Scolel' Te Program

Plan Vivo Annual Report 2010

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April 2011

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SCOLEL' TE 2010 ANNUAL REPORT

I. Executive summary

The Scolel' Te programme is a community carbon management scheme. Carbon service generating activities are afforestation, reforestation, agroforestry, forest conservation and restoration. The main impacts of the programme since it began are:

- Total area of the programme: **9,645 ha**
- Quantity of registered Plan Vivo: **1,083**
- Number of participating producers: **2,437**
- Total of Plan Vivo Certificates sold: **432,166 t/CO_2**

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During 2010 AMBIO participated in several forums, meetings, and workshops, including the following:

- Participation in the REDD Technical Advisory Committee (CTC-REDD+ in Spanish). The participants in this entity have contributed to the development of the REDD Vision Document for Mexico, which is considered to be the basis that will help develop the REDD+ strategy in Mexico throughout 2011.
- Participation in November 2010 in the Plan Vivo stakeholder meeting held in Edinburgh, thanks to financial support from the Plan Vivo Foundation and the Waterloo Foundation.
- Participation in the COP 16 which was held in Cancun, Mexico in December 2010. In this event AMBIO presented project advances with the possibility of being included in the REDD+ scheme for Mexico. AMBIO also participated in a panel of discussion on REDD+ in the CIFOR Forest Day.
- Participation in February 2011 in the exchange of experiences workshop organized by CCBA and Care International which was held in Quito, Ecuador, where issues related to the designing of environmental and social standards for the REDD+ strategy and safeguard mechanisms in general were addressed.
- Presentation of the Scolel' Te programme in several events as a successful programme for forestry carbon. Some of these were organized by the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR in Spanish) and the Green Power Conferences Group in both Mexican cities as well as in Brazil and the United Kingdom (University of Edinburgh).

Related to the programme's operation, two community tree nurseries were implemented, located in the communal lands of Ricardo Flores Magón of the Villaflores municipality and Arroyo Palenque in the Salto de Agua municipality. In these two tree nurseries, approximately 120,000 plants were produced of 15 distinct forest species.

Also, with the aim of strengthening forest management capacities, a meeting to exchange experiences was held in communal lands of Quintana Roo (one of the Mexican states of the Yucatan peninsula).

Related to social benefits, 249 fuel-efficient stoves were installed benefitting the same number of families in the Tseltal and Sierra Madre regions of Chiapas.

In relation to carbon sales, this year saw a significant improvement with respect to 2009. In 2010, 23,357 Plan Vivo Certificates were sold. Some buyers include: ZeroMission, Reforestamos Mexico, Save the Planet, HSBC, Proactive Strategy, PEMEX, Bunge and FMCN, some of which have been our buyers in past years while others are recent clients. These sales yielded a revenue of USD$ 147,677.60 for the Scolel' Te programme of which USD$35,604 will be made in direct payments to 13 communities with an extension of 1517 ha and benefitting 143 producers through the implementation of 45 *Plan Vivos* (2 *Plan Vivos* are managed by Ejidos)

Payments made in 2010 totaled USD$109,584.91. These payments covered pending payments from previous years and those corresponding to 2010. This year, AMBIO deducted from sales incomes approximately 50% less than last year to cover Scolel'te's operating costs. This was made possible thanks to a combination of additional financial resources and projects that AMBIO was able to secure.

Other key advances included: a forest inventory to update technical specifications of the Sierra Madre region of Chiapas, a methodology for evaluating biodiversity and selected indicators, and the initial design of a methodology for evaluating socioeconomic impacts. Both of these methodologies will be tested on a pilot level in 2011.

With regard to improvement activities, AMBIO has approximately $130,000 dollars designated for improved forest management activities in plots of lands under Plans Vivos, acquiring new equipment, training community producers and technicians, and elaborating documents related to the Scolel' Te programme.

II General project update: Events, development & advances, and challenges

II.1 COP 16, Cancún, México

During 2010, the Mexican government, through the Secretary of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) and the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR) and with the support of the REDD Technical Advisory Committee (CTC-REDD+), developed the REDD Vision for Mexico, which was presented at the Mexican pavilions in Cancún Messe (the official COP 16 conference site). AMBIO, the administrative and technical coordinator of the Scolel' Te program, is a member of the CTC-REDD+ and was thus invited to this presentation. AMBIO also collaborated in constructing the Vision document by contributing with proposals based on Scolel' Te's experience with payment for environmental services (PES) through carbon sequestration and avoided GHG emissions activities in indigenous communities.

The Mexican government recognized and endorsed the REDD Vision document as the basis for developing the REDD strategy in Mexico. During 2011 this strategy will be developed based on the principles of the Vision; advances are expected on the topic during this year and the implementation phase is expected to begin from 2012 onward. It is important to point out that groundwork for Early Actions or Pilot Projects is already being conducted, in which experience is expected to be developed in several aspects that can later be taken up again for the national strategy. AMBIO currently coordinates

two REDD initiatives; one in the Marqués de Comillas Region of the Lacandona Forest (financed by several actors) and another in the Ocote Biosphere Forest Reserve (financed by USAID), both of which follow the Plan Vivo System and take up Scolel' Te's 14-year experience.

II.2 Plan Vivo stakeholder and partners meeting

This year the Plan Vivo Foundation organized a stakeholder and partners meeting in Edinburgh and generously provided financial support (with the help of the Waterloo Foundation) which enabled project coordinators to attend the event. The 2010 Plan Vivo partner meeting addressed key topics for the projects and the Foundation and also provided updates on progress and activities achieved since the last stakeholder meeting in 2008. Remarkable work has certainly been made as currently 17 projects, in various stages of development, are now underway in 14 countries. Registered projects are: *Scolel te* in Mexico, *Trees for Global Benefits* in Uganda, *Sofala Community Carbon* in Mozambique, *Emiti Nibwo Burola* in Tanzania and the Limay Community Carbon project in Nicaragua. Projects that are currently in the validation process include: *the Trees of Hope project* in Malawi and projects in Sri Lanka and Bolivia. Projects that have registered or submitted PINs are: *Community PES* in Cameroon, *Rupantaran* in Nepal, *Much Kanan K'aax* in Mexico, *Mikoko Pamoja* in Keya, *NFTP* in Southwest Ethiopia, *Mongo wa Mono* in Tanzania, and *Tarnaya Mare PES* in Romania. Projects at other stages are: *Arlomom* located in Senegal and the *Green Belt Movement* project in Kenya.

During this meeting the Plan Vivo Foundation announced that it was currently developing the new version of the Plan Vivo Standard, and guidelines for projects in designing methodologies for co-benefits impacts assessment. Other discussions of this meeting were mainly focused on defining priorities for future development and how the Plan Vivo System could be strengthened (i.e. ensuring effective and transparent project management, developing technical requirements, inclusion of additional eligible activities, and actors and land-types in Plan Vivo projects).

II.3 REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards workshop in Ecuador

This year CCBA and Care International organized an exchange and learning workshop from February 15-17th in Quito, Ecuador. They kindly invited AMBIO to participate in discussions and group work sessions in order to define and build support for a higher level of social and environmental performance of REDD+ programs through the implementation of REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards that they have been developing since 2009. Various countries or states that have already implemented the standards or other safeguard mechanisms shared with the participants their experiences and lessons learned. The main result of this was the identification of needs and tools to strengthen the mechanisms developed for REDD+ activities including the FCPF, UN-REDD, UNFCCC, Brazilian Principles and Criteria, CCB Standards etc.

II.4 Workshops

Scolel' Te was presented in a number of workshops as an example of a successful community carbon offset programme. On a national level, these consisted of workshops organized by the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR) and the Green Power Conferences group (in Mexico City and in other cities), but also included workshops in Brazil and in the United Kingdom at the University of Edinburgh.

III. Activities

III.1 Tree nurseries

In 2010 more than 120,000 plants from 15 different forest species were produced in two tree nurseries. The first one is located in the communal lands of the Ejido Arroyo Palenque in the municipality of Salto de Agua, Chiapas where 28,081 plants were produced. This tree nursery was supported by Rabobank, a Dutch bank. The second one is located in the Ejido Ricardo Flores Magón of the municipality of Villaflores, Chiapas, where 92,000 plants were produced. This tree nursery was financed by Conservation International. The plants were distributed to work groups in 20 participating communities of the Sierra Madre, Naha, and Chol region. A list of the species produced can be found in Annex 1.

III.2 Exchange of experiences between a community forest management project in Quitana Roo and participating communities of Scolel'te.

In 2009, with the support of Reforestamos México, two exchanges were held between participating communities in the programme. In continuing with this process in 2010 an exchange of experiences was held between participants of the Scolel' Te program and two forest areas of the state of Quintana Roo. The goal of the exchange was for the participants of Scolel' Te to find out how forest management was handled in these areas, as well as lessons learned, and organization and work schemes so that they could visualize how they could best utilize the wood from trees.

The interchange was held from September 20-23rd 2010 in the forests of the Ejido Dos Caobas and the Ejido Noh Bec of the municipalities of Othón P. Blanco and Felipe Carrillo Puerto in the state of Quintana Roo.

This exchange featured the participation of 40 people from the Scolel' Te programme from different regions of Chiapas. In order to make the most of this exchange, preference was given to the producers who planted trees between 1997 and 2005 because they now have the largest trees. Spaces were also given to new producers so that they may become more involved and identified within the programme.

Because of the smaller spatial area managed in Scolel' Te, it was clear to the participants that their strategy should be very different from the one they observed in the areas they visited, which consist of large areas of forest. The Chiapas strategies should include the use of trees on a local level for the construction of homes, initiating small carpentry projects, and producing handicrafts according to each group's interests.

These types of processes need to continue so that the work groups may identify feasible activities to do in their communities according to the level of development of the trees in their plots, and the groups' level of experience and organization for handling wood, including their needs for future training.

IV. Carbon sales

A total of 23,357 tons of CO_2 have been purchased during this reporting period, which represents an increase of 17,288 tCO_2 compared with last year's figure. 2009 was a very difficult year in terms of

carbon sales due to a variety of reasons and although the 2010 sales increased significantly, the programme still needs to build long-term partnerships with new buyers in order to ensure its stability.

This year, the amount to be deduced form sales incomes to cover operating costs was lowered thanks to key partners working in alliance with AMBIO such as Conservation International-Mexico and Reforestamos Mexico who covered a wide share of project-related activities. Reforestamos Mexico has also been very instrumental in introducing Scolel' te to new buyers primarily via its Carbon Neutral programme (http://www.reforestamosmexico.org/).

AMBIO would like to thank BUNGE Emissions Fund Limited, Petroleum of Mexico (PEMEX), ZeroMission AB (U & We), Save the Planet and Win LLC, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Banking-Mexico (HSBC-Mexico), El Fondo Mexicano para la Conservacion de la Naturaleza A.C (FMCN), ProActive Strategies S.C., and Reforestamos Mexico A.C. These organizations have contributed toward offsetting a total of 23,357 tCO_2 and generating carbon payments of USD$ 35,604 to producers. Table 1, below, shows the project sales from 1997 to 2009 while Table 2 shows the sales for 2010. Figure 1 presents the cost-share payments for 2010.

Table 1: Carbon sales from 1997 to 2009

Year	Buyer	Total sold in CO_2	Sale price USD	Total Value of sales (USD)
1997	FIA Foundation	**20185**		
1998	FIA Foundation	**20185**		
1999	FIA Foundation	**20185**		
2000	FIA Foundation	20185		
2000	Future Forest (TCNC)	3937		
Total 2000		**84677**		
2001	FIA Foundation	20185		
2001	FIA Foundation	12099		
2001	Future Forest (TCNC)	1835		
Total 2001		**34119**		
2002	FIA Foundation	20185		
2002	Rexam	29		
2002	FIA Foundation	12099		
2002	Future Forest (TCNC)	9175		
2002	Future Forest (TCNC)	7340		
Total 2002		**48828**		

2003	DFID-FRP	20		
2003	World Bank	4455		
2003	FIA Foundation	32281		
Total 2003		**36756**		
2004	Future Forest	7000		
2004	DFID-FRP	175		
2004	World Bank	4455		
2004	FIA Foundation	32251		
Total 2004		**43881**		
2005	One world International	4		
2005	FIA Foundation	32251		
2005	World Bank	4455		
2005	LLOYD	76		
2005	Civil Society systems	21		
2005	Passion Organic	21		
2005	Toby & Meg Wedding	25		
Total 2005		**36853**		
2006	TCNC 2006a (Inv in GBP)	20,000		
2006	FIA Foundation	34540		
2006	U&W	2569		
2006	Peak Leader UK Ltd	52		
2006	University of Aberdeen	20		
2006	Peter Noorlander	5		
2006	Gillian Donald	4		
Total 2006		**57,190**		
2007	Daniel Morell Ltd	550		
2007	Peter Wright	35		
2007	Expressohead coffee	30		
2007	U&W	19214		
Total 2007		**19829**		
2008	FIA Foundation	184		

2008	The Association of Tropical Biology and Conservation	201		
2008	FIA Foundation	4900		
2008	Its the Planet	600		
2008	Reforestamos Mexico	1000		
2008	U&W	9759		
2008	U&W	3940		
2008	Enviromarket	20		
2008	Camco International	10000		
2008	Camco International	10000		
Total 2008		**40604**		
2009	TSD Division of the CSTM/University of Twente	15		
2009	PEMEX	40		
2009	EmilCeramica	125		
2009	PIQQO	50		
2009	U&W	1500		
2009	U&W	1886		
2009	Fia Foundation	200		
2009	Antonio Canto	3		
2009	CO 2 focus	2200		
2009	Save the Planet	50		
Total 2009		**6069**		
GRAN TOTAL		**408,806**		**1,634,317.59**

Table 2: Carbon sales for 2010 (submission for Certificate Issuance).

Buyer	tCO_2	Price per tCO_2 (USD)*	Total Amount (USD)*	PVF Fee ($0.03/t)	Markit Fee ($0.05/t)	Price given to producer tCO2/$*	% share to producers *	Total to producers as PES*	To AMBIO (operational budget)*
U&W	3,002			$900.60	$150.10				
Reforestamos Mexico	1,000			$300.00	$50.00				
Reforestamos Mexico	650			$195.00	$32.50				
Pemex	40			$12.00	$2.00				
U&W	1,000			$300.00	$50.00				
Save the Planet	100			$30.00	$5.00				
Save the Planet	500			$150.00	$25.00				
Save the planet	387			$116.10	$19.35				
HSBC	1,500			$450.00	$75.00				
Proactive strategy	10			$3.00	$0.50				
PEMEX	40			$12.00	$2.00				
FMCN	128			$38.40	$6.40				
BUNGE	15,000			$4,500.00	$750.00				
Total and averages	**23,357**	**$ 6.32**	**147,677.00**	**$ 7,007.10**	**$ 1,167.85**	**$1.52**	**24.1%**	**$35,604.90**	**$103,897.15**

*** Individual pricing information removed for confidentiality reasons**

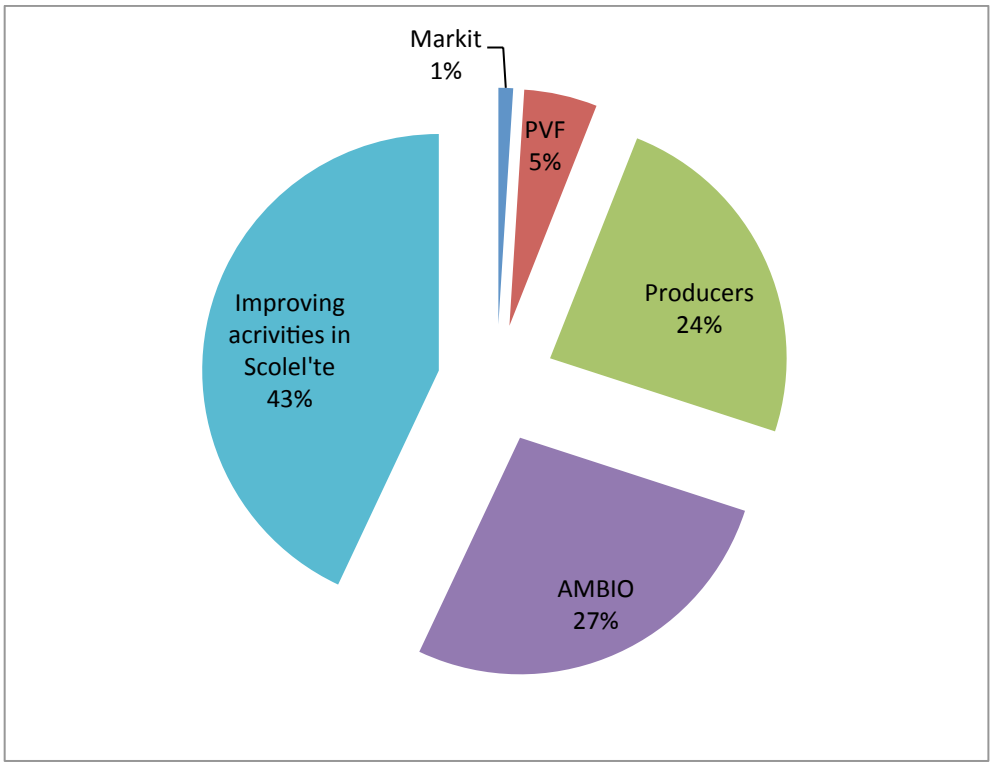
Key: PVF: The Plan Vivo Foundation, FBC: Fondo Bioclimatico, OC: Operational Costs

Table 2b: Unsold stock generated in 2010 (submission for Certificate Issuance).

Total (tCO2)	PVF fee	Registry fee
5532	$1659.60	$276.60

Total submission for Certifícate Issuance: 28,889 tCO_2

Figure 1: Cost-share payments for 2010



Note: The 24% corresponding to producers represents Carbon fund that will be distributed to them in 4 payments according to monitoring results in year 1, 2,3,5.

In the above graph, the total sales income was distributed to cover the costs in five categories: **Plan Vivo Certificates issuance** (5%); **Registration of Plan Vivo Certificates** in the Markit Environmental Registry (1%), **Payments to producers** (24%); **AMBIO's operational costs to run Scolel'Te** (27%), Improving acitivities related to **Scolel'te** (43%). The latter concept will be implemented in 2011 and will focus on developing the necessary operational activities that could improve the management of plots of lands that have been under the Plan Vivo System for more that 5 years and where activities such as prunning or thinning have not been possible to conduct appropriatly. To implement these activities part of the fund will also go to trainning and purchasing the needed equipment.

The share of sales income going to producers being 24%, in 2011 AMBIO will be evaluating what the best options are to increase payments to producers without generating conflicts between new participating producers and producers that have entered in the project before 2010 and who are still receiving payements.

V. Assignment of sales to producers

Scolel' Te's sales in 2010 were assigned to activities of carbon sequestration and avoided emissions. The sales of carbon sequestration were allocated in individual producers' plots of land since the commitments to the *Plan Vivo* are at the level of the individual producer. The sales of avoided emissions, however, required a community commitment because the actions and impacts did not depend on just one person but on the entire community. Table 3, below, presents the information on the distribution of the different sales.

Table 3. A. Communities receiving Carbon funds from 2010.

Buyer	Buyer's code	Community	Municipality	Surface area (hectares)	Quantity of PV	No. of producers
FMCN	FMCN2010	La Fraylesca	Villa Corzo	4.5	1	1
HSBC	HSBC2010	Plan de Ayala	Salto de Agua	3.5	2	2
		Punta Brava 1ra Secc.	Salto de Agua	1	1	1
		San Miguel	Salto de Agua	2	2	2
PEMEX	PEMEX2010	La Fraylesca	Villa Corzo	1	1	1
Reforestamos México	REFMEX2010	San Isidro	Marqués de Comillas	800	1	45
Save the Planet	SPW2010a	La Fraylesca	Villa Corzo	2.5	2	2
Save the planet	SPW2010b	La Fraylesca	Villa Corzo	8	4	4
		Ricardo Flores Magón	Villaflores	6	2	2
U&W	U&W2010a	La Fraylesca	Villa Corzo	2	1	1
		Tierra Santa	Villa Corzo	4	2	2
		Sierra Morena	Villa Corzo	5	5	5
		La Sierrita	Villa Corzo	5.5	3	3
		Viva Chiapas	Villaflores	10	8	8
		Ejido Paraíso	Villaflores	5	2	2
U&W2010	U&W2010b	La Fraylesca	Villa Corzo	1.5	1	1
		Ejido Paraíso	Villaflores	16.5	4	4
Bunge y Reforestamos México	BUNGE2010 y REFMEX210	La Corona	Marqués de Comillas	639	1	55
Proactive strategy	PROACTIVE2010	BONANZA	Villa Corzo	0.25	1	1

PEMEX	PEMEX2010b	BONANZA	Villa Corzo	0.5	1	1
Total		**13**		**1517**	**45**	**143**

Table 3: B. activities already implemented for 2010 sales:

Plots of land ID	Producer[1]	Community	Municipalitie	Buyer	Sale agreement (TCO2)	System	Area (Ha)	Potential per ha planted (CO2)
RISE20 a		SIERRA MORENA	VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	51.53	Improved Coffe	0.5	71.565
RFRA02 a		LA FRAYLESCA	VILLA CORZO	SPW2010a	88.48	Live fence tropical	1.5	236.715
RFRA02 a		LA FRAYLESCA	VILLA CORZO	U&W2010b	8.81	Live fence	1.5	236.715
RFRA03 a		LA FRAYLESCA	VILLA CORZO	FMCN2010	128.01	Live fence	4.5	710.145
RFRA03 a		LA FRAYLESCA	VILLA CORZO	SPW2010b	284.20	Live fence	4.5	710.145
RFRA08 a		LA FRAYLESCA	VILLA CORZO	SPW2010b	206.11	Live fence	2	315.62
RFRA16 a		LA FRAYLESCA	VILLA CORZO	SPW2010b	51.53	Live fence	0.5	78.905
RFRA17 a		LA FRAYLESCA	VILLA CORZO	SPW2010b	103.05	Live fence	1	157.81
RFRA21 a		LA FRAYLESCA	VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	206.11	Live fence	2	315.62
RFRA23 a		LA FRAYLESCA	VILLA CORZO	PEMEX2010	40.00	Live fence	1	157.81
RFRA23 a		LA FRAYLESCA	VILLA CORZO	SPW2010a	11.52	Live fence	1	157.81
RFRA34 b		BONANZA	VILLA CORZO	PROACTIVE2010	9.98	Live fence	0.5	78.905
RFRA34 b		BONANZA	VILLA CORZO	PEMEX2010b	40.00	Live fence	0.5	78.905
RFRA54 b		TIERRA SANTA	VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	88.41	Live fence	1	157.81
RFRA54 a		TIERRA SANTA	VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	88.41	Live fence	1	157.81
RFRA55 a		TIERRA SANTA	VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	73.73	Live fence	1	157.81
RISE02 a		SIERRA MORENA	VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	103.05	Live fence	1	157.81

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

RISE10 a		SIERRA MORENA	VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	206.11	Live fence	2	315.62
RISE119 a		LA SIERRITA	VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	257.63	Live fence	2	315.62
RISE120 a		LA SIERRITA	VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	257.63	Live fence	2	315.62
RISE121 a		LA SIERRITA	VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	103.05	Live fence	1.5	236.715
RISE16 a		SIERRA MORENA	VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	103.05	Live fence	1	157.81
RISE169 b		VIVA CHIAPAS	VILLAFLORES	U&W2010a	206.11	Live fence	2.5	394.525
RISE172 b		VIVA CHIAPAS	VILLAFLORES	U&W2010a	77.29	Live fence	1	157.81
RISE173 b		VIVA CHIAPAS	VILLAFLORES	U&W2010a	51.53	Live fence	0.5	78.905
RISE176 b		VIVA CHIAPAS	VILLAFLORES	U&W2010a	206.11	Live fence	2	315.62
RISE177 b		VIVA CHIAPAS	VILLAFLORES	U&W2010a	77.29	Live fence	0.5	78.905
RISE19 a		SIERRA MORENA	VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	51.53	Live fence	0.5	78.905
RISE207 b		EJIDO PARAISO	VILLAFLORES	U&W2010a	206.11	Live fence	2	315.62
RISE208 b		EJIDO PARAISO	VILLAFLORES	U&W2010b	412.21	Live fence	4	631.24
RISE209 b		EJIDO PARAISO	VILLAFLORES	U&W2010a	278.33	Live fence	3	473.43
RISE209 b		EJIDO PARAISO	VILLAFLORES	U&W2010b	30.83	Live fence	3	473.43
RISE210 b		EJIDO PARAISO	VILLAFLORES	U&W2010b	412.21	Live fence	4	631.24
RISE211 b		EJIDO PARAISO	VILLAFLORES	U&W2010b	134.32	Live fence	5.5	867.955
RISE23 a		VIVA CHIAPAS	VILLAFLORES	U&W2010a	51.53	Live fence	0.5	78.905
RISE24 a		VIVA CHIAPAS	VILLAFLORES	U&W2010a	103.05	Live fence	1.5	236.715
RISE25 a		VIVA CHIAPAS	VILLAFLORES	U&W2010a	154.58	Live fence	1.5	236.715
RISE69 a		RICARDO FLORES MAGÓN	VILLAFLORES	SPW2010b	103.05	Live fence	2	315.62
RISE70 a		RICARDO FLORES MAGÓN	VILLAFLORES	SPW2010b	139.13	Live fence	4	631.24
AMEX118 a		PLAN DE AYALA	SALTO DE AGUA	HSBC2010	523.20	Taungya	2	726.66
AMEX120 a		PUNTA BRAVA 1RA SECC.	SALTO DE AGUA	HSBC2010	261.60	Taungya	1	363.33

AMEX117a		PLAN DE AYALA	SALTO DE AGUA	HSBC2010	253.67	Improved fallow	1.5	528.48
AMEX143a		SAN MIGUEL	SALTO DE AGUA	HSBC2010	253.67	Improved fallow	1	352.32
AMEX144a		SAN MIGUEL	SALTO DE AGUA	HSBC2010	207.28	Improved fallow	1	352.32
Total C02 potencial								13,599.19
Total without buffer								12,239.27
MARQ09 a		LA CORONA	MARQUES DE COMILLAS	Bunge 2010 y REFMEX2010b	15,650.00	Forest management[2]	639	15,650.00
MARQ13 a		SAN ISIDRO	MARQUÉS DE COMILLAS	REFMEX2010	1000.00	Forest management	800	1,000.00
Subtotal								16,650.00
Total C sequestration and Avoided emissions								28,889.27
Total sales								23,357.00
Reserve of CO2								**5,532.27**

[2] A 50% risk buffer is already included in the figures corresponding to forest management

New communities registered in 2010

During 2010 the areas that registered new communities, producers, and plots of land were the Sierra Madre region of Chiapas, as well as the municipalities of Salto de Agua, Tumbalá, Palenque, Ocosingo, and Comitán. Table 4 presents the new localities and those where Scolel' Te increased its coverage.

Table 4. New producers with registered Plan Vivos in 2010.

Community	Municipality	Ethnic group	No. of producers	Observations
Sierra Morena	Villa Corzo	Tzotzil and mestizo	12	New
Sierra Morena	Villa Corzo	Tzotzil and mestizo	1	Increment
La Sierrita	Villa Corzo	Tzotzil and mestizo	11	New
La Fraylesca	Villa Corzo	Tzotzil and mestizo	1	Increment
Viva Chiapas	Villaflores	Tzotzil and mestizo	4	New
Viva Chiapas	Villaflores	Tzotzil and mestizo	8	Increment
Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez	Villaflores	Tzotzil and mestizo	9	New
Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez	Villaflores	Tzotzil and mestizo	38	Increment
Nueva Independencia	Villaflores	Tzotzil and mestizo	1	New
Los Ángeles	Villaflores	Tzotzil and mestizo	12	New
Los Ángeles	Villaflores	Tzotzil and mestizo	2	Increment
Ricardo Flores Magón	Villaflores	Tzotzil and mestizo	17	New
Ricardo Flores Magón	Villaflores	Tzotzil and mestizo	5	Increment
Villahermosa II	Villaflores	Tzotzil and mestizo	14	New
Ejido Paraíso	Villaflores	Tzotzil and mestizo	12	Increment
Tierra y Libertad	Villaflores	Tzotzil and mestizo	2	Increment
Ejido Rio Jordán	Salto de Agua	Chol	12	New
Ejido Plan de Ayala	Salto de Agua	Chol	4	New
Punta Brava 1ra Secc.	Salto de Agua	Chol	1	New
Ejido San Miguel	Salto de Agua	Chol	25	New
Poblado Rubí Tulija	Salto de Agua	Chol	2	New
Ejido Venustiano Carranza	Túmbala	Chol	13	New

Ejido Faro Juxil	Túmbala	Chol	2	New
R/A Hueshib	Túmbala	Chol	1	New
Rio Azul	Palenque	Chol	1	New
Damasco	Ocosingo	Tzeltal	21	New
Zaragoza	Ocosingo	Tzeltal	3	Increment
Plan de la Libertad	La concordia		1	Increment
Yaluma	Comitán		3	Increment

VI. Monitoring and results

In 2010, 726 parcels were monitored with a total surface area of 3,632 hectares, an area that includes reforested hectares and managed forests. The verification percentage was 11.7% of the total parcels, satisfying the required verification percentage. Table 5 presents the information on the monitoring and verification performed in 2010.

Table 5. Monitoring and verification 2010

Summary of monitoring and internal verification	
Plots monitored	726
Verified plots	85
Verification (%)	11.7
N° of has under reforestation	993.43
N° of has under forest management (forest conservation)	2,639
Survival rate (%)[3]	89
N° of living trees	225,612
N° of dead trees	7,325

[3] The survival rate corresponds to the plots established in 2010

Annex 2 and 3 present the results of the 2010 monitoring and verification processes of the parcels.

The carbon sale with Bunge this year was allocated in the La Corona communal land (Ejido) which has been participating in the Scolel' Te programme since 2000. The land of this specific Ejido has a total surface area of 2,254 hectares, of which 1,629 hectares are forest.

Assuming the use of 50% of its forest cover, the calculated potential deforestation avoided in this land over the next 20 years is 39,500 TC. Table 6 shows the monitoring indicators in the community, as well as the fulfillment of this task.

Table. 6. Indicators and verification fulfilled in the area of avoided deforestation in the communal lands of La Corona, municipality of Marqués de Comillas, Chiapas.

Year	Indicator	Fulfilment
1	Demarcation of areas for different uses Establishing equipment to control forest fires Implementation of practical operations	100%. The annex includes a satellite image of forest coverage in 2009 There is a trained and equipped brigade of six units. See annexed photograph.
2	Fire breaks 50% completed	100% fulfillment. Currently 22 km of FIRE breaks
3	Fire breaks 100% completed	100 % complete
5	Forest area maintained –no evidence of deforestation Condition of the area of conservation –only permitted activities performed Community agreement	 Annexed table of current soil use See photo annex of activities
10	Forest area maintained Condition of the area of conservation Use according to agreements by the community	The communal lands have a community plan for handling fire which details the permitted activities. It has an internal bylaw that contemplates rules for fire use and the zoning of the areas. See satellite image in annex 5 "Forest cover of El Ejido La Corona, municipality Marqués de Comillas (Satellite image 2009)"
15	Forest area maintained Condition of the conserved area Use according to agreements by the community	

VII. Payments to producers

The cycle of carbon payments in 2010 began in January and extended to July. In January pending payments from previous years were made and 2010 payments began in March. Payments were done somewhat late when monitoring needed to be repeated due to observations made during verification. Tables 7 and 8 show the payments made to each community during 2010.

Table 7. Payments made in 2010 corresponding to pending payments from 2009.

Community or plots of land	Dollars
Frontera Corozal	829.44
San Isidro	6000
San Juan, La Concordia	95.8
Villa Las Rosas	276.48
Nuevo Rodulfo Figueroa	103.68
Tziscao	906.66
El Tumbo	1658.88
Cristóbal Colón	563.76
Naha	467.12
Villa Las Rosas	1952.64
Zaragoza	280.8
San Luis	224.64
Agua Azul	56.16
La Fraylesca	863.24
Tierra y Libertad	807.3
Sierra Morena	385.16
Plan de La Libertad	222.73
San Pedro-San Pablo	52.65
Los Laureles, Villaflores	1233.9
Los Laureles, Comitán	98.64
Yaluma	36.16
TOTAL	**17,115.84**

Table 8. Payments made in 2010.

Community or parcel	Dollars
Rincón Chamula	6000
San Isidro	6000
Rincón Chamula	10000
Plan de Río Azul	28.08
San Felipe Jatate	84.24
Nuevo Rodulfo Figueroa	1764.64
Arroyo Palenque	56.16
Babilonia 2Da. Sección	766.8
La Tronconada	208.96

Punta Brava 2Da. Sección	1453.83
Emiliano Zapata	192.38
Jerusalén	96.48
El Bascán	112.32
Rubi Tulija	104.4
Hidalgo	160.81
Horizonte	69.12
Hueshib	19.8
El Porvenir	51.98
El Paraíso	3260.70
Ricardo Flores Magón	2666.61
La Sierrita	818.10
Sierra Morena	762.83
Maria Auxiliadora	174.05
Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez	8546.30
Tierra y Libertad	362.61
Viva Chiapas	1201.39
Tierra Santa	589.05
La Unión	600.97
Bonanza	812.25
La Fraylesca	1467.76
Tiltepec	377.57
Villahermosa II	848.06
La Muralla	183.24
Los Ángeles	2560.75
Nueva Esperanza	395.30
Plan de Ayala	251.64
Punta Brava 1ra. Sección	115.49
San Miguel	276.48
Poblado Rubi Tulija	138.24
San Isidro	6017.76
Yaluma	800.84
Los Laureles	165.36
Señor del Pozo	73.08
Frontera Corozal	1244.16
Tierra Nueva	51.90
San Juan Metaltepec	1931.04
Santiago Teotlaxco	1287.36
Rincón Chamula	1034.88
Zona Tzeltal	860.47
Ricardo Flores Magón	132.70
Tierra Santa	81.20
Bonanza	25.30
La Unión	39.40
Sierra Morena	18.30
Josefa Ortiz De Domínguez	692.20

Viva Chiapas	271.00
Cristóbal Colón	528.41
Damasco	1351.44
Naha	7439.54
El Tumbo	1733.54
Zaragoza	2614.50
Villa Las Rosas	10459.30
TOTAL	**92,433.07**

VIII. Community participation

During 2010, two semester meetings were held, the first on January 17th, and some of the important points addressed were:

- Plant production in the last years has been supported by the social organization Reforestamos México and this has made it possible to produce plants without generating a cost for the Fideicomiso Fondo Bioclimático.
- Comments were shared on the joint work with Environmental Services of Oaxaca (SAO in Spanish) where several communities of that organization within Scolel' Te have had some difficulties in following up with this work due to a constant turnover of technicians. It was agreed to follow-up on this situation.
- It was the first occasion in which AMBIO's community technicians presented their activities and advances in the communities. This is interesting because it helps to complement the information that the representatives of the work groups or communities provide when entire areas participate.
- The results were presented from the first exchange of experiences among the participating communities of Scolel' Te. This activity was held at the recommendation of Stephany Paladino –doctoral student who did her dissertation with some Scolel' Te communities- and it showed the lack of communication among the producers who participate in the program. This exchange took place from August 17-19 2009 in the community of Arroyo Palenque.
- Information was shared on the visit to communities by some of the buyers. Because it is possible that more buyers may be interested in visiting the communities, it was commented that it would be helpful to find out the communities' disposition in receiving them, and to plan the dates for these visits.
- It was requested that the new Plan Vivo participants include a copy of their official identification so that the exact data of the producer can be obtained since many times information can be easily confused.

In the second semester meeting, held on July 17th 2010, the following points were addressed:

- In the last visits to the communities, one concern was the uncertainty of carbon rights when a current owner dies. It was agreed that AMBIO would follow the family's decision, although ideally it would be best for the current owner to define who would inherit the plot of land, including rights and obligations, so that later this would not result in a

dispute among the family. It was suggested that this be defined in Plan Vivo so that AMBIO would know who to recognize as an owner of the land.

- It was clarified that Scolel' Te's operative costs were low because many of the program's costs have been taken from other proposals. This was decided because 2009 sales had not been very favorable and the intention was to lower costs in order to not affect the current capital from the Fondo Bioclimatico, since this is a resource committed to the producers.
- Comments were made on the search for a national market since Scolel' Te has a greater presence outside Mexico than within the country. For this, instruments and alliances were made with other organizations of the civil society that can help AMBIO in this search for a local market.
- In following-up on the communities interested in receiving buyers, in this meeting they said which were interested in receiving visits and the appropriate dates were set.
- It was agreed that in order to do the monitoring efficiently, it is necessary for all plots of land in the community to be cleared so that this activity could be done in just one visit. In cases of those who do not have cleared plots of land, it will not be feasible to conduct the monitoring and their payment would be pending.
- Information was shared on the advances in the verification process done by SmartWood; in the majority of the pending observations collaboration from the producers is needed. It is clear that this is a process, but it is very important to complete these so that the program can be improved.

IX. Social and environmental benefits

Table 9 shows the current surface area and the number of participating producers and families in Scolel' Te.

Table 9: Total area covered by Scolel'Te and the number of producers involved in the programme since its beginning

Year	Total area of the programme (ha)	Quantity of Plan Vivos	No. of producers
1997 – 1999	315	240	270
2000 – 2010	9,330	843	2,167
Total	**9,645**	**1,083**	**2,437**

X.1 Fuel-efficient stoves

In 2010, through the support of the National Forest Commission, 99 fuel-efficient stoves were installed in four communities in the Tseltal area of the Chilón municipality. Through the support of Conservation International another 150 fuel-efficient stoves were installed in 9 communities of three Protected Natural Areas in the Sierrra Madre. A total of 249 fuel-efficient stoves were installed, benefiting the same number of families.

X.2 Project of pre-professional stays

This project was done to help address specific issues in the programme's participating forest and farming communities. As a pilot initiative, pre-professional stays began in 2008 and 2009 by students studying Forestry Science at the Universidad Autónoma Chapingo. However, due to lack of economic resources, these activities could not be developed in specific regions and/or communities and, thus, this impact was limited to designing projects, training materials, and administrative work within Scolel' Te.

Based on this pilot action and with the financial support from Reforestamos Mexico A.C., a new cycle of pre-professional stays began in 2010. These are now occurring in different regions of Chiapas, for three to four month periods, with three students studying Agricultural Parisitology, Zootechnics, and Plant Science at the Universidad Aútonoma Chapingo. Table 10 presents the details of the goals and time of the collaboration of the pre-professional stays.

Table 10. Relation of the pre-professional stays in Scolel' Te

No. of students	Specialty	Time (months)	Goal
1	Agricultural Parasitology	3	✓ Help in developing a plan for handling the Mexican pine beetle (*Dendroctonus mexicanus*) in pine populations in the Naha Reserve –Metzabok in the Ocosingo municipality
1	Zootechnics	3	✓ Help to improve the capacities for managing the grasslands in the Ejido La Corona in the municipality of Marqués de Comillas, Chiapas.
1	Plant Science	4	✓ Strengthen capacities for managing deciduous fruit for producers in the Ejido Rincón Chamula of the municipality Pueblo Nuevo Solistahuacan, Chiapas. This communal land has been participating in Scolel' Te since 2000.

With this experience AMBIO recognizes that the pre-professional stays represent an opportunity for offering attention to specific needs in communities that participate in Scolel' Te. It is also a way of creating links between the communities and future professionals. In 2011 we plan to strengthen this aspect so that we may spread it to other regions and, with this, follow-up on activities from 2010.

X. Operational costs

During 2010 AMBIO promoted several project proposals and, through these, it was possible to diminish the amount to be deducted from 2010 sales incomes to cover part of Scolel' Te's operational costs (see table 11 and 12). The costs generated by the programme are shown in Table 11. The strategy of sharing the costs of the program was defined as a way of implementing and strengthening needed management activities while saving by not using the existing economic resource in the Fondo BioClimatico, since part of this is already committed as future payments to producers. This decision is derived from the diminishing amount of sales , relative to previous years.

The share taken form carbon sales income was reduced by almost 50% with reference to 2009. The principal items cut were: salaries of the directors of the program and costs for transportation and food. Plant production was financed by Reforestamos Mexico,Rabobank and Conservation International, which covered the costs of collecting seeds and producing plants. Transportation costs from the tree nurseries to the communities came from a variety of resources between Conservation International and the National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP in Spanish). With this extra budget, out of the total amount $126,211.00 dollars which represents 2010 operative costs, AMBIO managed to only deduct the amount of $40,460 dollars, a 32% of its operational costs, from sales income. Table 11 gives details of the different categories of the operational costs that were covered by other projects while table 12 present Scolel'te's full operational costs .

Table 11. Project related to Scolel'Te that brought financial support in 2010

Category	FUNDS FROM SALES	OTHER SOURCES	OTHER SOURCES DETAILS
Salaries			
Administrative director	5000	7000	Project funded by USAID
Technical director	9000	3000	Scaling-up Scolel'te in Sierra Madre funded by Conservation International
Sales manager (part time)	0	6000	Scaling-up Scolel'te in Sierra Madre funded by Conservation International
Technicians	7200	0	
Community technicians	6000	0	
Regional contacts (3pax)	0	21600	Scaling-up Scolel'te in Sierra Madre funded by Conservation International
Accountant	3600	1200	Scaling-up Scolel'te in Sierra Madre funded by Conservation International
Subtotal	**30800**	**38800**	
Operative Costs			
Office rent, phone, etc.	0	6000	From a variety of other projects in AMBIO

Per diem for field workers	0	1800	Scaling-up Scolel'te in Sierra Madre funded by Conservation International
Fuel and travel expences	6000	4200	Scaling-up Scolel'te in Sierra Madre funded by Conservation International and complemented by Reforestamos México
Cars insurance	0	500	From a variety of other projects in AMBIO
Subtotal	**6000**	**12500**	
Bi-anual meetings			
Various espences for meeting	1000	0	
Facilitator	200	0	
Subtotal	**1200**	**0**	
Miscaleneous			
Banking fees	2460	0	
Plants production, materials and equipment	0	29284	Scaling-up Scolel'te in Sierra Madre funded by Conservation International and complemented by Reforestamos México and the CONANP
Trainning and exchange	0	5167	Reforestamos México
Subtotal	**2460**	**34451**	
GRAND TOTAL	**40460**	**85751**	

Table 12. Scolel'te operational costs for 2010

CONCEPTS	USD$
Salaries	
Administrative director	12,000.00
Technical director	12,000.00
Sales manager (part time)	6,000.00
Technicians	7,200.00
Community technicians	6,000.00
Regional contacts (3pax)	21,600.00
Accountant	4,800.00
Subtotal	***69,600.00***
Operative Costs	
Office rent, phone, etc.	6,000.00
Per diem for field workers	1,800.00
Fuel and travel expences	10,200.00
Cars insurance	500
Subtotal	***18,500.00***
Bi-anual meetings	
Various espences for meeting	1,000.00
Facilitator	200
Subtotal	***1,200.00***
Miscaleneous	
Banking fees	2,460.00
Plants production, materials and equipment	29,284.00
Trainning and Exchange	5,167.00
Subtotal	**36,911.00**
GRAND TOTAL	**126,211.00**

XII. Future Development and Improvements

XII.1 Scolel´Te's Participation in the Mexico Initiative

During 2010 the Mexican mass media launched a contest for presenting projects from the civil society that feature noteworthy and transcendental activities for the country. This proposal was called the Mexico Initiative. Forty-seven thousand proposals were presented covering different topics: Quality of Life, Good Government and Accountability, Environment, Community Development, and Justice and Human Rights. Of all of the proposals the 25 finalists were selected by the evaluating committee represented by Mexican universities, intellectuals, and communication media. Scolel' Te was selected by this committee as one of the 25 best initiatives on a national level.

Being one of the 25 best proposals on a national level involved being broadcast by the main media outlets in the country through a brief announcement on the Scolel' Te, which was transmitted by radio and television on a national level.

As part of the obtained recognition, $100,000 dollars was awarded to AMBIO and this has now started to be delivered. This resource is earmarked for strengthening Scolel' Te, as well as for covering part of the operative costs for the program. As part of the strengthening of Scolel' Te, the following activities have been identified:

- Updating and systematizing experiences
- Improving the capacities of the community technicians
- Supporting the updating of technical specifications
- Designing a base-line methodology for fuel-efficient stoves
- Experiences exchange
- Support for the Provisional Carbon Fund, among others.

This project is now currently in operation and has a duration of 8 months. Parallel to this project and as part of the recognition awarded through the Mexico Initiative, the Secretary of Social Development (SEDESOL), awarded to AMBIO 1.3 Millon Mexican Pesos to develop a project that could strenthgten Scolel' Te's. The technical proposal given to SEDESOL has as its objective to train participating producers and improve the quality of live of the participating family units installing wood-saving stoves.

Both proposals are coordinated in terms of goals and activities and they focused on strengthening Scolel' Te through activities that motivate the establishment of new plantations and giving recognition to the producers who have managed the parcels under the programme and have sold carbon. We keep in mind that Scolel' Te is not only restoring rural lands, but is also creating a forest culture that was once weak in some communities in Chiapas.

XII.2 Provisional Carbon Fund (PCF).

This year, with support from Conservation International and the Triumph Conservation Fund (FONCET in Spanish), a Provisional Carbon Fund (PCF) was established to help with carbon payments to producers and communities registered in the Scolel' Te program who have established agroforestry systems in their plots of land and who do not yet have a carbon buyer. This was done so that field activities could be

done on a continuing basis. Once the carbon is sold by the producers whose payment has been made with economic resources from the PCF, the payment will be reintegrated to the PCF. The PCF will allow for interested producers to become part of the program, generating an offer of available vouchers for its sale on the market. The PCF currently has a quantity of $350,000 pesos (approximately $28,000 dollars).

XII.3 Development of methodologies for safeguard mechanisms: biodiversity and social impact assessment tools

After 14 years of experience, AMBIO can state that the Scolel' Te programme has clearly generated positive social impacts and conserves and protects biodiversity. Although there are existing frameworks and tools to evaluate these impacts using recognized indicators, those are not necessarily applicable or appropriate in the case of small-scale forestry carbon projects such as Scolel' Te. Therefore, AMBIO, with financial support of CI- Mexico, took the initiative to develop its own set of indicators in order to tangibly evaluate socio-economic impacts and the impacts on biodiversity. The biodiversity impact assessment tools were developed in the last 5 months and will now be implemented in the next few months as a pilot project in order to verify its efficiency. The social impact assessment tool is still being developed although initial research was recently conducted in order to select the most appropriate guidelines as references for developing the methodology.

XII.4. Updating technical specifications.

Due to the expansion of the programme in distinct regions of Chiapas during 2010, an inventory is being done with the goal of obtaining local data that contributes to updates on the technical specifications of the Sierra Madre region of Chiapas. This activity is being done with financing from Conservation International-Mexico.

XII.5-Description of two specific objectives: Developing a PDD and a baseline for fuel-efficient stoves:

XII.5.1 Development of the Scolel' Te Project Design Document (PDD)

The Scolel' Te programme is the pilot project on which the Plan Vivo System and Standards were based. This Project Design Document was not formally published because it was not initially a requirement. Nevertheless, almost all required information related to Scolel' Te that should be presented in a PDD following the Plan Vivo System requirements has already been systematized in various documents open to the public view (see Table 10 for systematized information). Understanding the necessity of having a PDD for transparency purposes and for easing the access to information, AMBIO decided to include the elaboration of this document in the project to be developed with the financial reward received from Iniciativa Mexico. The final document will be submitted to the Plan Vivo Foundation for its revision before the end of 2011.

Table 11. Information needed to develop the PDD

A general description of the proposed project activities	Status
Description of project area	Available
Socio-economic context and land tenure	Available but not documented
Project objectives and target groups	Available
Activities to be implemented through the project	Available
Project organizational structure and governance	To develop
Relationship with national bodies	To develop
Duration of the project activity and crediting period	Available
Technical Specifications to be used	Available
Measures to ensure permanence and reduce leakage	Available
Monitoring and Technical Support Plan	Available but not document
Environmental impacts of the proposed project activities	To develop
Socio-economic impacts of the proposed project activities	To up-date and develop
Additional activities supported by the project	To develop

XII.5.2 developing a baseline for the implementation of the Fuel-Efficient stoves programme under a fuel efficiency scheme

Since 2005, AMBIO has helped to install approximately 800 fuel-efficient stoves in more than 15 communities participating directly in the Scolel' Te programme in the aim of mitigating climate change, avoid deforestation, and improve livelihoods. Nevertheless, the fuel-efficient cooking stove initiatives were not eligible for carbon credits because no clear baseline assessment tool was developed prior to its implementation. With the opportunity to install approximately 400 cooking stoves in 2011 through the grant received from Initiativa Mexico and from CI- Mexico, the overarching objective of this component is to make the cooking stoves projects eligible for carbon credits through significant and quantifiable reductions in C02 with the aim of generating additional incomes in participating rural communities and mitigating climate change. The following specific tasks are proposed in order to develop this baseline:

- Learn and understand the programme's existing key priorities and activities actively underway;
- Coordinate with appropriate technical support and available research in monitoring and baseline assessment tools;
- Collaborate with field-based team to design culturally appropriate assessment tool(s) for the relevant zones of intervention;
- Lead and coordinate the implementation of an assessment process for a project baseline including data collection design, on-ground survey implementation, interpretation, and analysis;
- Organize stakeholder consultations and coordinate the additional stakeholder consultations required for carbon credits;
- Use assessment results to provide recommendations for future programming efforts, including specific impact indicators to monitor progress;
- Adhere to the fuel efficient cooking stove methodologies most widely in-use around the world.

The baseline will be submitted to the Plan Vivo Foundation before the end of 2011 in the hope that it could contribute to including fuel efficiency as an eligible activity under the Plan Vivo System, thus, generating carbon credits.

XIII Annexes

Annex 1. Forest species produced in tree nurseries

Tree nurseries in the Ejido Arroyo Palenque

Common name	Scientific name
Guanandi	Callophilum brasiliensis
Mahogany	Swietenia macrophylla
Breadnut	Brossimun alicastrum
Mexican cedar	Cedrela odorata
Maculis	Tabebuia rosea
Kapok	Ceiba pentandra
Guanacaste or “Elephant Ear Tree”	Enterolobium cyclocarpum
Guapaque	Dialum guianense

Tree nurseries in the Ejido Ricardo Flores Magón

Common name	Scientific name
Mexican mahogany	Swietenia humilis
Guachipilín	Diphysa americana
Mexican cedar	Cedrela odorata
Guanacaste or “Elephant Ear Tree”	Enterolobiun cyclocarpum
Spanish Elm, Salmwood	Cordia alliodora
Gold Tree or duranga	Tabebuia *donnell-smithii*
Pink Tecoma or Pink Poui	Tabebuia rosea
Duraznillo	Tapirira mexicana
Sweetwood	Ocotea sp
Guanandi	Calophyllum brasiliense
Guapinol	Hymenae courbaril

Annex 2: summary of the monitoring internal verification results conducted 2010 for the Scolel'te programme.

Area Id	Plot id	Producer[4]	Municipalitie	Year of Registery	System	Area	Total target	Monitoring #	Trees at monitoring	Ver	AS (%)	AD (%)
AMEX62	AMEX62 a		PALENQUE	2006	Improve fallow	0.50	313	4	326	322	94	6
AMEX91	AMEX91 a		SALTO DE AGUA	2008	Improve fallow	1.00	625	3	525	543	92	8
CEPC03	CEPC03 a		IXTLAN DE JUAREZ	2002	Restauration[5]	20.00	111	5	114	125	100	0
LACA106	LACA106 a		OCOSINGO	2008	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	3	193	187	84	16
LACA109	LACA109 a		OCOSINGO	2008	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	3	133	191	79	21
LACA113	LACA113 a		OCOSINGO	2008	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	3	136	129	100	0
LACA118	LACA118 a		OCOSINGO	2008	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	3	119	113	82	18
LACA133	LACA133 a		OCOSINGO	2008	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	2	121	72	100	0
LACA140	LACA140 a		OCOSINGO	2008	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	2	97	93	70	30
LACA144	LACA144 a		OCOSINGO	2008	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	3	74	98	100	0
LACA159	LACA159 a		OCOSINGO	2009	Improve fallow	1.00	625	2	747	426	89	11
LACA163	LACA163 a		OCOSINGO	2009	Improve fallow	1.00	625	2	600	564	91	9
LACA177	LACA177 a		OCOSINGO	2009	Improve fallow	1.00	625	2	784	649	82	18
LACA183	LACA183 b		OCOSINGO	2009	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	2	148	136	100	0
LACA184	LACA184 a		OCOSINGO	2009	Improve fallow tropical	1.00	625	2	696	616	80	20
LACA191	LACA191 a		OCOSINGO	2009	Improve fallow tropical	1.00	625	2	633	571	97	3

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

[5] The data is from sampling plots covering 1000 m2 each. From the results the numbers of trees are extrapolated for the whole area.

Area Id	Plot id	Producer[6]	Municipalitie	Year of Registery	System	Area	Total target	Monitoring #	Trees at monitoring	Ver	AS (%)	AD (%)
LACA192	LACA192 a		OCOSINGO	2009	Improve fallow tropical	1.00	625	2	590	587	97	3
LACA207	LACA207 a		OCOSINGO	2009	Improve fallow tropical	1.00	625	2	835	542	83	17
LACA212	LACA212 a		OCOSINGO	2009	Taungya	1.00	625	2	660	582	100	0
LACA214	LACA214 a		OCOSINGO	2009	Improve fallow tropical	1.00	625	2	623	584	100	0
LACA215	LACA215 a		OCOSINGO	2009	Improve fallow tropical	1.00	625	2	642	702	100	0
LACA225	LACA225 a		OCOSINGO	2009	Improve fallow tropical	1.00	625	2	717	652	92	8
LACA230	LACA230 a		OCOSINGO	2009	Improve fallow tropical	1.00	625	2	576	571	97	3
LACA235	LACA235 a		OCOSINGO	2009	Improve fallow tropical	1.00	625	2	571	519	93	7
LACA239	LACA239 a		OCOSINGO	2009	Improve fallow tropical	1.00	625	2	687	588	100	0
LACA244	LACA244 a		OCOSINGO	2009	Improve fallow tropical	1.00	625	2	638	475	87	13
LACA268	LACA268 a		OCOSINGO	2009	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	2	129	120	100	0
LACA269	LACA269 a		OCOSINGO	2009	Live fence tropical	2.00	266	2	211	184	86	14
LACA270	LACA270 b		OCOSINGO	2009	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	2	157	132	88	12
LACA280	LACA280 a		OCOSINGO	2009	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	2	155	113	100	0
LACA281	LACA281 a		OCOSINGO	2009	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	2	146	136	80	20
LACA285	LACA285 a		OCOSINGO	2009	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	2	145	118	100	0
LACA31	LACA31 c		OCOSINGO	2009	improved fallow tropical	1.00	625	2	697	468	91	9
LACA310	LACA310 a		OCOSINGO	2010	improved fallow tropical	1.00	625	1	544	484	100	0

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

LACA37	LACA37 b		OCOSINGO	2009	improved fallow tropical	1.00	625	2	719	501	81	19

Area Id	Plot id	Producer[7]	Municipalitie	Year of Registery	System	Area	Total target	Monitoring #	Trees at monitoring	Ver	AS (%)	AD (%)
LACA51	LACA51 a		OCOSINGO	2008	Improved fallow tropical	1.00	625	3	685	747	88	12
LACA53	LACA53 b		OCOSINGO	2009	Improved fallow tropical	1.00	625	2	725	685	97	3
LACA94	LACA94 a		OCOSINGO	2008	Live fence tropical	2.00	133	3	211	234	90	10
MOBE05	MOBE05 a		LA TRINITARIA	2005	Improved fallow subtropical	1.00	625	4	863	920		
RBTR08	RBTR08 a		LA CONCORDIA	2008	Improved coffe	0.50	90	3	83	86	100	0
RBTR22	RBTR22 a		LA CONCORDIA	2008	Improved coffe	0.50	90	3	325	193	100	0
RFRA04	RFRA04 a		VILLA CORZO	2008	Live fence tropical	2.50	333	3	163	136	71	29
RFRA42	RFRA42 a		VILLA CORZO	2010	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	1	84	70	100	0
RFRA44	RFRA44 a		VILLA CORZO	2010	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	1	124	141	100	0
RFRA59	RFRA59 a		VILLA CORZO	2010	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	1	127	99	100	0
RFRA61	RFRA61 a		VILLA CORZO	2010	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	1	144	83	100	0
RFRA84	RFRA84 a		VILLA CORZO	2010	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	1	102	82	100	0
RFRA86	RFRA86 a		VILLA CORZO	2010	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	1	118	65	57	43
RFRA92	RFRA92 a		VILLA CORZO	2010	Live fence tropical	3.00	399	1	239	200	100	0

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RIMA54	RIMA54 a		MARAVILLA TENEJAPA	2008	Taungya	0.75	469	3	566	570	90	10
RIMA65	RIMA65 a		MARAVILLA TENEJAPA	2008	Improved fallow tropical	0.75	469	3	667	684	91	9
RISE106	RISE106 b		VILLAFLORES	2010	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	1	133	99	100	0
RISE108	RISE108 a		VILLAFLORES	2010	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	1	133	99	100	0
RISE11	RISE11 a		VILLA CORZO	2008	Live fence tropical	1.50	200	2	62	61	75	25
Area Id	Plot id	Producer[8]	Municipalitie	Year of Registery	System	Area	Total target	Monitoring #	Trees at monitoring	Ver	AS (%)	AD (%)
RISE121	RISE121 a		VILLA CORZO	2010	Live fence tropical	1.50	200	1	110	103	100	0
RISE158	RISE158 a		JIQUIPILAS	2008	Live fence tropical	1.75	233	3	164	151	100	0
RISE166	RISE166 a		VILLAFLORES	2009	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	2	132	110	100	0
RISE170	RISE170 a		VILLAFLORES	2009	Live fence tropical	1.50	200	2	178	131	100	0
RISE182	RISE182 a		VILLAFLORES	2009	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	2	222	133	100	0
RISE191	RISE191 a		VILLAFLORES	2009	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	2	128	114	100	0
RISE197	RISE197 a		VILLAFLORES	2009	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	2	123	154	100	0
RISE199	RISE199 a		VILLAFLORES	2009	Live fence tropical	2.00	266	2	240	250	100	0
RISE200	RISE200 c		VILLAFLORES	2010	Live fence tropical	1.50	200	1	131	130	100	0
RISE201	RISE201 b		VILLAFLORES	2010	Live fence tropical	2.00	266	1	329	316	100	0
RISE202	RISE202 b		VILLAFLORES	2010	Live fence tropical	2.00	266	1	321	245	100	0
RISE205	RISE205 a		VILLAFLORES	2009	Live fence tropical	2.00	266	2	245	465	100	0
RISE208	RISE208 a		VILLAFLORES	2009	Live fence	5.00	665	2	239	272	100	0

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					tropical							
RISE208	RISE208 b		VILLAFLORES	2010	Live fence tropical	4.00	532	1	592	456	100	0
RISE209	RISE209 a		VILLAFLORES	2009	Live fence tropical	1.50	200	2	112	159	100	0
RISE209	RISE209 b		VILLAFLORES	2010	Live fence tropical	3.00	399	1	471	162	100	0
RISE215	RISE215 a		VILLAFLORES	2009	Live fence tropical	5.00	665	2	291	308	100	0
RISE215	RISE215 b		VILLAFLORES	2010	Live fence tropical	5.00	665	1	610	602	100	0
RISE34	RISE34 b		VILLAFLORES	2010	Live fence tropical	3.50	466	1	373	316	100	0
Area Id	Plot id	Producer[9]	Municipalitie	Year of Registery	System	Area	Total target	Monitoring #	Trees at monitoring	Ver	AS (%)	AD (%)
RISE40	RISE40 a		VILLAFLORES	2010	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	1	155	100	100	0
RISE61	RISE61 a		VILLAFLORES	2008	Live fence tropical	0.50	67	3	182	121	100	0
RISE69	RISE69 a		VILLAFLORES	2010	Live fence tropical	2.00	266	1	125	177	86	14
RISE71	RISE71 a		VILLAFLORES	2010	Live fence tropical	4.00	532	1	376	404	71	29
RISE72	RISE72 a		VILLAFLORES	2010	Live fence tropical	2.00	266	1	182	219	86	14
RISE86	RISE86 a		VILLAFLORES	2010	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	1	115	131	100	0
RISE96	RISE96 a		VILLAFLORES	2010	Live fence tropical	1.00	133	1	50	58		0
TOJ107	TOJ107 d		COMITAN	2005	Improved fallow subtropical	1.00	625	4	716	722	100	0
TOJ146	TOJ146 a		COMITAN	2003	Improveda fallow subtropical	1.00	625	5	403	388	100	0
TUMB23	TUMB23 a		TUMBALA	2007	Improved coffe	0.50	90	3	87	86	100	0

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TZE104	TZE104 a		CHILÓN	2001	Taungya	0.50	313	4	132	136	84	16
LACA200	LACA200 a		OCOSINGO	2009	Improved Fallow tropical	1.00	625	2	646	627	94	6

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.

Annex 3 Sales allocation, monitoring and verification of new producers' plots

Area ID	Plot ID	Producers[10]	Municipality	Purchaser	SA (tC	System	Area (ha)	Trees at monitoring	Ver	Total target	AS (%)	AD (%)
AMEX117	AMEX117 a		SALTO DE AGUA	HSBC2010	253.67	improved fallow tropical	1.50	512		938	92	8
AMEX118	AMEX118 a		SALTO DE AGUA	HSBC2010	524.81	Taungya	2.00	796		1250	95	5
AMEX120	AMEX120 a		SALTO DE AGUA	HSBC2010	261.6	Taungya	1.00	504		625	96	4
AMEX143	AMEX143 a		SALTO DE AGUA	HSBC2010	253.67	improved fallow tropical	1.00	544		625	100	0
AMEX144	AMEX144 a		SALTO DE AGUA	HSBC2010	207.28	improved fallow tropical	1.00	639		625	100	0
RFRA02	RFRA02 a		VILLA CORZO	SPW2010a	88.48	Live fence tropical	1.50	122		200	100	0
RFRA02	RFRA02 a		VILLA CORZO	U&W2010b	8.82	Live fence tropical	1.50	122		200	100	0
RFRA03	RFRA03 a		VILLA CORZO	FMCN2010	128.05	Live fence tropical	4.50	324		599	100	0
RFRA03	RFRA03 a		VILLA CORZO	SPW2010b	284.2	Live fence tropical	4.50	324		599	100	0

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

RFRA08	RFRA08 a		VILLA CORZO	SPW2010b	206.11	Live fence tropical	2.00	246	0	266	75	25
RFRA16	RFRA16 a		VILLA CORZO	SPW2010b	51.53	Live fence tropical	0.50	61		67	86	14
RFRA17	RFRA17 a		VILLA CORZO	SPW2010b	103.05	Live fence tropical	1.00	92		133	75	25
RFRA21	RFRA21 a		VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	206.11	Live fence tropical	2.00	168		266	75	25
RFRA23	RFRA23 a		VILLA CORZO	PEMEX2010	40	Live fence tropical	1.00	68		133	100	0
RFRA23	RFRA23 a		VILLA CORZO	SPW2010a	11.52	Live fence tropical	1.00	68		133	100	0
RFRA34	RFRA34 b		VILLA CORZO	PROACTIVE 2010	9.98	Live fence tropical	0.50	48		67	0	0
RFRA34	RFRA34 b		VILLA CORZO	PEMEX2010 b	40	Live fence tropical	0.50	48		67	0	0
RFRA54	RFRA54 a		VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	88.41	Live fence tropical	1.00	79		133	100	0
RFRA54	RFRA54 b		VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	88.41	Live fence tropical	1.00	102		133	100	0
RFRA55	RFRA55 a		VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	73.73	Live fence tropical	1.00	233		133	75	25
RISE02	RISE02 a		VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	103.05	Live fence tropical	1.00	130		133	100	0
RISE10	RISE10 a		VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	206.11	Live fence tropical	2.00	159		266	75	25

RISE119	RISE119 a		VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	257.63	Live fence tropical	2.00	313		266	90	10
RISE120	RISE120 a		VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	257.63	Live fence tropical	2.00	227		266	100	0
RISE121	RISE121 a		VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	103.05	Live fence tropical	1.50	110	103	200	100	0
RISE16	RISE16 a		VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	103.05	Live fence tropical	1.00	66		133	100	0
RISE169	RISE169 b		VILLAFLORES	U&W2010a	206.11	Live fence tropical	2.50	165		333	100	0
RISE172	RISE172 b		VILLAFLORES	U&W2010a	77.29	Live fence tropical	1.00	72		133	100	0
RISE173	RISE173 b		VILLAFLORES	U&W2010a	51.53	Live fence tropical	0.50	48		67	100	0
RISE176	RISE176 b		VILLAFLORES	U&W2010a	206.11	Live fence tropical	2.00	180		266	100	0
RISE177	RISE177 b		VILLAFLORES	U&W2010a	77.29	Live fence tropical	0.50	54		67	100	0
RISE19	RISE19 a		VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	51.53	Live fence tropical	0.50	54		67	20	80
RISE20	RISE20 a		VILLA CORZO	U&W2010a	51.53	Live fence tropical	0.50	42		67	75	25
RISE207	RISE207 b		VILLAFLORES	U&W2010a	206.11	Live fence tropical	2.00	231		266	100	0
RISE208	RISE208 b		VILLAFLORES	U&W2010b	412.2144	Live fence tropical	4.00	592	456	532	100	0

RISE209	RISE209 b		VILLAFLORES	U&W2010a	278.3328	Live fence tropical	3.00	471	162	399	100	0
RISE209	RISE209 b		VILLAFLORES	U&W2010b	30.828	Live fence tropical	3.00	471	162	399	100	0
RISE210	RISE210 b		VILLAFLORES	U&W2010b	412.2144	Live fence tropical	4.00	502		532	100	0
RISE211	RISE211 b		VILLAFLORES	U&W2010b	134.322	Live fence tropical	5.50	584		732	100	0
RISE23	RISE23 a		VILLAFLORES	U&W2010a	51.5268	Live fence tropical	0.50	43		67	95	5
RISE24	RISE24 a		VILLAFLORES	U&W2010a	103.0536	Live fence tropical	1.50	118		200	100	0
RISE25	RISE25 a		VILLAFLORES	U&W2010a	154.5804	Live fence tropical	1.50	129		200	90	10
RISE69	RISE69 a		VILLAFLORES	SPW2010b	103.0536	Live fence tropical	2.00	125	177	266	86	14
RISE70	RISE70 a		VILLAFLORES	SPW2010b	139.1297	Live fence tropical	4.00	430		532	86	14

Glossary: terms and abbreviations used in the table

Plot ID	**Identification code for producers'plots**
Area ID	**Identification code for areas**
Mon n°	**Number of the monitoring corresponding to the plot**
Mon	**Number of living trees found in the plots**
Ver	**Number of living trees found in plots during the internal verification.**
AS(%)	**Percentage estimated for health of trees.**
AD (%)	**Percentage estimated for damaged trees**
SA	**Sale agreement**

Annex 4: Zoning and current soil use in the Ejido la Corona in the municipality of Marqués de Comillas, Chiapas (hectares)

Soil Use/zonification	Farming	Restoration	Conservation	Urban Zone	Total
Partial forest	527.48	250.83	422.51	1.84	
Trees and secundary vegetation	8.39	157.05	145.53	19.14	
Shrub/brush	81.57	-	-	11.18	
Herbaceous/grasslands	19.18	-	-	7.36	
Potrero / mesa or plateau	447.50	-	1.81	77.09	
Agriculture	55.12	-	1.07	-	
Settlement	-	-	1.33	18.61	
Subtotal (ha)	**1,139.24**	**407.88**	**572.24**	**135.22**	**2,254.58**

Source: AMBIO 2010

Annex 5: Photograph Gallery

✓ Interchange of experiences with a successful forest management project. Visit to two communal lands: Dos Caobas and Noh Bec of the municipalities of Othón P. Blanco and Felipe Carrillo Puerto of the state of Quintana Roo.

Explanation to the Scolel' Te participants on the management plan of the Ejido Caobas, municipality of Othón Blanco, Quintana Roo.

Participants of Scolel' Te visit the sawmill of Noh Bec, municipality of Carrillo Puerto, Quintana Roo

Scolel' Te participants visit the carpentry shop of the Ejido Noh Bec, municipality of Carrillo Puerto, Quintana Roo

Community greenhouse of the community Arroyo Palenque, municipality of Salto de Agua, Chiapas. Chol zone.

Tree nurseries of Ejido de Ricardo Flores Magón, municipality of Villaflores. Sierra Madre Region.

Scarification of seeds and establishing growth beds

Tree nurseries of Ricardo Flores Magón. Transferring plants from the greenhouse to the participating communities in Scolel Te

Wood

l area.

Training Workshops with women prior to the installation of the stoves

Stove installed in the community of Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez, municipality of

Villaflores, Chiapas. Sierra Madre region.

✓ Pre-professional Stays

Pre-professional stay: Strengthening capacitites for managing grasslands in the Ejido La Corona in the municipality of Marqués de Comillas, Chiapas. Student María Albina Pablo Altunar, specialist in Zootechnics, Autonomous University of Chapingo

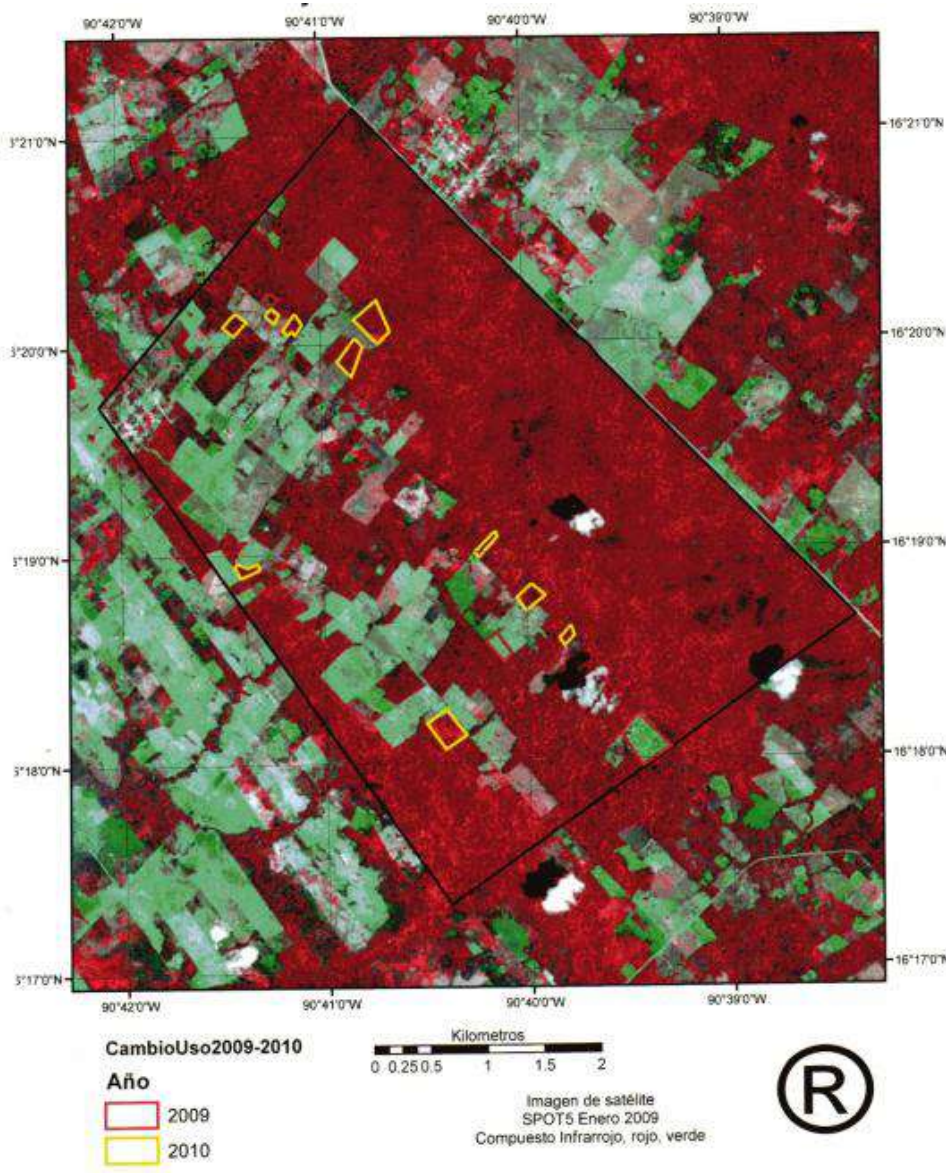
Pre-professional stay: Development of a plan for handling the Mexican pine beetle (*Dendroctonus mexicanus*) in pine populations of the Naha–Metzabok Reserve of the municipality of Ocosingo. Student: David Santana Ventura, specialist in Parasitology, Autonomous University of Chapingo.

Pre-professional stay: Strengthening capacities for managing tropical fruits for producers in the Ejido Rincón Chamula of the municipality Pueblo Nuevo Solistahuacan, Chiapas. Student: Antonio Gómez, specialist in Plant Science, Autonomous University of Chapingo

Updating of technical specifications in the Sierra Madre region. Logging an inventory with the participation of community brigades.




✓ Avoided Deforestation, Ejido La Corona, municipality Marqués de Comillas. Forest cover (2009 Satellite image)



Maintaining fire breaks

Activities of the six-person community brigade: planning and supervising burns, walking through the fire breaches and attention to contingencies within the area.