SCOLEL TE PROGRAMME
PLAN VIVO ANNUAL REPORT 2009

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Report Content

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarises activities of the Scolel'Te programme in 2009.

The most significant activity was the extension of the programme in the region of Sierra Madre, where an additional 13 Ejidos located in the Sepultura Biosphere, the Triunfo Reserves and in the protected area of Flora y Fauna la Fraylesca, joined the project.

Another region that has grown significantly this year in terms of number of producers and communities joining the project is the area under influence of the protected zone Flora y Fauna de Naha Metzabok.

There had been various improvements in the operation of Scolel'Te: community and regional technicians have received further training and various alliances have been made with local institutions, helping new producers to join the programme.

An important challenge within the programme is the improvement of the market strategy and of carbon credit sales through local, national and international alliances. To provide more information on Scolel'Te, various activities need to be conducted: strengthening the promotional structure in order to reach the voluntary carbon market, analysing this market through market studies, and developing socio-economic and biodiversity impact assessment methodologies to demonstrate the multiple benefits of the project.

2009 was a difficult year in terms of carbon credit sales; this was mainly due to the financial crisis. Corrective measures are currently being implemented to overcome the difficulties.

2. KEY EVENTS, ADVANCES AND CHALLENGES

Buyers visiting the Scolel'Te programme

During 2009, Scolel'Te was visited by four of its carbon credits purchasers (U&W, Rabo Bank, Reforestamos México [RM], and Seguros Folksam). These visits started with a meeting at AMBIO's office followed by a field visit to communities that are involved in Scolel'Te. During these visits, purchasers had the opportunity to talk with producers and went to plots of land under *plan vivo* management.

AMBIO believes that field visits are crucial to demonstrating the technical and financial transparency of the programme as it strengthens confidence for buyers since they can experience an in-situ corroboration of several aspects such as permanence, additionality and leakage. AMBIO is keen to highlight how important forestry and agroforestry activities are for rural communities.

AMBIO welcomes current and future purchasers to come and visit the programme as well as the rural communities involved in Scolel'Te.

Smartwood Verification

The Scolel'Te programme has a continued verification relationship with Rainforest Alliance, who assesses the internal verification of monitoring activities and results. This verification process started in 2006 and will be carried out over a period of time of 5 years in order to assess and improve the coordination and implementation of the programme activities. Within this framework, the annual verification was carried out in July 2009. The field verification took place in Naha's community (Lacandona community) in the municipality of Ocosingo.

As a result of the recommendations given from 2006 to 2009, changes to, adaptation and elaboration of various tools that could strengthen the monitoring system were carried out. Below are the tools that were developed:

- The updating of the operational handbook and of the different files that are used for the operation of Scolel'Te.
- Designing and implementing a training programme for community and regional technicians who work in various sites located in the area under influence.
- Designing a guide book that could support and help technicians when conducting their field work.
- Updating the Scolel'Te database.

Out of the different corrective actions (CARS) that were given, only 3 are still outstanding.

RM Experience Exchanges

Through the financial support given by Reforestamos Mexico in 2009, exchange-visits between producers from different regions of Chiapas were organised. The overall aim of these exchanges was to facilitate communication and lesson-sharing amongst participants of Scolel'Te, and through this to build local capacity for forest management and agroforestry. Specific aims were to:

- Exchange local experiences with agroforestry system management
- Better understand the organisational structures and issues related to them within the participating regions.
- Strengthen links and contacts between regions to help develop the Scolel'Te programme.

Another exchange is scheduled for 2010. This exchange will involve the Scolel'Te technical team visiting another operating Tropical Forest Management project in Mexico, so that the technical team can be familiarised with organisational aspects,learn from the other team working in this project, and the materials required for the management of forested areas. The objective of this exchange is to support the technicians in detecting what needs to be developed within Scolel'Te, in order to provide further training on agroforestry management and on the use of wood from producers' plots.

International Workshop: AMBIO-The Plan Vivo Foundation and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

A workshop was held in October to identify and discuss barriers to scaling-up community carbon projects, and identify practical solutions to addressing barriers. The workshop was jointly hosted in San Cristobal de las Casas in Mexico by AMBIO and the Plan Vivo Foundation. This event was funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) to facilitate strategic planning and stimulate practical actions through providing a platform for discussion. The FMCN is supporting AMBIO to disseminate the findings of the workshop in Latin America.

The workshop brought together different stakeholders groups involved in community carbon projects and in the Voluntary Carbon Market including project developers and managers, government actors, buyers, standards organisations, environmental and development NGOs and scientists.

The specific objectives of the workshop were to:

- Explore the potential for increased recognition and use of improved agricultural practices (e.g. soil conservation and use of biochar);
- Explore more efficient practices for monitoring, accounting and reporting;
- Understand barriers from a practical perspectives (project ground realities);
- Produce a clear "road map" where stakeholders agree on steps required to overcome the barriers encountered by community carbon projects.

The main outputs of the workshop were the road map described above, and a website presenting conference materials. The website and the conference materials can be viewed at: http://community-c-projects.webs.com/

New Project: Strengthening corridors of conservation and sustainable management in two core areas of the Biosphere Reserve, La Sepultura in Chiapas.

This project was funded by the Fund for Protected Natural Areas (Fondo Para Areas Naturales Protegidas in Spanish or FANP) and aimed at continuing the expansion of Scolel'Te in the region. Along with the diffusion of the programme, sustainable coffee production was promoted with the following objectives:

- Promoting both carbon sequestration and sustainable coffee production together.
- Promoting a scheme for sustainable coffee certification (organic coffee, protecting birds and fair trade)
- Reconverting plots of land that were used for agriculture or grazing into sustainable coffee systems
- Scaling up this project at a regional level

This project further developed the Scolel'Te programme in the following places: Paraíso, Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez, Los Laureles, Ricardo F. Magón, Rincón Antonio and Viva Chiapas.

Interns

As part of the scheme that aims at improving technical capacity within Scolel'Te, in 2009 AMBIO received two forestry engineer students of the Autonomous University of Chapingo (UACH) for a 3-month period to do their professional internship. Activities conducted were:

- Providing support in designing a handbook explaining how to conduct thinning
- Training and workshop for thinnings
- Training and workshop for the use of GPS
- Designing a leaflet explaining how to use the GPS
- Providing support and establishing a tree nursery that would use substrates in containers (community located in Ejido Arroyo Palenque, Municipality of Salto de Agua in Chiapas)
- Budgeting and planning to establish a semi-technical tree nursery for the production of 100,000 plants

In addition, at the end of 2009 another student from the UACH worked with AMBIO to follow up on the programme's activities.
It is important to maintain these kinds of activities and to look for financial support to facilitate the participation of advanced students in the development of technical capacities in the needed regions.

3. ACTIVITIES

As a result of the alliances and additional activities implemented together with governmental institutions such as The National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP), in 2009 AMBIO had the opportunity to expand the programme in another two regions: Selva Lacandona and Sierra Madre. At a slightly lower scale, other regions also joined the programme.

Consequently, there had been an expansion in tropical areas of agroforestry systems such as improved fallow, living fence, improved coffee plantation and taungya. In this region, these systems had been well adopted and managed by previous participants.
As for systems in temperate climate, mainly living fences were registered while another few registrations were made for improved fallow.

Community tree nurseries

In 2009, tree nurseries were established in the Ejido Arroyo Palenque (Municipality of Salto de Agua). Around 43,000 plants of different tropical species were produced. Other individual tree nurseries were also established in the Sierra Madre region thanks to the fund provided by the Fund for Protected Natural Areas (FANP)

It is planned that in 2010 another three tree nurseries will be established. The first one will be in Arroyo Palenque with a capacity of 50,000 plants; this nursery will be established with the support of Robobank and Reforestamos Mexico. The second's capacity will be 100,000 plants and will be established in the community of Ricardo Flores Magón in the Municipality of Villaflores, Chiapas. These nurseries will be financially supported by Conservation International, Mexico.

The third tree nursery will have a capacity of 100,000 plants and will be established in Naha Metzabok with support of the CONANP through its sustainable development programme.

4. PLAN VIVO CERTIFICATE SALES IN 2009

During 2009, promotion and sales were coordinated from the Scolel'Te programme. AMBIO recruited a new member of staff who is looking at promoting and contacting actors in the carbon market in Mexico and abroad.

The following table (1) presents sales of Plan Vivo Certificates that were made in 2009.

Table 1. Plan Vivo Certificate sales made by the *Scolel te* programme during 2009.

Year	Name of buyer	Quantity purchased in t/CO2	Price per ton ($/tCO2)	Total amount (USD)	Markit fee (0,05USD per certificate)	PV Foundation Fee for certificate issuance (USD)	Amount to the programme (USD)	Operative costs(USD)	Amount to producer (USD)
2009	TSD Division of the CSTM/University of Twente	15							
2009	PEMEX	40							
2009	EmilCeramica SpA	125							
2009	PIQQO	50							
2009	U&W [you&we]	1500							
2009	U&W [you&we]	1886							
2009	Fundación FIA	200							
2009	Antonio Canto	3							
2009	CO2Focus	2200							
2009	Planet up	50							
TOTAL		**6,069**		**$54,013**	**$303.45**	**$1,805.70**	**$51,888.85**	**$35,320.48**	**$16,568.37**

As shown in the table above, 68% of the carbon finance went into operative costs of the project overall (monitoring, internal verification, petrol, travel expenses for field work, payments to community technicians, payments to project coordinators and external verification conducted by SmartWood/Rainforest Alliance), and 32% was allocated to payments to producers.

AMBIO aims for a higher proportion of carbon finance to be allocated to direct community payments, as with previous years. In 2009, the allocation was as such due to:

- Lower level of carbon sales
- The Scolel'Te programme expanded into more remote areas which led to higher operative costs
- Increase in payments to technicians as SmartWood recommended additional activities such as internal verification. It is hoped that in 2010, the way that these activities are implemented will be revised in order to lower operative costs while it is also planned that AMBIO will enter into various partnerships in order to get other sources of fund to cover certain activities i.e.tree nurseries and plant production.

Annex 4 shows how sales were allocated to producers as well as the related monitoring and verification conducted after implementation of activities by new producers.

For 2010 sales a number of Ejidos have already designed their *plan vivo* and implemented activities. Although PV ID's cannot be allocated yet as carbon sale agreements have not been made, their data can give an overview of the carbon potential to this date for 2010. Table 2 below gives details of the producers from these Ejidos, number of hectares planted, systems adopted and CO_2 potential.

Table 2: Activities already implemented for 2010 sales:

Producers' names[1]	N° of ha	System	Total Carbon Potential (tC)	Ejidos/plot rented
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Renta Parcela
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Renta Parcela
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Poblador
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	0,5	Improved fallow	22,85	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	1	Taungya	99	Ejidatario
	4,5	Living fence	125,55	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	4	Living fence	111,6	Ejidatario
	2	Improved fallow	91,4	Ejidatario
	0,5	Improved fallow	22,85	Ejidatario
	0,5	Improved fallow	22,85	Poblador
	4	Improved fallow abd Improved coffee plantation	169,4	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Poblador
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Poblador
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario

[1]Due to data protection regulations, the names of farmers have been removed from the public version of this document

	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	0,5	Improved fallow	22,85	Ejidatario
	5	Living fence	139,5	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	5	Improved fallow	45,7	Esposa de ejidatario
	2,5	Living fence	69,75	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	2	Improved fallow	91,4	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
	4	Living fence	111,6	Ejidatario
	1	Improved fallow	45,7	Ejidatario
Total amount of tC			**2608,7**	
Total number of ha:	**68**			
Total potential in tC (excluding a 10% for the risk buffer)			**2347,83**	
Total potential in $tC0_2$			**8616,5361**	

5. ALLOCATION OF SALES TO PRODUCERS

2009 sales of Plan Vivo Certificates were allocated to different communities and producers living in the region Sierra Madre.

Annex 4 presents more details of how and to whom sales were allocated along with the monitoring and verification results for each *plan vivo* ID. The table (table 3) below shows where each sale were allocated in terms of Ejidos and communities

Table 3. Communities receiving carbon finance from 2009 sales

Buyers	Communities	Municipalities
Antonio Canto	Sierra Morena	Villacorzo
EmilCeramica	Tierra y Libertad	Villaflores
FIA	Los Laureles	Villaflores
CO2 FOCUS	Plan de la Libertad	La Concordia
PEMEX	La Fraylescana	Villacorzo
PIQQO	La Fraylescana	Villacorzo
Planet Up	Sierra Morena	Villacorzo
TDS	La Fraylescana	Villacorzo
U&W a	Plan de la Libertad	La Concordia
	Sierra Morena	Villacorzo
	Tierra y Libertad	Villaflores
	La Fraylescana	Villacorzo
	Los Laureles	Villaflores
U&W b	Sierra Morena	Villacorzo
	Los Laureles	Villaflores
	Plan de la Libertad	La Concordia

6. NEW COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

This year new communities joined from the Sierra Madre and from a region known as Lacandona which are both regions of Chiapas.

It should be noted that carbon finance from previous years was re-allocated in these new plots of land and communities as in 2009, some changes were made to carbon sales agreement which caused a re-evaluation of the total carbon services generated to date. Therefore, carbon services that could not be generated in systems implemented by past producers (i.e. certain activities not implemented by previous producers) was re-allocated this year making the necessary adjustments to payments to previous and new producers. Therefore, the table below (table 4) presents data of the communities that expanded their carbon activities and those who entered in 2009 in to the programme.

Table 4: Expanding and new communities participating in the Scolel'Te programme in 2009 (re-allocation of carbon sales from previous years)

Community	Municipality	Ethnic group	N° of families	Observations
Naha	Ocosingo	Lacandon	32	New producers
Naha	Ocosingo	Lacandon	25	Expansion
Villa las Rosas	Ocosingo	Tzeltal	58	New producers
Villa las Rosas	Ocosingo	Tzeltal	8	Expansion
Zaragoza	Ocosingo	Tzelat	17	New producers
Zaragoza	Ocosingo	Tzelat	9	Expansion
San Luis	Ocosingo	Tzeltal	26	New producers
San Luis	Ocosingo	Tzeltal	11	Expansion
El Tumbo	Ocosingo	Tzelta	28	New producers
Lacandon	Ocosingo	Tzeltal	5	New producers
Santa María	Salto de Agua	Chol	1	New producers
El Bascan	Salto de Agua	Chol	1	New producer
Viva Chiapas	Villaflores	Mestizos	12	New producers
Ricardo Flores Magón	Villaflores	Mestizos	9	New producers
Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez	Villaflores	Mestizo	18	New producers

Ejido Paraiso	Villaflores	Mestizo	12	New producers
Los Angeles	Villaflores	Mestizos	3	Expansion
San Isidro	Marqués de Comillas	Tzeltal	45	Expansion
Samaria Jol Acha	Chilón	Tzeltal	3	New producers
Cristóbal Colón	Ocosingo	Tzeltal	14	New producers
La Corona	Marques de Comillas	Mestizos	45	New producers

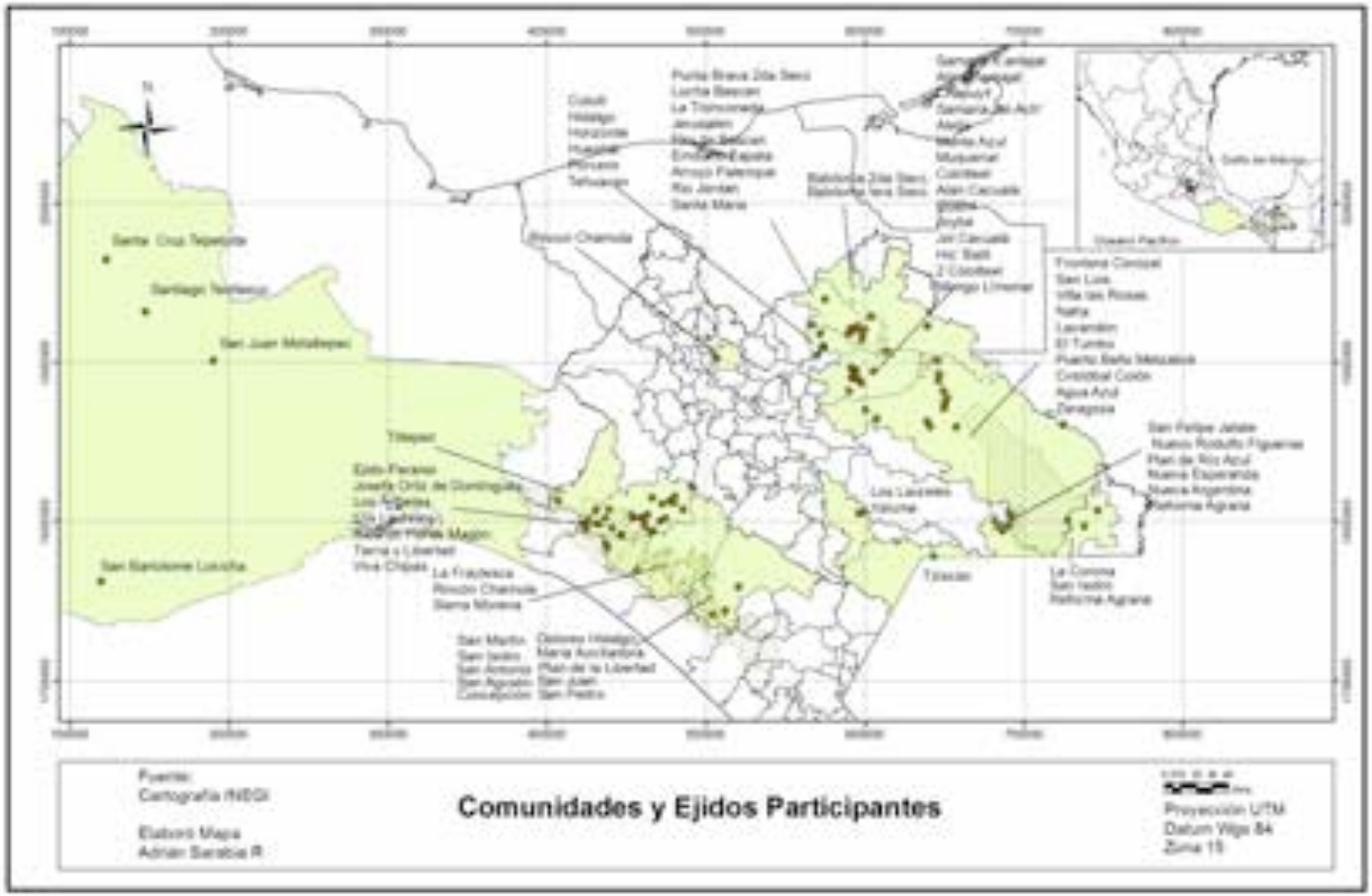
The following table (table 5) presents the communities and the number of families that joined Scolel'te and where 2009 sales were allocated.

Table 5. New and expanding communities participating in Scolel'te for 2009 carbon sales.

Communities	**Municipalities**	**Ethnic group**	**N° of families**	**Observations**
Plan de la Libertad	Concordia	Mestizos	63	New producers
Sierra Morena	Villacorzo	Mestizos	4	Expansion
Tierra y Libertad	Villaflores	Mestizos	3	Expansion
Los Laureles	Villaflores	Mestizos	11	New producers
La Fraylescana	Villacorzo	Mestizos	4	Expansion

As stated previously the Scolel'Te programme expanded mainly in two regions of Chiapas. This is a result of the alliances between AMBIO and other institutions such as the CONANP or the INIFAP (National Institute of Investigations in Forestry and Agriculture). There were also other organisations that provided funding for other integrated projects: the FANP-FMCN (Mexican Fund for Protection of the Nature or International Conservation Mexico. Figure 1 shows the area of influence of the Scolel'Te Project from 2007 to 2009.

Figure 1. Area of influence and communities participating in the Project from 1997 to 2009.



7. MONITORING AND RESULTS

In 2009, 504 plots[2] of land were monitored which represent 1,387.60 ha. These 504 plots match the total number of plots that are registered in Scolel'Te under the carbon payment scheme. Out of these 504 plots, a total of 69 were verified, or 13.8%, exceeding the target of 10% internal verification. The table below (table 5) presents a summary of the monitoring and the internal verification.

Table 5: Summary of monitoring and internal verification

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Summary of monitoring and internal verification	
Plots monitored	504
Verified plots	69
N° of has under reforestation	587.60
N° of has under forest management (forest conservation)	800
Survival rate (%)	88
N° of living trees	167,559
N° of dead trees	23,123

The tree survival rate is more than 85%. Full details of the monitoring and the verification of the plots registered in Scolel'Te can be found in annexes 2 and 3 while annex 4 presents results of the monitoring and verification of the producers to whom 2009 carbon sales were allocated.

Technical aspects that need to be improved in the short term

- It is necessary to strengthen regional coordination in order to realize monitoring exercises and apply three filters that facilitate and improve the reviewing and follow up on monitoring results. Field information will first be reviewed by the community technicians. Then the regional technicians will review the information before the regional coordinator submits the information to the technical director of

[2] There was another 308 plots that are registered but those plots have not been allocated carbon finance therefore monitoring was not conducted (see annexes 3 and 4 for full details of results

the programme. With this process, the information submitted will be easier to understand. Lastly, the information will be entered in the database and payments to producers will be made more quickly.

- Environmental and social information of all the participating communities must be recorded; a template form is currently being designed for this purpose.

- Tree species must be selected according to the environmental conditions and the producers' requirements. It is of the utmost importance to choose tree species that have a financial value or that are of the producer's interest.

8. PAYMENT TO PRODUCERS

The process for payment to producers is as follows: the technical team carries out the monitoring exercises and payments are made once the verification is completed. Payment is made individually according to the monitoring results obtained.

Payments for this activity cycle started in November 2009 and will end in April 2010. Nevertheless, some payments were made at the beginning of 2009 but for the activities implemented in 2008.

Table 6 presents payments made in 2009 and the corresponding year of each payment.

Table 6: Payments made to communities, ejidos and producers during year 2009.

COMMUNITY	USD$	YEAR
Tiltepec	517.10	2008
Viva Chiapas	1, 404.00	2008
Ricardo Flores Magón	807.30	2008
Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez	3, 018.90	2008
Ejido Paraíso	1, 965.60	2008
Los Ángeles	1, 751.95	2008
Naha	7, 464.74	2009
San Luis	1, 860.16	2009
Zaragoza	2, 992.96	2009
Villa las Rosas	8, 054.64	2009
Agua Azul	239.15	2009
Arroyo Palenque	158.32	2009
Emiliano Zapata	522.20	2009
Jerusalén	285.10	2009
La Tronconada	853.40	2009
Flor del Bascan	142.6	2009
Lucha el Bascan	112.3	2009
Rio Jordán	1, 016.60	2009
Babilonia 2da. Sección	532.20	2009
Punta Brava 2da. Sección	1, 291.70	2009
Hidalgo	671.59	2009
Tehuacán	168.48	2009
Horizonte	110.16	2009
Cololil	76.08	2009
Hueshib	56.16	2009
Porvenir	34.56	2009
Nueva Esperanza	523.06	2009
San Felipe Jatate	84.24	2009

Nuevo Rodulfo Figueroa	1, 554.93	2009
San Isidro	6, 000.00	2010
Total	***42, 866.18***	

Payments corresponding to year 2008 were made in May 2009 while payments of year 2009 will be made in April 2010.

In Ejido San Isidro (year 2010) where plots of lands are registered under the Forest Management system, 50% of the total amount due was paid in advance so that the Ejido could start implementing activities such as fire management and development of fire brigades as these actions were necessary to prevent possible natural damages occurring in the dry season.

In the Ejido of Plan de la Libertad of the municipality La Concordia, there are still payments to approximately 50 producers that have not been made to date as the registration of information in the database is still under process although the carbon finance has already been allocated. Payment will be made once this process will be accomplished. AMBIO made this decision together with the INIFAP.

9. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The goals of *Scolel Te*'s semester meetings are to share financial information; coordinate project management; enquire about the concerns of the participating groups and communities, and create a space for sharing experiences. Issues discussed in the meetings are summarised below.

First semester meeting

This meeting was held on January 17th in AMBIO's offices. 25 representatives were present from the different communities and region as well as the technical teams operating in the Scolel'Te programme.

The summary of the previous meeting (19th of July 2008) was read to the participants. Before this, a report of the incomes and spending occurring in 2008 in the Trust Fund Fondo Bioclimatico (FBC) was also presented to the participants.

During the programming session, visits and training in new communities were planned.

The following main points were raised:

a) In the aim to make the information public, the conflict that occurred in the Tseltal area at the end of 2008 was explained. This clash was provoked by false information given to the producers by the representative of the area. As a result, AMBIO decided to temporarily cease its activities in the region so that a greater security for its staff would be provided. This issue was legally approached so that the technical team would be protected and the Scolel'Te activities with producers could continue. The situation is now calmer and the communities have shown an interest in working with AMBIO through the Scolel'Te programme. AMBIO is now working again with the communities through the regional technicians.

b) During this meeting, activities for promotion such as the video making and the leaflets production were presented to the participants. It was also mentioned that this activities were developed thanks to special funding provided by the FIA Foundation to the FBC.

c) The annual program was presented and included aspects such as promotion, training in communities and to new participating groups, design of *plan vivos*, evaluation of *plan vivos*, collecting seeds, plant production, monitoring, verification, carbon payment and report to the Plan Vivo Foundation.

d) As part of the activities that will take place in communities, a structure for regional meetings was developed with the aim of having a stronger presence in the area and getting valuable feedback, comments and information from the communities.

e) Finally, results of a post-graduate investigation conducted by a student of the College of the Southern Border (ECOSUR) were presented. The research conducted was the socio-economical evaluation of some communities participating in the Scolel'Te programme.

<u>Second semester meeting</u>

The second semester meeting that year was held on the 18th of July and counted with the participation of 22 people. After reading the summary of the previous semester meeting, the agenda was presented.
The administrative information of the time period January to June was presented along with the income and the spending of the FBC.

Each representative of the different area of influence presented their working plan. Representatives of recently approached communities attended the meeting in the aim of understanding the programme in more depth and get involved more actively.

The following aspects were raised:

a) Plant production for that year was planned according to the potential of the programme extension and the potential amount of carbon sales.

b) Training that various community technicians received was explained and presented during the meeting. This training aimed at building capacity and strengthening their scope of work.

c) As in May 2009 SmartWood realised the verification of the programme, results and comments of the assessment were given. Some of the issues and comments were raised during this meeting but there is still a need to raise the other issues before the next verification (May 2010).

d) The working plan realised between Reforestamos Mexico (Mexican NGO) and AMBIO was presented. This partnership is part of the inter-institutional alliances that AMBIO has been promoting. Reforestamos México supported and participated in the community exchanges as well as in carbon sales via their website and their Climate Change department.

e) The results of an investigation conducted by a post-graduate student were presented. The aim of this work was the evaluation of the social networks developed or created through the programme. Overall, producers identified that AMBIO plays an important role in promoting local and regional capacities. Nevertheless, the student recommended strengthening inter-community relationships.

f) Activities to be conducted by regional technicians were planned and programmed. These activities were related to tanning to other area, design of *plan vivos*, monitoring and verification.

10. SOCIAL BENEFITS

Through the financial and technical support and transfer given by the National Commission for Forestry (CONAFOR) occurring in 2009, 205 fuel efficient cook stoves were constructed in the beneficiaries' homes. These cook stoves were implemented in three different regions of Chiapas and a total of 205 families were beneficiaries of these stoves. Some of the beneficiary communities are El Bascan, Arroyo Palenque, Punta Brava, La Tronconada and other Municipalities of Salto de Agua; Babilonia second section, Municipality of Palenque Nuevo Rodulfo, Municipality of Maravilla Tenejapa, Alankantajal of the Municipality Chilon and Yaluma of the Municipality of Comitán which are currently participating in the Scolel'Te programme.

This support will have a direct impact on improving livelihoods in rural areas throughout a lower fuel-wood consumption and a cleaner air quality which will mainly be beneficial to children and women as they spend most of their time in their kitchens.

Social and Carbon Benefits to date

The table below presents the total amount of hectares under forestry and agroforestry management for the carbon benefits generated via Scolel'Te along with the number of producers and families involved in the programme (table 7).

Table 7: Total area covered by Scolel'Te and number of producers and families involved in the programme since it started

Year	Total area of the programme (ha)	Number of producers	No. of families
1997 - 1999	314.5	240	270
2000 - 2009	7,812.64	798	2024
Total	**8, 127.14**	**1,038**	**2, 294**

As the database was recently put up to date, around 200 producers were taken out as they decided not to enter into the project. In previous years they were in the database as their Plan Vivo were designed and added to database for carbon potential purposes but no sale agreements were signed.

11. 2009 OPERATING COSTS

The following table shows the total costs of the 2009 *Scolel Te* program, including administrative, operative, and miscellaneous costs.

Table 9. Operating costs of the Scolel'Te programme During year 2009.

CONCEPT	USD$
Salaries	
Administrative director	12000
Technical director	12000
Support for technical coordination	7200
Community Technicians	6000
Accounting	4800
Subtotal	***42, 000.00***
Operative Costs	
Office and telephone, etc.	6000
Per-Diem for field workers	1800
Fuel and travel expenses	10200
Subtotal	***18, 000.00***
Semester Meetings	
Miscellaneous expenses for the meetings	1000
Facilitator	200
Subtotal	***1, 200.00***
Miscellaneous	
Bank commissions	2460
Plant production	3700
Smartwood Verification	4420
Workshop for training to regional technicians	2756

Marketing	2000
Subtotal	***15, 336.00***
GRAND TOTAL	**76, 536.00**

The budget for the Scolel'Te programme includes every direct cost generated via the coordination of the programme (semester meetings, training, plant production, etc).

The cost of the verification carried out in 2009 by Smartwood was also included in the budget under the process of monitoring and verification improvement.

From that year, Scolel'Te created a market department which looks at trends and promotion of carbon credits at national and international level. A good operation of sales requires a market strategy and promotion which should be developed in partnership with local NGOs and the Foundation Plan Vivo.

12. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS

Updating the technical specifications by systems

It is of the utmost importance that in the short and medium term, the technical specifications of the systems used in the programme are updated. This work aims at improving the quality of the information in use while tree species options can be wider. To realise such work, funds must be identified in order to hire a full time consultant who will focus on this task.

It has to be highlighted that with the extension of the programme in Sierra Madre, technical specifications will need to be established again according to the particular vegetation, and climate conditions of the region. To do such work, the proposal submitted to Conservation International Mexico presented this activity as part of the objectives. The proposal is currently being reviewed. Once the proposal is fully accepted, a forest inventory in 50 sample sites will be conducted. Based on this inventory and on literature review, the technical specifications will be updated and adjusted to the conditions of the region.

Designing a socio-economic and biodiversity impact assessment methodology

The evaluation of these aspects is highly important to guarantee the sustainability of Scolel'Te. This information could also help the Plan Vivo Foundation to strengthen the standard while giving a wider type of information to potential buyers. At the moment there is a lack of tools that could evaluate these aspects but developing them is part of the objectives set in the proposal submitted to Conservation International Mexico.

Establishing a computerized and satellite image system that could gather and present information of the plots of land registered in the programme

Establishing a computerized and satellite image system could help with monitoring exercises and other field works. For this purpose, there is a need to:

- Geo-reference every plots registered in the programme,
- Have the required tools and equipment to conduct the work.
- Provide training to the technical team of AMBIO to use these tools and computerized programmes.

Currently, geo-referencing of the plots is under process.

Strengthening capacities of the regional and community technicians

Workshops and other trainings are planned to be given to the technical team of AMBIO in 2010. This training will be on:

- Climate change
- Ecosystem services
- Carbon sequestration
- Agroforestry system management
- Designing and evaluating *plan vivos*
- Monitoring
- Administration and carbon payments

This could enable the regional technicians to give better training to community technicians.

Strengthening the market strategy

In the view of promoting the programme and enhancing carbon credit sales from the programme, the following activities need to be done:

- Visit potential clients within Mexico
- Various activities with Reforestamos Mexico in order to promote the programme
- Alliances and partnerships with local NGOs such as El Triunfo Conservation Fund (FONCET) in Sierra Madre in order to promote the programme and increase sales of carbon credits
- Improving and updating the website
- Adding a new carbon footprint calculator to the website
- Designing a template contract for carbon sales
- Designing and producing new leaflets and other promotional materials
- Participating in events that could help to develop our network

There is currently a limitation of fund to undertake these activities; they have however been included in the proposal submitted to Conservation International Mexico.

Annexe 1 PHOTO ARCHIVE

Smartwood verification, July 2009 (Naha, lacandona community, North of the Biosfera Montes Azules Reserve

Below: Experience exchanges between participants in the Scolele'Te programme. (First Exchange realised in Ejido Arroyo Palenque, Municipality of Salto de Agua Chiapas, México. 17th-19 of August 2009

Field trip

Use of green fertilizers

Second Exchange of experiences in Ejido Yaluma, Municipality of Comitán Chiapas, México: 26th- 28th of Octobre 2009

Practising pruning

Fuel efficient stoves uses

Meeting on soil conservation

Meeting in the field with producers

Field Visit with purchasers: Rabobank -México. and Reforestamos México Dicembre 2009

Activities of the pre-professional interns: use of GPS

Workshop and tree thinning

Substrates sampling in tree nurseries: Arroyo Palenque

Annex 2 SUMMARIZING THE RESULTS OF MONITORING EXERCICES FOR THE SCOLEL'TE PROGRAMME 2009 ½

Plots ID	Monitoring n°	Monitoring	Species	Planting density (m)	Dead trees	Average height (m)	% Healthy	% Damaged
AMEX115 a	1	578	Cedro545,Ramón30,guanacastle2,Tinco1	4.34 x4.14	70	0.31	100	0
AMEX46 a	4	1268	Cedro, Maculis, Guanacastle, Zapote de agua, Hormiguillo, otros	3.42x3.66	43	4.86	93	7
AMEX66 a	3	278	Caoba, Cedro, Amapola, Hormiguillo, Ramón, Bojon, otros	3.34x3.32	52	0.64	84	16
AMEX77 a	2	225	Cedro, maculis. Guanacastle	3	13	0.91	96	4
AMEX85 a	2	601	Cedro, Guanacastle, Maculis, Caoaba, Zapote de agua, Hormiguillo, otros	4.04x4.09	11	1.86	100	0
FROC40 a	3	510	Maculis(458)Caoba(50), Cedro(2)	3.95X3.96	78	2.90	92	8
LACA104 b	1	665	Nogal(137), Canshan(101), Palo mulato(72), Amapola(56)Pajult	3.05	14	0.19	100	0

Plots ID	Monitoring n°	Monitoring	Species	Planting density (m)	Dead trees	Average height (m)	% Healthy	% Damaged
			e(54), Tseltal grande(44), Chacahuat(43)					
LACA134 a	2	160	Cedro(140), Nogal(20)	2.95x3.24	8	1.05	62	38
LACA135 a	2	221	Cedro(218), Guanacastle(3)	3.17x4.05	69	1.76	84	16
LACA143 b	1	259	Shinte (hormiguillo) 254, shalum2, shacte 3	3.05	8	0.06	100	0
LACA150 a	1	531	Caoba(266), Maculis(168)guaya can(97)	4.4x4.52	88	0.34	100	0
LACA155 a	1	578	Caoba(281), Maculis(223)guaya can(74)	3.90x3.92	47	0.28	100	0
LACA158 a	1	475	Caoba(281), Maculis(131)Guay acan(61), Baril(2)	4.08x3.92	31	0.31	100	0
LACA177 a	1	568	Caoba(263), Maculis(149)guaya can(129), baril(27)	3.82x4.22	68	0.31	100	0
LACA187 a	1	548	Laurel(126), Utuy(95), Cedro(70), Guayte(47), Ramon(39), Cacate(38), Baril(37), Maculis(28), otros	3.74x3.62	27	0.22	100	0

Plots ID	Monitoring n°	Monitoring	Species	Planting density (m)	Dead trees	Average height (m)	% Healthy	% Damaged
LACA201 a	1	725	Cedro(387), Pino(124), Cacate(113),Paterna(40), Guanacastle(48), otros(13)	4.47x3.96	7	0.22	100	0
LACA203 a	1	528	Onte(245), Baril(115), Cedro(95), Canshan(73)	5.04x 4.90	0	0.34	100	0
LACA209 a	1	581	Onte(211), Cedro(120), Wayte(96), Baril(56), Ramon(67), Canshan(17)Otros(10)	4.03x3.93	11	0.21	100	0
LACA213 a	1	601	Guayte(129)Cacate(124) Cianzum(103), Baril(101), Bayo(35), Otros(108)	3.56X3.95	43	0.22	100	0
LACA223 a	1	598	Haite(11), Paterna(103)Laurel(93), Utuy(74), Cacate(58), Ramon(42), Cedro(37), 0tros	4.1X3.91	5	0.22	100	0
LACA238 a	1	438	Bari(200),	3.06 x 3.76	7	0.39	100	0

Plots ID	Monitoring n°	Monitoring	Species	Planting density (m)	Dead trees	Average height (m)	% Healthy	% Damaged
			Cedro(143), Caoba(95)					
LACA260 a	1	650	Baril (250), Cedro(200), Caoba(100), Guanacastle(100)	3.78x 3.86	0	0.90	100	0
LACA273 a	1	36	Cedro(36)	2.65	33	0.23	100	0
LACA289 a	1	37	Cedro(37)	2.67	5	0.36	100	0
LACA29 b	4	526	Caoba(305), Ceiba(205), Baril(16)	4.06x3.98	92	0.61	88	12
LACA307 a	1	338	Cedro(309), Ramon(16), Guanacastle(13)	4.12 x 4.44	31	0.85	100	0
LACA321 a	1	188	Caoba(96), Cacate(36), Tzoax(21), Hormiguillo(12), Guayte(14), Otros(9)	9.0x9.04	12	0.15	100	0
LACA339 a	1	552	Corcho negro 210,guayte 200, ramon 105,cedro24,caoba 13	5.1x3.84		0.24	100	0
LACA34 b	1	545	Caoba(210), Guayacan(230), Maculis(105)	3.87x4.22	80	0.30	100	0
LACA51 a	2	669	Caoba(292), Cacate(164),	4.00x3.98	91	0.36	91	9

Plots ID	Monitoring n°	Monitoring	Species	Planting density (m)	Dead trees	Average height (m)	% Healthy	% Damaged
			Cabeza de mico(69), Ramon(51), Otros(21)					
LACA83 a	2	115	Tripal(63), Pajulte(19), Cedro(12), Otros(21)	3.01	9	0.31	91	9
LACA83 b	1	88	cedro 36, cacate 21,tzunte 17, guate 6 y otras especies	8.36 X8.65	4	0.00	0	0
MOBE01 a	4	1712	Ciprés1563, pino152	2.12x2.08	85	5.63	100	0
MOBE01 b	3	498	Ciprés 406,pino93	3.06x2.77	445	0.58	100	0

Annex 2 SUMMARIZING THE RESULTS OF MONITORING EXERCICES FOR THE SCOLEL'TE PROGRAMME 20092/2

Plots ID	Monitoring n°	Monitoring	Species	Planting density (m)	Dead trees	Average Height (m)	% Healthy	% Damaged
MOBE10 a	4	1557	Ciprés 1543, pino14	2.8 X2.8	0	5.04	100	0
RBTR12 a	2	164	Guachipilin(160), Otros(4)	1.82	70	0.70	80	20
RBTR15 a	2	237	Guachipilin(81) Baril(37), Cedro(28) Chalun(34) Taray(18) otros(39)	4x4	20	0.60	100	0
RBTR28 a	2	81	Mata Raton(65), Paterna(7), Cedro(5),	2.95x2.07	29	0.60	95	5

			Caspirol(4)					
RFRA01 b	2	850	Guachipilin(357), Maculis(276), Caoba(210)	3	23	0.80	100	0
RFRA12 a	2	193	Guachipilin(110), Cedro(48), Maculis(35)	2.42	38	0.60	75	25
RIMA49 a	2	319	Palo lagarto, Pancho lopes, Cedro, Maculis, Primavera, Caoba, Guanacastle, otros	3.5x3.6	32	1.94	93	7
RIMA56 b	2	98	Maculis, Caoba	2.50	0	3.35	89	11
RIMA60 b	2	801	Cedro, Maculis, otros	3.00x3.07	35	3.52	100	0
RIMA63 a	2	406	Cedro, Caoba, Maculis, otros	3x3.50	74	1.92	90	10
RISE104 a	1	140	Cedro(130), Pino(10)	3.11	8	0.00	100	0
RISE106 a	1	268	Cedro(254), Guachipilin(14)	3.07	0	0.37	100	0
RISE12 b	1	160	cedro160	3x3	0	0.60	100	0
RISE14 a	2	165	mataraton 130,cedro35	1.3	16	1.35	100	0
RISE14 b	1	137	Cedro 137	3x3	5	0.50	100	0
RISE157 a	2	177	Maculis(177)	3.10	0	0.40	90	10
RISE159 a	2	64	Maculis(32), Cedro(31), Guanacastle(1)	2.65	74	0.50	90	10
RISE165 a	1	80	Cedro(50), Guachipilin(30)	2.97	18	0.10	90	10
RISE177 a	1	339	Cedro(210),	2.93	53	0.20	85	15

			Guachipilin(97), Ceiba(17), Taray(15), Otros(9)					
RISE183 a	1	61	Cedro(19), Guanacastle(19), Maculis(14), Tinco(9)	3.09	46	0.28	80	20
RISE184 a	1	154	Cedro(62), Maculis(36), Guanacastle(27), Tinco(29)	2.90	11	0.24	90	10
RISE188 a	1	348	Durazniillo(235), Muju(60) Caoba(33), Cedro(25), Guanacastle(5)	2.68	52	0.13	100	0
RISE190 a	1	219	Caoba(85), Aguacatillo(69), Primavera(55), Cedro(15), Matilizguate(4)	2.86	20	0.30	100	0
RISE207 a	1	96	Cedro(130), Caobilla(45)Duraznillo(22), Cena(15)	3.00	42	0.20	100	0
RISE211 a	1	255	Cedro(105), Caobilla(70), Ceiba(55), Aguacatill(25)	2.80	32	0.15	85	15
RISE217 a	1	200	Cedro(180), Caobilla(20)	3.50	35	0.50	100	0
RISE221 a	1	316	PinoChiapensis(316)	4x4	209	0.09	71	29
RISE227 a	1	356	PinoChiapensis(356)	4X4	67	0.18	75	25

RISE55 a	1	462	Guachipilin(368), Mata raton(94)	2.33	11	0.55	100	0
RISE65 a	1	146	Guachipilin(143)	2.34	17	0.78	90	10
RISE65 b	1	128	Guachipilin(128)	2.20	4	0.35	90	10
TUMB05 b	3	132	Cedro, Maculis, Bojon	8.74x7.27	0	1.26	67	33
TUMB09 a	2	224	Cedro, Ceiba, Baril, Caoba, Otros	4.75x4.50	4	0.64	100	0
TUMB12 a	2	105	Cedro, Bojon, Guanacastle, Ceaiba, Maculis otros	9.79x9.44	17	0.58	100	0
TUMB37 a	3	149	Cedro, maculis, utuy	5.81x6.74	3	1.04	93	7

Annex 3 LIST OF VERIFIED PLOTS IN 2009 IN THE SCOLEL TE PROGRAMME 1/2

Plots ID	Monitoring n°	Verif	Species	Planting density (m)	Dead trees	Average height (m)	% Healthy	% Damaged
AMEX115 a	1	579	cedro 547,ramon 29, guanacastle 2, tinco1	4.22x4.14	68	0.31	100	0
AMEX46 a	4	1260	Cedro, Maculis, Guancastle, Zapote de agua, otros	3.45x3.75	51	4.65	95	5
AMEX66 a	3	280	Caoba, Cedro, Amapola, Hormiguillo, Ramón, Bojon, otros	3.36x3.54	49	0.65	78	24
AMEX77 a	2	230	Cedro, Maculis, Guanacastle	3.14	18	1.58	96	4
AMEX85 a	2	620	Cedro, Guanacastle, Maculis, Caoba, Zapote de agua, otros	4.04x4.1	9	1.80	100	0
FROC40 a	3	525	Maculis(471), Caoba(50), Cedro(4)	3.65x3.86	34	3.78	100	0
LACA104 b	2	421	Cedro(285), Canshan(40), Nogal(22), Amapola(13), otros	2.78	42	0.43	95	5
LACA134a	2	161	Cedro, Nogal	3.20x3.80	6	1.05	87	13
LACA135a	2	217	Cedro, Guanacastle	3.60x3.59	66	1.07	80	20
LACA143 b	1	205	Hormiguillo(205)	3.09	63	0.06	100	0
LACA150 a	1	545	Caoba, Guayacan, Maculis	4.1x4.48	91	0.38	100	0
LACA155 a	1	533	Caoba, Maculis,	4.0x4.0	76	0.30	100	0

Plots ID	Monitoring n°	Verif	Species	Planting density (m)	Dead trees	Average height (m)	% Healthy	% Damaged
			Primavera, otros					
LACA158 a	1	399	Caoba, Maculis, guayacan, Baril, otros	4.0x3.88	113	0.21	80	20
LACA177 a	1	571	Caoba, cedro, Primavera, Baril, maculis	3.90x4.06	72	0.31	100	0
LACA187a	1	436	Cedro, Onte, Guayte, Utuy, Cacate, Ramon, Maculis otros	3.80x4.0	122	0.20	96	4
LACA201a	1	722	Cedro, Pino, Baril, Guanacastle, Cacate, Paterna, Otros	3.78x3.92	6	0.22	100	0
LACA203 a	1	464	Laurel(108), Canol te(92), Baril(91), Wayte(64), Canshan(66), Cedro(16)Otros(22)	3.33x 3.95	44	0.23	100	0
LACA209a	1	576	Cedro, Wayte, Onte, Baril, Ramon, Canshan, otros	4.0x4.0	12	0.15	96	4
LACA213a	1	598	Canshan, Guayte, Cacate, Baril, Bayo, Otros	3.90x3.91	49	0.19	100	0
LACA223a	1	597	Paterna, Guayte, Utuy, Cacate, Ramon, Onte, Otros	4.15x4.00	5	0.22	100	0
LACA238 a	1	419	Bari 227,cedro117,caoba74,guanacastle 3	3.88x3.86	23	0.42	100	0
LACA260 a	1	488	Baril(268),	3.7 x 3.68	123	0.42	100	0

Plots ID	Monitoring n°	Verif	Species	Planting density (m)	Dead trees	Average height (m)	% Healthy	% Damaged
			Cedro(114), Caoba(104), Canshan(4)					
LACA273a	1	38	Cedro	2.71	30	0.26	100	0
LACA289 a	1	37	Cedro	2.81	2	0.37	100	0
LACA29 b	4	481	Caoba(261), Ceiba(201)Baril(19)	3.94x 3.16	183	4.25	91	9
LACA307 a	1	363	Cedro(331), Ramon (18), Guanacastel(14)	3.78x 3.84	41	0.48	100	0
LACA321 a	1	76	Caoba, Utuy, Ramon	7.86x9.14	51	0.27	95	5
LACA339 a	1	500	Guayte 217,bari115,cacate 64,cedro27,laurel10,ramon 8,mango6,caoba5	3.86x3.68	27	0.23	100	0
LACA34 b	1	321	Caoba, Maculis, Primavera, Chicle, Baril	3.98x4.3	160	0.21	100	0
LACA51 a	2	664	Caoba, Cacate, Cedrillo, Ramon, Cabeza de mico, Otros	4.02x4.0	92	0.44	91	9
LACA83 a	2	109	Tripal, Cedro, Nogal, Maculis, Otros	3.40	42	0.25	100	0
LACA83 b	1	60	Cedro 20, aguacate 15, cacate 15,guayte 10	8.12x10.4	4	0.42	100	0
MOBE01 a	4	1450	Ciprés 1315, pino135	2.84x2.83	42	3.20	100	0
MOBE01 b	3	428	Ciprés 371,pino57	2.73 x 3.176	29	4.63	100	0
MOBE10 a	4	1755	Ciprés 1715, pino40	2.31x2.84	20	3.51	100	0

Plots ID	Monitoring n°	Verif	Species	Planting density (m)	Dead trees	Average height (m)	% Healthy	% Damaged
RBTR12	2	164	GuaGuachipilin160,cedro1,guanacastle3	1.90	70	0.60	100	0
RBTR15 a	2	235	Guachipilin(81)Baril(34), Chalum(34), Cedro(28) Taray(16), Otros	4x4	22	0.75	100	0
RBTR28 a	2	164	Mata raton(65), Cedro(5), Paterna(7), caspirol(4)	1.90	70	0.60	100	0

Annex 3 LIST OF VERIFIED PLOTS IN 2009 IN THE SCOLEL TE PROGRAMME 2/2

Plots ID	Monitoring n°	Verification	Species	Planting density (m)	Dead trees	Average height (m)	% Healthy	% Damaged
RFRA01 b	2	846	Guachipilin(353), Maculis(276), Caoba(210), chicaro 7	2.96	27	0.80	100	0
RFRA12	2	186	Guachipilin(106), Cedros(45), Maculis(35)	2.60	45	0.50	100	0
RIMA49 a	2	311	Palo lagarto, Pancho, Cedro, Maculis, Caoba, Primavera, Guanacastle, otros	3.12x3.5	1	2.34	97	3
RIMA56 b	2	104	Maculis, caoba	2.83	9	1.39	90	10
RIMA60 b	2	810	Cedro, maculis, otros	3x3	3	2.90	100	0
RIMA63 a	2	401	Cedro, Caoba, Maculis, otros	3.05x3.02	82	1.53	85	15
RISE104 a	1	123	Cedro(107), Pino(16)	2.54	29	0.50	100	0
RISE106 a	1	216	Cedro(198), Guachipilin(18)	2.86	57	0.30	100	0
RISE12 b	1	135	cedro 133, taray 2	3.10x3.33	0	0.30	100	0
RISE14 a	2	173	mataraton 130,cedro 43	1.92	10	0.44	100	0
RISE14 b	1	125	Cedros125	3.14x3.14	17	0.70	100	0
RISE157 a	2	177	Maculis(177)	3.04	11	0.43	90	10
RISE159 a	2	74	Maculis(42), Cedro(31), Guanacastle(1)	2.60	122	0.65	90	10

RISE165 a	1	80	Cedro, Guachipilin	2.97	90	0.25	80	20
RISE177 a	1	317	Cedro, Guachipilin, Taray, Ceiba, otros	2.18	57	0.20	75	25
RISE183	1	62	Cedro, Maculis, Guanacastle, tinco	3.12	46	0.25	80	20
RISE184 a	1	155	Cedro, Maculis, Guanacastle, Tinco	2.94	10	0.25	80	20
RISE188 a	1	363	Duraznillo, Caoba, Cedro; Muju, Guanacastle, Maculis	2.80	69	0.28	90	10
RISE190 a	1	244	Caoba, Aguacatillo, Primavera, Cedro, Maculis	2.86	50	0.33	80	20
RISE207 a	1	257	Duraznillo, Caobilla, Cedro, Ceiba	2.30	45	0.15	85	15
RISE211 a	1	304	Caobilla, Cedro, Ceiba, Aguacatillo	2.29	77	0.42	100	0
RISE217 a	1	273	Cedros	3.40	90	0.50	85	15
RISE221 a	1	315	PinoChiapansis(315)	4x4	210	0.14	75	25
RISE227 a	1	356	PinoChiapensis(356)	4x4	67	0.18	75	25
RISE55 a	2	496	Guachipilin, mata raton, Ciprés	2.52	71	0.45	100	0
RISE65 a	2	130	Guachipilin	2.56	13	0.35	85	15
RISE65 b	1	145	Guachipilin	2.77	6	0.20	85	15
TUMB05 b	3	126	Cedro maculis, Bojon	8.19x6.02	7	1.16	84	16
TUMB09 a	2	220	Cedro, Ceiba, Baril, Caoba, otros	4.75x4.33	5	0.68	100	
TUMB12 a	2	111	Cedro, Caoba, Maculis, Bojon, otros	9.43x8.62	20	0.77	100	0
TUMB37 a	2	154	Cedro, Maculis, utuy	6.06x8.48	2	1.50	87	13

Glossary for tables above: terms and abbreviations used in the table

Plot ID	Identification code for plots
Monitoring n°	Number of the monitoring corresponding to the plot
Monitoring	Number of living trees found in the plots
Verification	Number of living trees found in plots during the internal verification.

Annexes 4 SALES ALLOCATION, MONITORING AND VERIFICATION OF NEW PRODUCERS' PLOTS

Area ID	Plan Vivo ID	Producers[3]	Municipality	Purchaser	Sale Agreement (tC)	Year	Mon n°	year	No. of living trees	Verif	Planting density (m)	Dead trees	Average height (m)	% Healthy	% Damaged
RBTR01	RBTR01 a		LA CONCORDIA	U&W2009a	35,1	2009	1	2009	148	NV	3.79x4.62	30	0,17	80	20
RISE06	RISE06 a		VILLA CORZO	PLANET 2009	13,62	2009	1	2009	200	NV	3m	28	0,35	100	0
RISE06	RISE06 a		VILLA CORZO	U&W 2009b	21,48	2009	1	2009	200	NV	3m	28	0,35	100	0
RISE11	RISE11 a		VILLA CORZO	AC2009	0,82	2009	1	2009	150	NV	5m	0	0,30	100	0
RISE11	RISE11 a		VILLA CORZO	U&W 2009a	51,83	2009	1	2009	150	NV	5m	0	0,30	100	0
RISE116	RISE116 a		VILLAFLORES	PIQQO 2009	13,62	2009	1	2009	210	NV	2.66	11	0,00	76	24
RISE116	RISE116 a		VILLAFLORES	U&W 2009a	56,58	2009	1	2009	210	NV	2.66	11	0,00	76	24
RISE106	RISE106 a		VILLAFLORES	EMIL2009	34,06	2009	1	2009	268	216	3.07	0	0,37	100	0
RISE106	RISE106 a		VILLAFLORES	U&W 2009a	36,14	2009	1	2009	268	216	3.07	0	0,37	100	0
RFRA06	RFRA06 a		VILLA CORZO	TDS2009	4,09	2009	1	2009	210	0	3	40	0,30	80	20
RFRA06	RFRA06 a		VILLA CORZO	PEMEX 2009	10,9	2009	1	2009	210	NV	3	40	0,30	80	20
RFRA06	RFRA06 a		VILLA CORZO	U&W 2009a	55,21	2009	1	2009	210	NV	3	40	0,30	80	20
RISE224	RISE224 a		VILLAFLORES	U&W 2009a	41,13	2009	1	2009	230	NV	4X4	231	0,09	50	50

[3] Due to data protection, the names of farmers have been removed from the public version of this document

Area ID	Plan Vivo ID	Producers[3]	Municipality	Purchaser	Sale Agreement (tC)	Year	Mon n°	year	No. of living trees	Verif	Planting density (m)	Dead trees	Average height (m)	% Healthy	% Damaged
RISE222	RISE222a		VILLAFLORES	U&W 2009a	41,13	2009	1	2009	150	NV	4X4	315	0,10	40	60
RISE221	RISE221a		VILLAFLORES	U&W 2009a	41,13	2009	1	2009	316	315	4x4	209	0,09	71	29
RISE220	RISE220a		VILLAFLORES	U&W 2009a	41,13	2009	1	2009	330	NV	4x4	70	0,08	75	25
RISE235	RISE235a		VILLAFLORES	U&W 2009b	41,13	2009	1	2009	309	NV	4x4	160	0,09	70	30
RISE234	RISE234a		VILLAFLORES	U&W 2009b	41,13	2009	1	2009	308	NV	4x4	170	0,09	70	30
RISE233	RISE233a		VILLAFLORES	U&W 2009b	41,13	2009	1	2009	140	NV	4x4	369	0,08	0	0
RISE231	RISE231a		VILLAFLORES	U&W 2009b	41,13	2009	1	2009	281	NV	4X4	157	0,08	69	31
RISE230	RISE230a		VILLAFLORES	U&W 2009b	41,13	2009	1	2009	250	NV	4x4	211	0,08	60	40
RISE229	RISE229a		VILLAFLORES	U&W 2009b	41,13	2009	1	2009	229	NV	4X4	212	0,10	58	42
RISE228	RISE228a		VILLAFLORES	U&W 2009b	41,13	2009	1	2009	302	NV	4X4	223	0,08	70	30
RISE227	RISE227a		VILLAFLORES	U&W 2009b	41,13	2009	1	2009	356	356	4X4	67	0,18	75	25
RISE226	RISE226a		VILLAFLORES	U&W 2009b	18,44	2009	1	2009	160	NV	4X4	350	0,09	40	60
RISE226	RISE226a		VILLAFLORES	FIA2009	22,69	2009	1	2009	160	NV	4X4	350	0,09	40	60
RISE225	RISE225a		VILLAFLORES	FIA2009	31,81	2009	1	2009	356	NV	4X4	44	0,08	75	25
RISE225	RISE225a		VILLAFLORES	U&W 2009a	9,32	2009	1	2009	356	NV	4X4	44	0,08	75	25
RISE22	RISE223		VILLAFLORES	U&W	41,13	2009	1	2009	316	NV	4X4	168	0,09	70	30

Area ID	Plan Vivo ID	Producers[3]	Municipality	Purchaser	Sale Agreement (tC)	Year	Mon n°	year	No. of living trees	Verif	Planting density (m)	Dead trees	Average height (m)	% Healthy	% Damaged
3	a			2009b											
RBTR31	RBTR31 a		LA CONCORDIA	CO2FOCUS 2009	599,46	2009	1	2009	750		variable (restoration)	(two sites as sample)			
RBTR31	RBTR31 a		LA CONCORDIA	U&W2009	103,8	2009	1	2009	750		variable (restoration)	(two sites as sample)			
Total C					**1653,66**										
Total CO2					**6068,93**										

Glossary: terms and abbreviations used in the table

PV ID	Identification code for producers'plots
Area ID	Identification code for areas
Mon n°	Number of the monitoring corresponding to the plot
Verif	Number of living trees found in plots during the internal verification.
DG	Distance between trees (m)
Dead trees	Dead trees found in plots in n° of trees
AD (%)	Percentage estimated for damaged trees
Sale agreement (tC)	The carbon services that the producer or producer group is contracted to provide through a sale agreement with AMBIO