora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Community Development Project of the Southern States Considering participatory groups of common interests, ejidos and communities.</td>
<td>Campeche, Chiapas and Oaxaca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operational Coordination REDD + Early Initiatives in Yucatan Peninsula and Coastal Watersheds Jalisco. Promoting regional governance model through intermunicipal boards to stop deforestation and loss of carbon in forests.</td>
<td>Campeche, Quintana Roo, Yucatán and Jalisco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority Watershed Restoration Special Programs <em>(OTC, Community forest developers and specialized studies for restoration of degraded areas)</em></td>
<td>Izta-Popo, Pico de Orizaba, Nevado de Toluca, Lerma-Chapala, Patzcuáro-Zirahuen, Cuenca del Nazas in Durango, Meseta Purépecha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Between 1997 and 2008, SEMARNAT and CONAFOR operated PROCYMAF and PROCYMAF II partially supported by World Bank, formally initiated community forest management, to integrate the components to build human capital and productive investment projects in an articulated form within a permanent monitoring process, is operated in the states of Oaxaca, Guerrero, Michoacán, Jalisco, Durango and Quintana Roo.

In 2006 it was created the Community Forestry Management (GSC), in recognition of the program's success in building a model of attention to the forestry social sector.

Since 2009 the Community Forestry Program works only with fiscal resources in 12 states (Chihuahua, Durango, Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero, State of Mexico, Puebla, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Campeche and Quintana Roo)

In 2010 began a process of restructuring of the CFM and in 2011 narrows its scope to organizational and technical skills building, technical management aspects of forestry and production projects, are operated from the Management of Forest Development and Supply Chain Integration respectively.

From 2010-2013 the CFM also operates PROFOS, PRODESNOS, DECOFOS, AT REDD + and Priority Watersheds, mainly through the allocation of supports and implementation of accompanying processes.

For 2013, the supports of the Community Forestry Development Program are considered in the National Forest Program, in the form of guidelines.
Integración de los programas de la Coordinación General de Producción y Productividad.

Desarrollo de habilidades gerenciales y organización empresarial

Apropiación del manejo técnico forestal y sus programas de conservación.

Fortalecimiento del capital social y humano, desarrollo de las capacidades de gestión

- Promover el fortalecimiento de las instituciones comunitarias
- Construir y Fortalecer estructuras ejidales y comunales tanto agrarias como productivas
- Construir capacidades de gestión y visión de mediano y largo plazo
Build the Community Action Plan. The NRM is for consumption and is based on land rights.

The agrarian core has rules to make commercial use, begins to track authorizations, promotes and regulates the process of accountability, community enterprise is established to manage the use.

Community to Community Seminars
Training (ejido and business level)
Workshops for the establishment of Community Forest Enterprise
Crop harvesting forest timber
Equipment and infrastructure to supply
Studies of Commercial Plantations
Studies for restoration and conservation
Community forest Promoter
Participatory Monitoring Committee
Studies on forest ecosystems productive alternatives (germplasm)
Community forest enterprise Constitution
Exchange of experiences (forest management)
Local Development Agency
Accompanying Community Forest Company
Accompanying business ejidos
Community to Community Seminar
Training (ejido and business)
Forest roads
Forest Farming
Community Forestry Promoter
Preventive Technical Audit
Equipment and infrastructure for primary processing
Establishment of management models in community forest enterprise
Studies to establish community conserved areas of biodiversity
Technical expertise for production alternatives (nurseries)
Exchange of experience (Supply)
Local Development Agency
Certification of forest management and chain of custody
Feasibility studies for investment diversification
Technical studies of process reengineering, business networks, trade fairs and exhibitions
Equipment and infrastructure to add value
Investment projects in ecotourism and wildlife, etc..
Community Forestry Promoter
Exchange of experience (transformation)
Local Development Agency

The agricultural core appropriates the value chain to sawnwood production, develops marketing capabilities of raw materials for value-added industry, forming networks.

Community to Community Seminar
Accompanying the Community Forest Enterprise
Training (ejido business)
Investment Project (Primary Transformation)
Environmental services Payment
Strengthening business: wood drying, sorting, wood treatments (pests, fungi) sized production without reinforcements
Certification of forest management and chain of custody
Feasibility studies for investment diversification
Technical studies of process reengineering, business networks, trade fairs and exhibitions
Equipment and infrastructure to add value
Investment projects in ecotourism and wildlife, etc..
Community Forestry Promoter
Exchange of experience (transformation)
Local Development Agency

Permanent Participation in the regional spaces of promotion and social consultation

I  II  III  IV
Community Forestry Management Programs
Are executed according to a model of attention that consider:

Construction and Operation of permanent spaces for social participation and consultation where attends agricultural representatives and responsible of forestry production

These regional forums are attended by a network of regional promoters responsible for promoting the participation of representatives of forest communities and ejidos and the community forest enterprises, as well as the Federal, State, Municipal, Civil Society Organizations, technical advisors, among others, to bring regional actors a forum for analysis and discussion of social forestry sector problems.

Attendees have access to reliable and timely information that enables them to make informed decisions and responsible for the management of their forest resources.

It always seeks the spaces to be governed under the general assembly scheme and let the attendees to be who determine the rules of operation and be responsible for its operation.

Supports assignment process involving agricultural representatives in all stages of the process of assigning support

* In regional areas of social participation and consultation takes place the promotion and dissemination of the call and social validation of applications and technical proposals.

Technical evaluation of the proposals by a committee consisting in CONAFOR, SEMARNAT, State Government and representatives of the Agrarian Attorney, CONANP, CDI, PROFEPA and guests among whom may be experts in the field, representatives of the support applicants and support technicians.

Allocation of support by a committee composed of CONAFOR, SEMARNAT, State Government and three representatives elected of the ejidos and communities in social validation forums.

It has a monitor implementation of approved projects, through regional forums involving those responsible for the allocation of support.

Communitarian Technician Development and training for technical advisers
Support Program to strengthen community forestry, ejidos and communities

**Strengthening human and social capital**

- Analysis Process of the situation of the ejido to take a course as the agrarian center and build the community action plan
  - Rural Participatory Appraisal
  - Community Land
  - Community to Community Seminars
- Strengthening its internal rules to have a regulatory framework that promotes equitable and collective action
  - Community Rules or Regulations: developing or updating
- Strengthening human capital, their representative bodies and production and administrative structures
  - Participatory Monitoring Committee
  - Exchange of experiences
  - Workshops and Training Courses
  - Local community forest Promoter
  - Educational workshops on environmental education

**Management Capacity**

- Construction of a medium and long term
  - Participatory Workshops of environmental services
  - Technical expertise for forest ecosystem production alternatives by establishing forest germplasm producing units and native plant nurseries
  - Technical expertise to restore degraded areas
  - Technical expertise for establish community conservation areas of biodiversity and support processes of forest certification.
- Development of business management skills
  - Workshops for the incorporation of community forest companies
  - Accompanying to the ejidos that have business activity

Local Development Agencies
Early Actions of REDD and Replicability Areas
Forests and Communities of México

15,381 “ejidos” with at least 200 Ha