

REDD+ SURVEY: MEXICO

Country background

Mexico has rates of deforestation and forest degradation below the world average and relatively high forest cover. The primary drivers of deforestation and forest degradation include conversion to pasture land and slash-and burn agriculture (80 %), and uncontrolled logging—over exploitation and/or illegal logging—(8 %), in some areas forest fires and pests (6 %), authorized land use change for development purposes (2 %), and hurricanes and other natural disasters (2 %) also affect forest cover, especially in the tropical lowland forest area¹. The estimated rate of deforestation and forest degradation is 0.4 %². Estimates of the potential emissions savings from reducing deforestation and potential removals in Mexico, range from 263 Mton to 333 Mton CO₂e from 2012–2020.

Over the last century, land reform in Mexico redistributed land to local and indigenous communities under various legal structures, including ejidos and comunidades. More than 70% of Mexican forests are the property of these collective entities, many of them indigenous, while the remaining land is either individually or publicly owned. As a result, Mexico has devoted significant efforts to support community forestry.

The last decade has seen a significant increase in government efforts to promote forest conservation and sustainable management, not only in terms of budget but also in terms of policies. For instance, Mexico has the world's largest program of Payment for Environmental Services, which currently rewards and supports mechanisms for hydrological, carbon and biodiversity services.

Mexico is also one of the countries with the largest biodiversity in the world. The challenges associated with conserving and managing this complex landscapes have also driven significant efforts to improve the National Forest Inventories, which is now the backbone for the development of the Monitoring Reporting and Verification system in Mexico.

Despite this significant efforts, halting deforestation and degradation as well as enhancing the carbon stocks in forests will require new efforts and approaches which are now being articulated as part of the National REDD+ Strategy, currently under development.

Government efforts to address climate change are coordinated through the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change (CICC), chaired by the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (Semarnat). The CICC developed the current Special Program on Climate Change (PECC), which contains the country's aspirational goals in terms of national reductions in emissions and also some specific targets for REDD by 2012. Forest and land use goals account for some 30% of all reductions considered in the program.

The Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change (CICC) is comprised of the federal ministries of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT); Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries, and Food; Energy (SAGARPA); Communications and Transport (CTC); Economy (SE); Tourism (SECTUR); Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL); Internal Affairs; Finance and Public Credits (SHCP); Health; Foreign Affairs; with the Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information (INEGI) as permanently invited federal institute. (http://www.semarnat.gob.mx/queessearnat/politica_ambiental/cambioclimatico/Pages/cicc.aspx).

In November 2009, a Working Group on REDD was created and its mandate is to develop the National REDD+ Strategy. This group is chaired by Semarnat, through the National Forestry Commission (Conafor), which is the specialised forest agency. In addition to these initiatives by the Executive branch of government there is also legislative interest, and a Climate Change Bill is currently being considered in the Senate.

Recognizing the need to involve relevant stakeholders, including civil society, academia, the private sector as well as representatives of local communities, a REDD+ consultative group has been formalized. This group was initially formed as a sub-group of the permanent Technical Advisory Committee of Conafor's Payment for Environmental Services Program in 2008.

¹ Redness Preparation Proposal submitted by Mexico to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. Data provided by the National Institute of Ecology, Mexico.

² Based on calibrated but unprojected data included in the FRA 2010 Country Report for Mexico.

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Current sources of finance (from present to 2013)

Financing source	Financing to date (US millions of \$)	Interim financing (US millions of \$)	Post 2012 financing (US millions of \$)	Category*	Details (please provide details of the activities being financed)	Partners (please list any funding or implementing partners)
	Up to 2010	2010 to 2012	Post 2012			
National Government (Financed as part of national REDD+ strategy)	10	20**		1 & 2	Includes funding for demonstration activities.	SEMARNAT, SAGARPA, INEGI, INE, CONABIO, COLPOS, ECOSUR, PRONATURA, CCMSS, WWF México, AMBIO, RED MOCAF, SAO Oaxaca, CI México, British Embassy, The World Bank, FCPF, USAID.
National Government (Other investment in reducing deforestation)	450	900**	Not yet determined		The most important activity being financed, at national government level, is the national forest inventory, the ProÁrbol and other national programs like SINANP and others from the agriculture sector, that include subsidies, management arrangements, institutional collaboration, consultation and participation, baseline estimation and reference scenario. Measurement, monitoring and verification. Please note that this is an annual proxy investment from ProÁrbol and CNANP.	
World Bank FCPF		3.6				
World Bank FIP		Unknown			Awaiting resolution on funding availability	
UN-REDD Programme					Observer status only	
Other sources	2	0.6	2	1,2 & 3		From several sources, including: USAID, PNUD, British Government, AFD, AMBIO, TNC, WWF, CI, FMCN
Total Financing:	462	924	2			

* Categories of financing/activities include:

Category 1: Development of national REDD+ strategies and action plans, including consultation.

Category 2: Implementation of national REDD+ strategies and capacity building activities, including development of MRV systems and regulatory reforms.

Category 3: Demonstration activities.

Category 4: Performance-based payments for emissions reductions.

** National budget is approved every year. This estimates are based on "inertial" projections.

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Estimated additional financing requirements

Do you have a low carbon development plan? *No*

Mexico has a Special program on climate change that runs up to 2012 and has aspirational goals up to 2020 and 2030.

Do you have a national REDD+ strategy? *No*

The REDD+ Strategy is being developed while we already have a Readiness Preparation Proposal under the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.

Have you identified any additional REDD+ capacity building activities that will require financial support? *Yes*

Financing/activity category	Estimated additional financing requirements (US millions of \$)	Financing period (Please specify the likely funding period)
Category 1: Development of a national REDD+ strategy	20–30	2010–2012
Category 2: Implementation of national REDD+ strategy and capacity building activities	20–30	2010–2012
Category 3: Demonstration activities	50–80	2010–2015
Category 4: Performance based payments for emissions reductions	20–40 per year	2011–(?)

Currency conversion rate: USD 1.00 = MXN 12.00