

**Proposal Submission in response to Call for Proposals (CFP) issued by
LEAF Coalition on April 22, 2021**

Dated: August 2, 2021

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 - b. Not reveal such Information to parties other than those: (i) which are Emergent-named individuals that represent companies that are members of the LEAF Coalition; and (ii) employees, agents, partners, shareholders, officers, directors or other representatives of Company (collectively, “Representatives”) who have an actual need for such Information to further Company discussions that may result in purchase of emission reduction credits (“Activities”);
 - c. Advise in writing Representatives receiving the Information of its confidential nature;
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By accessing this Submission, to protect and further the interests of the LEAF Coalition, if you intend to negotiate an ER transaction contemplated by this Submission within the next twelve months, you agree to work in good faith to reach mutually agreeable terms to transact under the LEAF Coalition, and agree to be transparent about and seek to resolve any complicating issues with the LEAF Coalition. If complications cannot be resolved after good faith efforts, you agree for the next six months to provide prior written notice to Emergent and members of the LEAF Core Advisory Group before you initiate discussions directly or indirectly with the Host Jurisdiction responsible for this Submission with respect to a potential emission reduction transaction contemplated by this Submission outside of the LEAF Coalition.

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Jalisco, Mexico, 30th July 2021

Jalisco is a complex state with a high level of multiculturalism and biodiversity. It is a state of high national contribution, in terms of population, economic and cultural offer; nationally, and internationally, it is a benchmark of the traditions of México. In our state, we have a great diversity of ecosystems that are home to many plants and animal species, which allow us to have a variety of landscapes, facilitating the development of economic activities ranging from livestock, agriculture, fishing and the production of berries and tequila to name a few. These contrasts give identity and pride for those who live in Jalisco. This diversity represents the greatness of Jalisco, it is the basis of economic development, since the quality of environmental services such as pollination of our crops, water supply and disease control, among many others, depends on it.

The government of Jalisco has been developing different public policy instruments to improve the environmental conditions of its territory, which positively impact the quality of life of its inhabitants and its economic development with a sustainable approach. For this reason, since 2011, work has begun to prepare and implement REDD+ actions in the territory through early actions to generate the necessary enabling conditions to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation in the state.

In Jalisco, the increase in the pressure exerted on natural resources intensified mainly in the 1970s, presenting critical consequences in the present century due to the escalation of both industrial and agricultural production. Among the main causes of the impacts are changes in land use from forestry to agriculture (for avocado, berries, agave) and changes in land use to extensive cattle ranching.

Underlying the accumulation of these impacts are problems that jeopardize the sustainability of the state's natural resources, leading to a loss of biodiversity. This fact could cause a rupture of trophic chains and, subsequently, imbalances in the ecological dynamics; lack of pollinators and predators; deficiency in the repopulation of spaces; less water uptake; less efficiency in food production and an increase in pests, as well as diseases due to lack of control of populations, which in general impacts the ecosystemic services that can be provided to the population.

Therefore, and considering the relevance that Jalisco has in the national context, the government of Jalisco presents this project proposal to The LEAF Coalition, which will contribute to the efforts that have been made in the state to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation. Consequently, promoting a change that guarantees the human right to a healthy environment, the conservation of Jalisco's biodiversity and the reduction of inequality of the most vulnerable groups through the sustainable use of natural resources, contributing to global goals.

Continuing to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation is a challenge. It requires the alignment of national and state policies and instruments. Implementing these actions requires redoubling our efforts; however, it is our responsibility and commitment to future generations, and I know that the rewards will be even greater.

Thus, this document shows the commitment of the Government of Jalisco to promote actions to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation in the territory. Presenting this proposal is only the beginning of this path, and while there're previous efforts, but we are committed to develop the necessary actions to meet the requirements needed to generate the expected emission reductions and implement, with the received resources more actions in the territory that positively impact the inhabitants of the state, with a fundamental focus on vulnerable communities.

Sergio Humberto Graf Montero
Minister of Environment and Territorial Development of the State of Jalisco



Proposal submitted by **State of Jalisco** (referred to as “Supplier” in this document)

Institution name: Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development of the State of Jalisco (Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Territorial del Estado de Jalisco - SEMADET).

Country: México.

Focal point's name, title: [REDACTED]

Mailing Address: [REDACTED]

Email address: [REDACTED]

Telephone: [REDACTED]

Brief description of legal authority to represent country or jurisdiction:

The [Organic Law of Jalisco State](#) (Ley Orgánica de Jalisco) in its article 28th determines the faculties of the Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development related to this proposal as follow:

XIII. Promote the recognition and valuation, by society and the productive sectors, of the function of ecosystems in the provision of environmental goods and services, as well as their valuation through payment or compensation, and the design and promotion of financial mechanisms, fiscal and market oriented to that end¹.

The [Internal Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development of the State of Jalisco](#) (Reglamento Interno de la SEMADET), states as the attributions conferring the attribution to the Minister to represent the jurisdiction in this proposal:

Article 5. The Secretary is responsible for the ownership, representation, attention, processing, and resolution of the matters that are the responsibility of the Secretary²

Article 6. The Secretary is responsible for exercising the powers established in the Organic Law of the Executive Power of the State of Jalisco and other applicable legal provisions³.

Please check applicable category that best defines your institution:

- National government
 Sub-national government - State government

¹ XXIII. Promover el reconocimiento y valoración, por parte de la sociedad y los sectores productivos, de la función de los ecosistemas en la provisión de bienes y servicios ambientales, así como su valorización mediante su pago o compensación, y el diseño y promoción de mecanismos financieros, fiscales y de mercado orientados a ese fin;

² Artículo 5. Al Secretario le corresponde la titularidad, representación, atención, trámite y resolución de los asuntos que le competen a la Secretaría.

³ Artículo 6. Al Secretario le corresponde el ejercicio de las facultades establecidas en la Ley Orgánica del Poder Ejecutivo del Estado de Jalisco y demás disposiciones legales aplicables.

Please confirm that:

- The boundaries of a subnational accounting area correspond with the entire area of one or several administrative jurisdictions no more than one level down from national level and one or several recognized indigenous territories.
- Total forest area of at least 2.5 million hectares.
- The national government will provide the participant with a letter from the relevant national entity authorizing the Participant's application to and participation in ART.

- Recognized indigenous communities (TBC – depending on inclusion under the finalized ART TREES 2.0)⁴

Please confirm that:

- The boundaries of a subnational accounting area correspond with the entire area of the territory/ territories.
- Participating territories must be comprised of a total area (forest and non-forest) of at least 2.5 million hectares.
- The national government will provide the participant with a letter from the relevant national entity authorizing the Participant's application to and participation in ART.

Expression of Consent

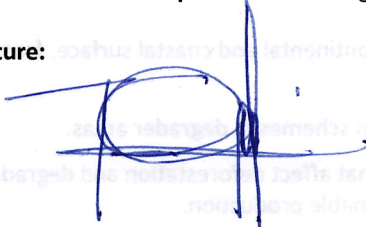
- The Supplier, by checking the box, agrees to negotiate in good faith towards entering into an Emission Reductions Purchasing Agreement (ERPA) with interested LEAF Coalition participants if the proposal is assessed as eligible.

Please note: if a proposal overlaps geographically with another proposal, the LEAF Coalition will require a plan for how the two potential Suppliers will distribute benefits amongst themselves as well as the Supplier Country's authorization in the form of a letter, in accordance with ART/TREES.

Date of submission: July 30th, 2021

Name of authorized representative: Sergio Humberto Graf Montero

Signature:



⁴ Under the proposed draft of TREES 2.0, "Participants shall be national governments (i.e., the highest level of government that exists in the country), subnational governments no more than one level down from national level, or recognized indigenous communities provided the requirements in section 3.1.1 are met." The ultimate eligibility of Indigenous communities' jurisdictions will depend on the definition of jurisdiction under the finalized ART TREES 2.0.

General

1. Forest Emission Reduction Targets (500 words excluding links and appendices)

Please provide a narrative and applicable links, outlining Supplier's forest goals related to emission reductions from REDD+⁵, for example, 2030 zero deforestation goals.

In 2010, Mexico and Norway signed a Memorandum of Understanding for cooperation between both countries related to the environment, forests, and climate change. This agreement included specific areas of cooperation to implement REDD+ strategies and policies, from which the Strengthening Project REDD+ and South-South Cooperation is derived. The Project was implemented by the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR), with funding from the Norway government and with technical and administrative advice from FAO and UNDP.

As a result, a national legal framework for REDD+, institutional arrangements, and the National Strategy for REDD+ (ENAREDD+) were developed. The Project included the support for five Mexican states, called ATREDD+ (Acciones Tempranas REDD+ / Early Actions), for implementation on a local scale.

Jalisco, as a subnational government, has been working, along with CONAFOR for the ATREDD+ objectives, especially in its Coastal Basins region. The general objective of the program was to address the decrease of forest area in the Coastal Basin region of Jalisco, as well as to address the degradation of forests and jungles, reverse the trend of change in forest land use and thereby contribute to improve the living conditions of those who inhabit the region.

Subsequently, Jalisco has been working on developing a state legal framework and the policy instruments needed to be aligned with the federal policies of REDD+. Recently, the State Strategy for REDD+ and the State Program for Sustainable Forest Development have been developed, both instruments are aligned with the national legal framework and are under revision to be published in the next months. From these two documents Jalisco's goals related to emission reductions from REDD+ area stated.

The goals for 2030 determined in the State Strategy for REDD+ (internal document, pending publication) are:

- Achieve a zero percent net deforestation rate in Jalisco's forests ecosystems through actions that promote conservation, integrated territorial management, and sustainable rural development.
- Increase the area under sustainable forest management by at least 200%, from 34 951 hectares to a minimum of 104 853 hectares.
- Increase by at least 25% the conservation areas on the continental and coastal surface, from 936 170 hectares to a minimum of 1 170 212 hectares.
- Reach 40 000 hectares under forest landscape restoration schemes in degrader areas.
- Articulate public policy instruments of the main sectors that affect deforestation and degradation of forest ecosystems to promote conservation and sustainable production.

The Program for Sustainable Forest Development (internal document, pending publication) states that the goal is to avoid deforestation of 10 000 hectares annually by 2024, with a base line of 25 000 hectares in 2016; in other words, reduce deforestation 40% by 2024.

⁵ Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries

2. Progress towards, or readiness to meet (non-safeguards elements of) ART/TREES requirements (500 words excluding links and appendices)

Please provide a summary of the Supplier’s progress towards preparing/submitting a concept note, and/or registration document for ART, including expected timelines for submission (e.g. estimated date by which a registration document might be submitted). Please include links to any relevant documentation that has already been submitted to the ART secretariat, if applicable.

Please provide an overview of the steps taken to align with non-safeguards requirements of ART/TREES, and Supplier’s ability to meet such requirements. If this proposal is selected by the Coalition participants, this information will be accepted as indication of commitment towards meeting ART/TREES requirements.

Jalisco is submitting during July - August 2021 the Concept Note for TREES, considering its first version, as well as the registration to ART, expecting to have a resolution from ART in the last 4 months of 2021.

During the first semester of 2022 Jalisco will be submitting both the TREES Registration Document and the TREES Monitoring Report. Also, Jalisco will select a TREES Validation and Verification Body and start negotiations with them.

The second semester of 2022 will be dedicated for attending observations and recommendations from ART. After the documents are validated, Jalisco will start with the first validation together with the VVB in order to submit the TREES Validation and Verification Conflict of Interest Document and the TREES Validation Report.

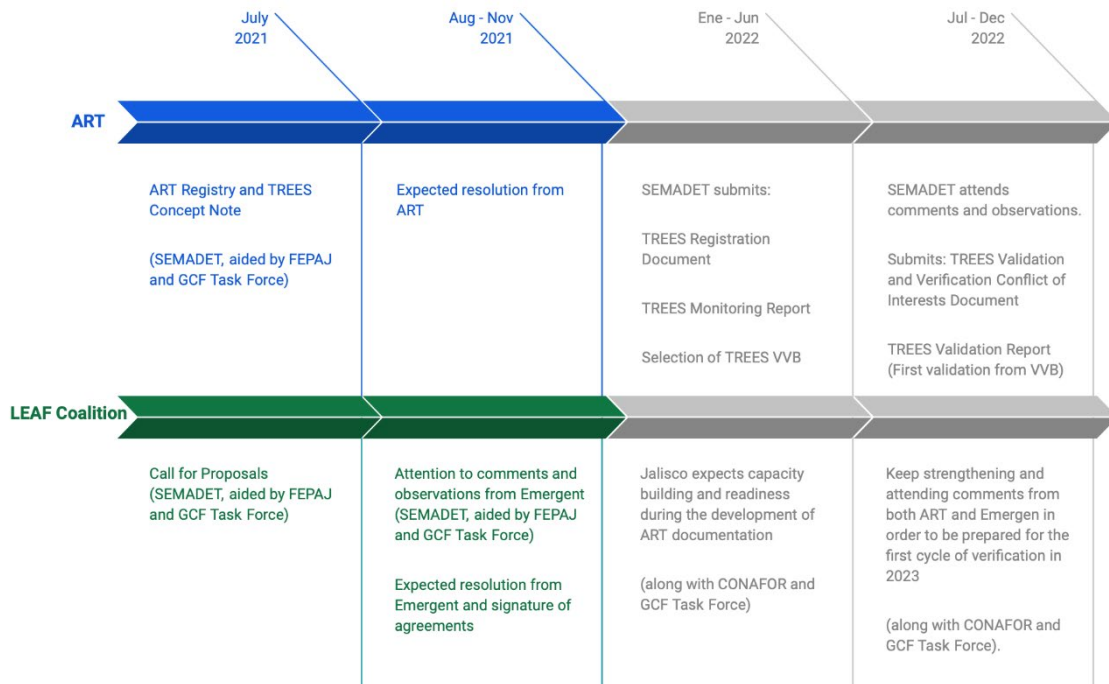


Figure 1. Time line for ART/TREES and LEAF Coalition

It is crucial to dedicate time and resources to the implementation of safeguards as required from TREES. Besides Jalisco’s MRV system and the use of proceeds, a lot of entities need to interact, therefore, an institutional arrangement is needed:

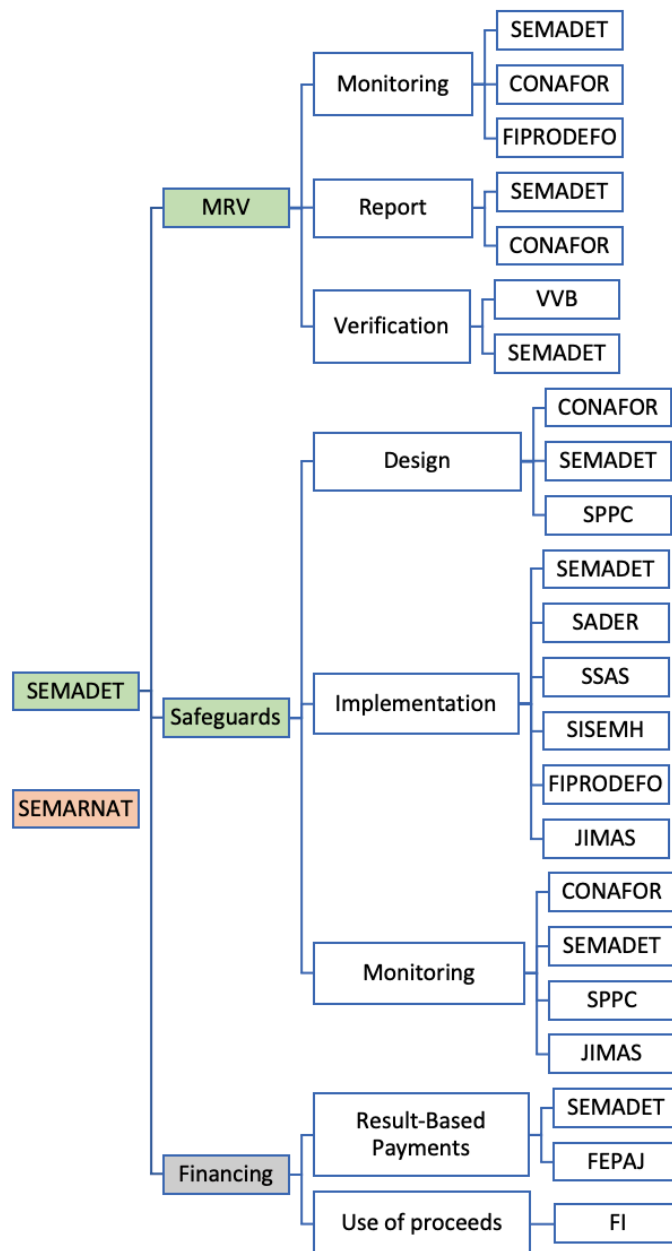


Figure 2. Stakeholders and institutional arrangement

State level

SEMADET – Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development
 FEPAJ – Trust Fund for Environmental Protection of Jalisco State
 FIPRODEFO – Trust for the Administration of the Forest Development Program of the State of Jalisco
 SADER – Ministry of Agricultural of Rural Development
 SSAS – Ministry of Social Assistance System
 SISEMH – Ministry of Substantive Equality between Women and Man
 SPPC – Ministry of Planning and Citizen Participation
 JIMAS - Intermunicipal Board of Environment (Public Agents of Territorial Development – APDT)

Federal

SEMARNAT – Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
 CONAFOR - National Forestry Commission

Other institutions

VVB – Validation and Verification Body
 FI - Financial Intermediary

3. Capacity building/technical assistance needs (500 words excluding links and appendices)

If applicable, please summarize the capacity gaps and needs for support identified as necessary to meet ART/TREES requirements, and plans to address these gaps before submitting validation/ verification documents to ART. This information will be critical for planning purposes.

As mentioned in the previous sections, Jalisco has developed different policies and programs aimed to reduce deforestation and forest degradation occurring in the state's forest lands. However, these previous efforts and works are not sufficient to meet all the requirements of this proposal. Within the Program for the Sustainable Forest Development of the State of Jalisco, a SWOT analysis was conducted, which has identified the need to strengthen the regulatory framework, improve monitoring of areas and carbon content, improve the conditions of forest land inhabitants, and establish benefit-sharing schemes. These findings align with the identification of actions that need to be taken to implement the necessary actions to comply with the TREES methodology.

SEMADET, as the agency responsible for this proposal, is committed to the development of the institutional framework and the necessary institutional arrangements to coordinate with entities at the Federal level (such as SEMARNAT, INECC and CONAFOR). Also, a reform to the legal framework is currently underway in which Article 138 of the General Law for Sustainable Forestry Development should incorporate the need to include the transfer of ownership and distribution of benefits to landowners derived from emission reductions, along with the regulation that the article mandates.

However, specific capacity building is needed in the following components:

- **Safeguards:** The State of Jalisco has been working on the design of its local safeguard's framework; however, the implementation process has been a challenge that must continue to be addressed in conjunction with the Federation. However, for the monitoring and follow-up of safeguards, capacity building is required in the state; this aspect would be strengthened, and its implementation would be faster if technical assistance is available. Specifically capacity building to implement safeguards in the territory is needed; it is important to include field schools and APDTs.
- **Monitoring and reporting of emission reductions:** Currently the state of Jalisco, with support from CONAFOR has developed activity data and emission factors in its first version, where assumptions have been made to have local data. However, work is being done on emission factors and their uncertainties to have more accurate local data. For the state of Jalisco, it is important to strengthen its local capacities to be able to assume the monitoring responsibilities aligned with the efforts made by CONAFOR, to continue building its contribution to the national data. In this sense, capacity building is required in this component.
- **Technical assistance** is required to reach all the steps and fulfil all documentation for the TREES standard by the end of 2022 and be able to have the first validation and verification in 2023.

4. High Forest Low/Deforestation (HFLD) (if applicable, 500 words excluding links and appendices)

Please indicate whether the Supplier expects to qualify as HFLD according to the criteria in the draft TREES 2.0 and whether the Supplier proposes to make available emission reductions under LEAF according to a future, approved HFLD -methodology in TREES. Please note that expressing expectation to do so is not binding.

DOES NOT APPLY

5. Estimate of ART/TREES crediting level (non-binding)

Please provide an estimate of the ART/TREES crediting level, including annual estimates used to develop the crediting level, and links to further methodological descriptions of these estimates. We understand that these estimates are based on assumptions and will not be final.

Please indicate a tentative selection of baseline years, consistent with the ART-TREES standard. Please indicate the assumptions made in the emission reduction volume calculations.

Please provide a link to relevant public documentation or reporting (e.g. National Communications, REDD+ strategy/action plan).

The data that Jalisco already has is for the period 2000 – 2018, but according to ART/TREES standard the baseline years should be 2017 - 2021. The methodology used for this baseline is the same that the national government is using to estimate the 3rd BUR, therefore, public methodological descriptions are not available yet. A brief explanation of the methodology is presented here:

Activity Data: taken from National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR) data, used in the 2020 submission of the National Reference Emissions Level. A systematic sampling method consisting of a regular grid of points was constructed⁶. Each point is categorized as Forestland or Not Forestland using visual interpretation in Collect Earth Tool⁷. Jalisco's grid has 5 374 points and was densified from the national grid to reach equidistance between 10 x 10 km, 5 x 5 km and 2.5 x 2.5 km. Deforestation data is available yearly but due to the uncertainties of the data the NREF was considered for 3 years periods and divided yearly.

Emission Factors: carbon stocks are being estimated following the methodology that CONAFOR is using for the 3rd BUR, and will result in local EF for the state, it is expected that the new EF will be done by the end of September, with its correspondent uncertainty. For this reason, the EF used for the estimation for this CFP is temporary and is derived from an average number of the carbon stocks estimated for the whole state using the National Forestry and Soil Inventory plots, considering above ground biomass and below ground biomass, but not differentiating from ecoregions yet. The EF used is 32.72 tonC/ha (AGB+BGB).

Emission estimates: activity data results in deforested hectares and is multiplied by the emission factor.

It is expected to have a local EF at ecoregion level 2 according to CONAFOR's methodology by October 2021 to update the carbon stocks. Since the actual EF is a unique value of tonC/ha for all the forested areas in the state, it is considered as overestimating the stocks.

Activity data for 2019, 2020 and 2021 is expected to be calculated during 2022, additional financial resources are being searched. Therefore, the definitive crediting level wouldn't be available till the last semester of 2022.

⁶ CONAFOR (2020). Estimación de la Tasa de Deforestación Bruta en México para el periodo 2001-2018 con el método de muestreo sistemático. Documento técnico. Available in

<http://www.conafor.gob.mx:8080/documentos/docs/1/7768Documento%20tecnico%202020%20Deforestacion%20Bruta%20Final.pdf>

⁷ <http://www.openforis.org/tools/collect-earth.html>

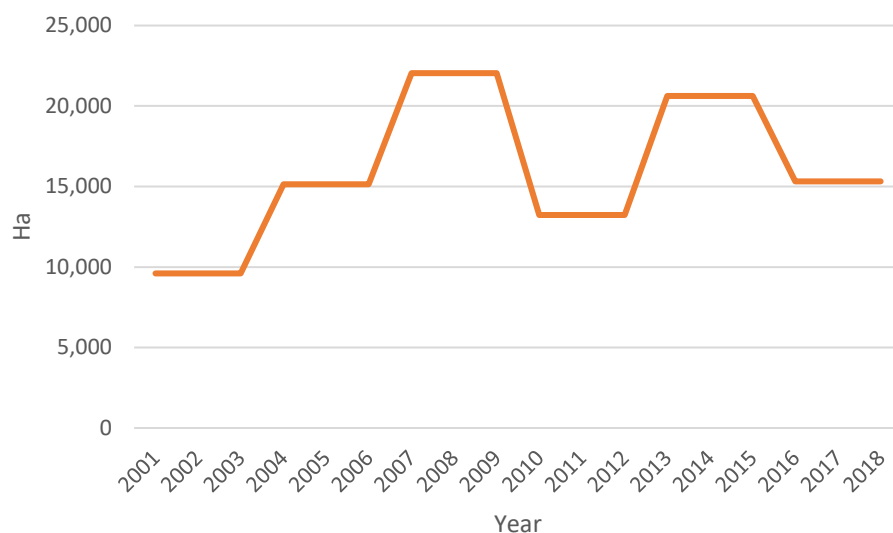


Figure 3. Jalisco's deforestation in hectares (2001-2018)

Jalisco's deforestation from 2001 – 2018 is presented, as shown, it is evident that the deforestation rate is very variable, therefore, for now, the deforestation and its emissions were estimated for years 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 as the average of the activity data of the period 2007-2016 in correspondence with the same period reported as FREL by Mexico to UNFCCC.

Year	Deforestation Area (ha)	Emissions (tCO ₂)
2017	18,301.65	2'195,710
2018	18,301.65	2'195,710
2019	18,301.65	2'195,710
2020	18,301.65	2'195,710
2021	18,301.65	2'195,710
Crediting level (5 years)	18,301.65	2'195,710

Figure 4. Crediting level

Since the uncertainties for EF has not been estimated yet, the uncertainty deduction for the crediting level has not been determined, but the requirements for TREES v1 will be accomplished by the last semester of 2022.

6. Annual target ERs⁸(non-binding)

Please provide an estimate of the ART /TREES expected volumes of ERs that may be delivered annually in the 2022-2026 period. We understand that these estimates are based on assumptions and will not be final.

Jalisco estimates that an annual 2% reduction from the crediting level will be achieved.

Reversal risk assessment was estimated using the three mitigation factors indicated in TREES v1, Jalisco meets 2 out of 3 factors, discounting 10% from the initial 25% established by TREES, resulting in a total

⁸ Please note that this is an initial estimate. LEAF Coalition participants do not expect this to be accurate at this stage.

reversal risk of 15%:

- Mitigation factor 1 (-5%): considering of a National Strategy for REDD+, and the State Strategy for REDD+ which will be published in the last semester of 2021, as well as the State Program on Sustainable Forestry Development. The implementation of these policy instruments is supported by SEMADET, FIPRODEFO, FEPAJ, SADER and all the stakeholders that are involved in CTC-REDD+⁹ and GT-REDD+.
- Mitigation factor 3 (-5%): Mexico has a Summary of Information on Safeguards¹⁰ and the National Safeguards System, that includes reversal mitigation actions in alignment with Cancun Safeguard F.

As said before, the buffer pool contribution is determined by a combination of mitigation factors as indicated in the Buffer Contribution Assessment Tool for TREES v1. Since Jalisco meets mitigation factors 1 and 3, it needs to consider a 15% for buffer contribution.

According to the Leakage Deduction Assessment for TREES v1, since Jalisco has under 25% of the national forest area, it is considered as HIGH risk of leakage with a corresponding 20% discount.

Year	Buffer pool contribution (tCO ₂)	Leakage Deduction (tCO ₂)	Total discount (tCO ₂)
2022	6,587.14	8,782.85	15,369.99
2023	13,042.52	17,390.03	30,432.56
2024	19,368.80	25,825.07	45,193.87
2025	25,568.56	34,091.41	59,659.97
2026	31,644.32	42,192.42	73,836.74

Figure 5. ER discounts

Delivery by the end of (year)	Quantity (range, in metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalent)	Crediting year (<i>please specify in brackets if emissions from forests are accounted for according to timelines that deviate from calendar years (e.g. Aug 1st– July 31st)</i>)
2023	28,544.26	2022 (ene 1 st – dec 31 st)
2024	56,517.60	2023
2025	83,931.48	2024
2026	110,797.08	2025
2027	137,125.37	2026

Figure 6. Annual target ER

The total expected ER delivered under LEAF for the period 2022 – 2026, would be 416,915 tCO₂. It is critical to consider that these calculations don't include the discount from uncertainties as required in TREES v1, therefore, the quantities will be modified.

⁹ Technical Advisory Council for REDD+. Consejo Técnico Consultivo REDD+. <https://semadet.jalisco.gob.mx/medio-ambiente/reddmexico/ctc-redd-en-jalisco>

¹⁰ CONAFOR, 2017. First Summary on how all the Safeguards referred to in Decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, area being addressed and respected in México. https://redd.unfccc.int/files/first_summary_information_on_safeguards.pdf

7. Policies and Measures (500 words excluding links and appendices)

Please provide a summary of existing policy measures, regulations, enforcement and public finance instruments (taxes, transfers, subsidies) the Supplier determines are adequate to achieve the ERs, and a reference to where this information is publicly provided. If applicable, please describe other interventions (beyond policies and measures) Supplier has taken, or will take, to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, and enhance sequestration in order to provide ERs under LEAF (e.g. forest fire prevention). If the interventions are not yet operational, please provide a timeline with milestones.

The actions that Jalisco is considering implementing will make it possible to contribute to the country's international commitments. In this sense, the following public policy instruments are in place at the national level:

- [Climate Change General Law](#) (D.O.F. 06-06-2012; last reform D.O.F. 06-11-2020)
- [Sustainable Forest Development Law](#) (D.O.F. 25-02-2003; last amendment D.O.F. 24-04-2021)
- [Sustainable Rural Development Law](#) (D.O.F. 07-12-2001; last amendment published D.O.F. 03-06-2021)

In addition, this legal framework has their own regulations, for example the National Emission Registry regulation, the state of Jalisco will develop the necessary mechanisms to fulfil the requirements of this framework.

Specifically, the institutional framework for REDD+ is established in the following public policy instruments:

- [National Development Plan](#) (PND 2019-2024)
- [National Climate Change Strategy](#) (ENCC)
- [Special Climate Change Program](#) (PECC)
- [Environment and Natural Resources Sector Program](#) (Promarnat 2020 - 2024)
- [National Forestry Program](#) (Pronafor 2020 -2024)
- [Sectoral Program for Agriculture and Rural Development](#) (2020 - 2024)
- [National Strategy for Reduction Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation](#) (ENAREDD+ 2017-2030)
- [Safeguards Information System](#) (SIS)

At the state level, and aligned with the federal policy framework, the following instruments are in place:

- [Law for Sustainable Forestry Development of the state of Jalisco](#) (LDFSJ)
- [Law for Climate Change Action of the State of Jalisco](#) (LACCEJ)
- [State Law for Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection](#) (LEEEPA)

With respect to the state programmatic framework, the following instruments stand out:

- [State Plan for Governance and Development of Jalisco](#) (PEGDJ 2018 - 2024, vision 2030).
- [State Program for Action on Climate Change](#) (PEACC 2014-2018, in process of update)
- [State Strategy of Climate Change](#) (EECC, vision 2050)
- [State Strategy for REDD+](#) (EEREDD+, pending publication)
- [State Strategy for the Inclusion of Biodiversity in Productive Sectors](#) (vision 2020-2030)
- [Sustainable Forestry Development Program](#) (pending publication)
- [State Strategy Fire Management](#) (pending publication)

As plans and programmes to promote and obtain the proposed emission reductions Jalisco has the route map established in the State REDD+ strategy, the main components are:

- Governance as a basis for intersectoral planning and integrated territorial management
- Agricultural production systems free of deforestation

- Sustainable forest development
- Integrated Fire Management
- Linking other sectors with REDD+.

It is essential to point out that the public policy related to REDD+ is already being implemented in the state, particularly for 3 deforestation drivers that have been identified in Jalisco: agave, avocado, and livestock:

- Deforestation-free meat in free grazing systems: a production and marketing model in Jalisco: financed by UNDP and the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment. Implemented by FONNOR, A.C. from 2021 – 2023 (24 months). The main activities include:
 - Secure public assets for the consolidation of an innovative intervention system for sustainable production that allows reducing and reversing the emissions derived from degradation and deforestation in Jalisco
 - Develop the route for the commercialization of free-range meat in areas free of deforestation
 - Establish new models to generate alternative income from deforestation-free meat production
 - Reduce gender inequalities and conserve biodiversity in the State
- Avocado free deforestation certificate: agreement signed since 2019 with Rainforest Alliance, to develop a certificate that includes 119 criteria including the monitoring of land use change (deforestation) and product traceability and supply / demand link.
- Agave: there's an agreement signed with Tequila Regulatory Council (CRT) that promotes a certification for the production of tequila from agave plantations that do not come from terrains that have been deforested since 2016.

There's also a Bioeconomic Strategy that is being developed, the idea is that all the support that the government provides for micro-business should have a component that consider the conservation of biodiversity, and with that as a co-benefit, consequently, avoid deforestation and degradation of forests.

Another intervention respecting carbon emissions is a tax initiative that is already being discussed on the State Congress, this tax will apply to the emissions from industry sector mainly, but it must contemplate a compensation mechanism. Because of that, projects of carbon stock increment in forests will be promoted. In this order of ideas, an emission state registry will be developed, and it's expected that will also encourage activities that would result in avoiding deforestation.

8. Use of Proceeds (1000 words excluding links and appendices)

Please acknowledge the eligible uses of proceeds as established in the CFP and provide initial thinking on the focus of a high-level investment framework describing the plans or arrangements in place for investing the proceeds of a transaction with LEAF Coalition contributors. This plan should be consistent with achieving the Supplier Country's NDC and sustainable economic development with a priority for forest protection and forest restoration, including its REDD+ strategy/action plan. The plan must also explain how benefits from such a transaction will be distributed to stakeholders. This plan should demonstrate equity, inclusivity, and transparency, and it should reach local communities and support wider climate goals. Suppliers may indicate whether future payments will be used to leverage up-front investments, if applicable. In other words, proceeds may be used to repay bonds or loans that were used specifically to finance activities that are consistent with the guidance on use of proceeds.

Achieving GHG emission reductions in the state of Jalisco requires the participation, intervention, and implementation of actions by different actors. Additionally, it must be recognized that these interventions have repercussions in different sectors, and that complying with emission reductions contributes to

national accounting.

In order to manage the resources that are received by payment by results, the government of Jalisco will have an institution that administers the funds and is accredited for this purpose, this institution would be the one elected as FI, initially Jalisco proposes Fondo Mexicano de Conservación de la Naturaleza A.C. The administration of the resources must consider the benefit distribution plan developed for this purpose. However, the following aspects should be considered: clear mechanisms for transparency and accountability, inclusive of various sectors of the population, stability in the face of changes in administration, a scheme for linking the different levels of government responsible for distributing benefits, and low administration costs.

It is important to ensure access to financing and benefit sharing for women, indigenous peoples and communities, youth, as well as other vulnerable groups and minorities that are participating in the implementation of REDD+ actions either directly or indirectly. The benefit-sharing system will have a regulatory board that can follow up on decision-making and ensure adequate benefit-sharing mechanisms.

The benefit-sharing system, for the use of proceeds, need to be constructed by a participative and inclusive process, following the principles established by Cancun safeguards. The initial approach should consider that the payments should be deliver only if an actual reduction is proven (results-based payment), but this is especially tricky in Mexico, since ENAREDD+ indicates that emission reductions is not an environmental service but the result of the implementation of public policy. From this point of view, the benefit distribution plan must define with clarity the stakeholders.

Preliminarily, it can be established that the financial resources will be used to improve the living conditions of the inhabitants, through the promotion of conservation actions and improvement of natural resources, education actions and governance systems to maximize the results of the actions.

Therefore, Jalisco intends to incorporate to its programs operation rules that support rural activities, a requirement to prove that a conservation schema is promoted in the properties that are going to receive funding. Furthermore, the RBP from the emission reduction submitted to LEAF should be impacting the development of sustainable agriculture and cattle.

Additionally, Jalisco would propose the use of the proceeds as credit guarantee for green inversion in the rural sector and for the Business Development Fund (FOJAL), promoting the strengthening of productive cooperatives with sustainable practices, particularly for women and young people.

9. NDC Alignment (500 words excluding links and appendices)

Please explain how payments received under LEAF would contribute to achieving the targets established in the Supplier Country's NDC.

Please also indicate how it is envisioned that the payments will contribute to raising the level of NDC ambition over time. Please note that it is not expected that potential Supplier Countries will be able to commit to increasing ambitions by the July 30th deadline. Rather, a simple narrative about how this is envisioned is welcomed.

In 2015, Mexico's NDC, the non-conditioned commitment for the Land Use, Land use Change and Forestry category is -14 MtCO₂e by 2030, from a baseline of 32 MtCO₂e in 2013.

	Base line 2013 (MtCO₂e)	Base line 2030 (MtCO₂e)	Non-Conditional goal 2030 (MtCO₂e)
Transport	174	266	218
Electricity generation	127	202	139
Residential and commercial	26	28	23
Gas and Petroleum	80	137	118
Industry	115	165	157
Agriculture and Cattle	80	93	86
Waste	31	49	35
Subtotal	633	941	776
LULUCF	32	32	-14
Total Emissions	665	973	762

Figure 7. Scenarios Greenhouse Gases and Reduction Goals from México NDC

In 2020, Mexico's NDC did not increase the ambition of reduction; rather, Mexico maintains and strengthens the strategy towards a zero rate of net deforestation, which will be achieved under the National Strategy for REDD+. Mexico is also considering strategies for managing protected natural areas and solutions based in nature in a synergy with adaptation to climate change that provides benefits for sustainable development.

The payments received for the results of the GHG emission reductions submitted to LEAF will be used to develop sustainable agriculture and livestock actions that will enable compliance with the national commitments established in the NDC. Likewise, the reduction of emissions from deforestation and degradation will contribute to the expected removals at the country level.

10. Nesting (500 words excluding links and appendices)

If applicable, please describe Supplier's initial approach for how double counting from relevant activities with overlapping geographical scope will be avoided. This should include Supplier's approach to accounting for incorporation of activities either crediting or seeking results-based payments for emission reductions from forests in the same geographical area (e.g. emission reduction or sequestration projects).

DOES NOT APPLY

11. Transfer of Title (500 words excluding links and appendices)

Some buyers will seek transfer of title of ERs on the ART registry, while others will allow the Supplier to retire ERs on the ART registry. Please indicate the Supplier's preference and expectations regarding transfer of title. Please refer to CFP document term "nature of transactions" for a detailed explanation of options under CFP related to transfer of title. Note that jurisdictions may choose to pursue multiple options.

Jalisco would not opt for transferring ER titles on the ART registry, mainly because it is a prerogative of the national government to achieve the commitments on its NDCs. Instead, Jalisco would choose two types of transactions (from the “nature of transactions” specified on the CFP):

1. Sovereign contributors will provide results-based payments (RBPs) and neither take title to the ERs nor use them towards their NDC targets. Supplier receiving RBPs will be required to retire the ERs on the ART registry, but the Supplier Country may include the underlying mitigation in accounting for its NDC.
2. Private sector buyers may replicate the sovereign approach (e.g., RBP without taking title). Supplier receiving RBPs will be required to retire the ERs on the ART registry, but the Supplier Country may include the underlying mitigation in accounting for its NDC.

Jalisco has already established a coordination with the national government, initially through CONAFOR, to arrange the providing of the letter from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), as the relevant national entity that would authorize Jalisco’s application to and participation in ART, this letter is expected to be received before October 1st.

12. Corresponding Adjustments (500 words excluding links and appendices)

Please indicate Supplier’s willingness to consider ERs with corresponding adjustments, per pathway #4 outlined in the terms of the CFP.

If applicable, please indicate the portion of total ERs (if any) for which the Supplier proposes to make a corresponding adjustment to the national account.

Please refer to CFP document term “nature of transactions” for detailed explanation of options under CFP related to corresponding adjustments.

DOES NOT APPLY

13. Environmental, Social and Governance Safeguards (1000 words excluding links and appendices)

Please provide a brief description of the steps taken to assess safeguards requirements of ART/ TREES and Supplier’s ability to meet such requirements. The Supplier should outline how all the TREES safeguards (Section 12 of the standard) will be addressed and respected, and how a national system for providing information on safeguards, or subnational equivalent, will inform TREES safeguards conformity.

Your response should include an outline of key current gaps in TREES safeguards conformance and plans for gap-filling actions. Subnational Suppliers should outline how safeguards tracking and/or monitoring tools are consistent with national tracking or tools, in particular with the national system for providing information on safeguards.

Please provide links to relevant publicly available information (e.g. summaries of information on safeguards as submitted to the UNFCCC and/or provide a link to, or describe, the either digital or analog system for providing information on safeguards).

According to Mexico’s context, the best way to meet REDD+ objectives at the national level must come together with an inclusive and transversal approach that considers the forest as a whole. Forest is not just a surface with a higher or lower tree density. Mexico’s objective is to consider, protect and enhance biodiversity, the physical background, the communities that depend on forest well-functioning and, summarizing, the whole forest ecosystem. Therefore, in Mexico’s view the reduction of forest degradation

will only be possible through the inclusion of all stakeholders, not only the forestry sector.

At a national level, and in correspondence with the UNFCCC and Cancun Safeguards, Mexico created a [Safeguards Information System \(SIS\)](#), it was conceived as a tool for tracking the implementation and achievement of REDD+ safeguards, acknowledging that the mere presence of an information system does not guarantee that safeguards are respected, the decision to create a Nation Safeguards System (SNS) was taken. The SNS was structured with three frameworks: legal, institutional and outcome, and these happened to be in coherence with TREES safeguard's indicators.



Figure 8. National Safeguards System (SNS)¹¹

In 2017, Mexico submitted under UNFCCC the [First Summary on how all the Safeguards referred to in Decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, area being addressed and respected in México.](#)

Also in 2017, Jalisco made an analysis of its compliance to REDD+ Safeguards, resumed in a report called [State of Jalisco Safeguards Plan](#) (PES, pending publication), therefore we present its founding and how they align with TREES Environmental, Social and Governance Safeguards:

- Safeguard A: The EEREDD + and / or the Plans of Investment (PI) of the State are aligned and are compatible with the national policy and state forestry, sustainable rural development and climate change, as well as with the objectives of the international conventions and agreements that Mexico has signed.
- Safeguard B: Transparency, included by the right of access to information, transparency proactive, accountability and anti-corruption measures, is guaranteed in the field of application of the EEREDD + and / or the PI of the State. Likewise, an adequate intake of decisions and the right of access to justice through conflict resolution mechanisms in the implementation of the EEREDD + and / or those of PI.
- Safeguard C: The recognition and respect of the rights of indigenous peoples, ejidos and communities is guaranteed in the context of application of the EEREDD + and / or the PI, in adherence to the legal framework applicable at state, national and international level, in particular the provisions of articles 1 and 2 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States.
- Safeguard D: There is an enabling environment that guarantees the full and effective participation

¹¹ Taken from: CONAFOR, 2014. Diseñando un Sistema Nacional de Salvaguardas REDD+ en México. http://www.conafor.gob.mx:8080/documentos/docs/35/6354Diseñando%20un%20Sistema%20Nacional%20de%20Salvaguardas%20REDD_.pdf

of the parties' stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples, ejidos and communities, through mechanisms and appropriate and culturally appropriate procedures, as well as gender equality in the context of application of the EEREDD + and / or the PIs.

- Safeguard E: The compatibility of EEREDD + and / or PIs, with sustainable forest management and conservation of native forests and biodiversity, guaranteeing the non-conversion of natural forests, and the generation of co-benefits during its implementation and promotion of environmental and social benefits.
- Safeguard F and G: Addressing risks related to reversal is required in the context of application of the EEREDD + and / or the Ips. Addressing the risks of displacement of emissions is required in the context of application of the EEREDD + and / or the IPs

In the past few months, a tool called [PAS \(Safeguards Attention Plans\)](#) was designed for reporting the implementation of the social safeguards from the PES to the SIS, this tool was promoted for the ATREDD+ states, Jalisco among them. In a regional level, the Public Agents of Territorial Development (APDT, that in Jalisco are the Board of Intermunicipalities for environment, a governance mechanism for environmental issues) participates of the institutional coordination with the state government represented in GT REDD+, and social participation is warranted by CTC REDD+ and the Citizen Councils of the APDTs.

The tool generates the following structure for the states for each line of action:

- Scale: State or regional
- Stage: Initial, Development, Monitoring
- Responsible
- Verification
- Safeguard

And for each REDD+ generic activity it identifies its social and environmental risks, its mitigation measures, and for each mitigation the same structure as the one of the line of actions.

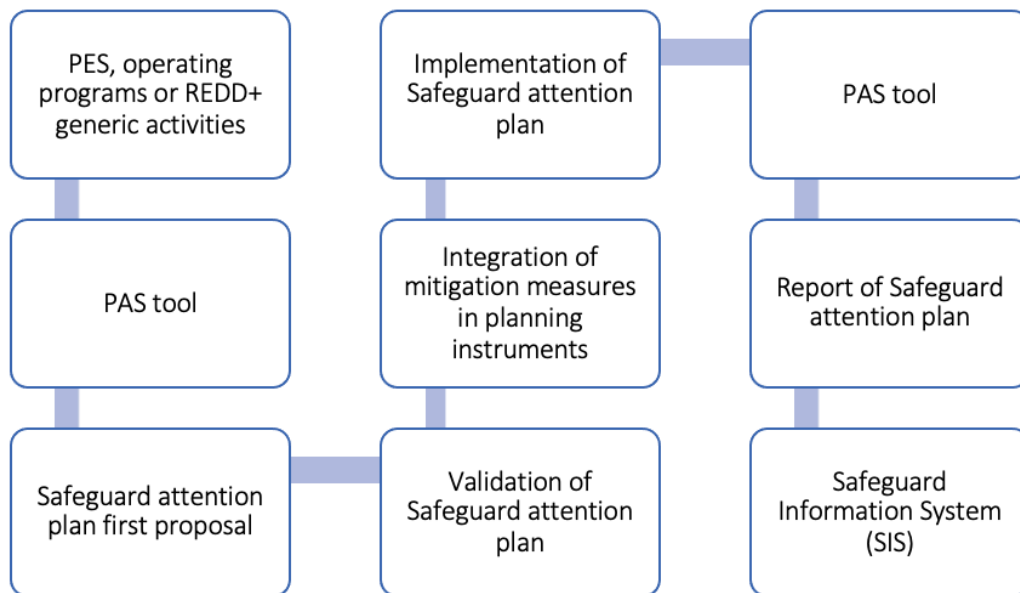


Figure 9. PAS tool process for PES and REDD+ generic activities to report on SIS.

Jalisco it's been implementing some environmental safeguards in their rural and forestal programs, including in its operating rules criteria like the use of native species on silvopastoral and better scoring if the owner has a Environmental Service Payment (PSA).

Moreover, an agreement is in discussion with Rainforest Alliance to pilot a tool for the generation of environmental management plans with social inclusion in Jalisco, to provide information at state or regional level on how the safeguards are being followed in Jalisco's policies, program, activities and in the decision taking in the rural and territorial management scope.

14. Financial Intermediary (FI)

Before an ERPA can be finalized, an accredited FI must be identified as a channel for disbursement of funds. FIs will ensure that robust monitoring and reporting procedures on the use of proceeds are in place¹² If available, please provide the name of the proposed institution(s). Please note there may be multiple candidate institutions.

Jalisco had searched for a financial intermediary in the list of institutions accredited by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and in Global Environment Facility (GEF). The intention is to find an institution that facilitates the legal and administrative procedures, while ensuring transparency.

Moreover, facilitating schemes for a real impact of the RBP on the territory, communities and land tenures is a must for Jalisco in search for a financial intermediary that potentiates the use of proceeds, ensuring transparency in the transactions. It is crucial then, to find an institution familiar with the problems and context of the Mexican institutions and legal framework.

Jalisco initially would like to work with Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza A.C. (FMCN), an accredited entity from the Green Climate Fund, though there hasn't been any dialogue with the FI about this proposal yet, Jalisco and the FMCN have been collaborating in different projects for a while now.

To mention a few, linked to the deforestation reduction policies that the state is being implementing, the projects GANARE (regenerative cattle) and CONECTA, promote the production of "meat zero deforestation" and are in collaboration with FMCN. Moreover, another collaboration with the state government is through FEPAJ, sharing their project tracking system (SISEP) to facilitate the registry and monitoring of the projects that are financed by FEPAJ, and with that expedite transparency.

¹² FI's may be selected from the list of institutions accredited by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) or the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Additional FIs may be assessed for eligibility following a process published on the Emergent website.

15. Contacts and Implementation Arrangements

Please describe the key jurisdictional contacts and government entities managing the jurisdictional program and indicate preferences for how subsequent correspondence with your jurisdictions should be handled.

Contact: [REDACTED]
Title: General Coordinator of Strategic Projects (Coordinador General de Proyectos Estratégicos)
Institution: SEMADET – Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development
Mailing Address: [REDACTED]
México
Phone: [REDACTED]
Email: [REDACTED]

Contact: [REDACTED]
Title: General Director
Institution: FEPAJ – Trust Fund for Environmental Protection of Jalisco State
Mailing Address: [REDACTED]
Phone: [REDACTED]
Email: [REDACTED]

The correspondence with Jalisco should be handled with General Director of FEPAJ, Maria Alejandra Blanco directly, always copying to Luis Casillas from SEMADET.

APPENDIX 1.

Environment, social and governance safeguards

<p>Safeguard A</p>	<p>“Actions are complementary or consistent with the objectives of national forest programs and relevant international conventions and agreements”</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Theme 1.1: Consistency with the objectives of national forest programs</p> <p>As stated above the EEREDD+ was created in concordance and based on the ENAREDD+, therefore the scheduled actions are completely aligned with the national objectives. To achieve that alienation a control module has been established.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Theme 1.2: Consistency with the objectives of relevant international conventions and Agreements</p> <p>The state of Jalisco in its legal framework includes human right regulations, the millennium development goals and the mitigation obligations. Moreover, the state of Jalisco is one of the signatory funders of the Subnational Global Climate Leadership Memorandum of Understanding (UNDER2 MOU).</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Main Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Implementation of the control module ▫ Periodical updates of the EEREDD+ ▫ Aligning with the National Sustainable Forest Development Law ▫ Creation of PES monitoring indicators ▫ Monitorization of the deforestation reduction ▫ Creation of sustainable rural development programs
	<p style="text-align: center;">State Legal Tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Law for Sustainable Forestry Development of the state of Jalisco (LDFSJ) ▫ Law for Sustainable Rural Development of the state of Jalisco (LDRSJ) ▫ Law for Climate Change Action of the State of Jalisco (LACCEJ) ▫ State Law for Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection (LEEEPA) ▫ State Plan for Governance and Development of Jalisco (PEGDJ 2018 - 2024, vision 2030)
	<p style="text-align: center;">State Institutional Tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development (SEMADET) ▫ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER) ▫ Council for development and participation for planning ▫ State’s commission for human rights (CEDH) ▫ Interinstitutional commission for taking action against climate change (CICC) ▫ Trust for the Administration of the Forest Development Program of the State of Jalisco (FIPRODEFO)
<p style="text-align: center;">Identified Gaps</p>	

	<p>Jalisco's political constitution does not define a legal hierarchy as it is done at the federal level. Nevertheless, it guarantees the highest level of protection.</p>	
<p>Safeguard B</p>	<p>"Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty"</p>	
	<p>Theme 2.1.: Respect, protect, and fulfill the right of access to information</p> <p>According to Jalisco's legislation (art.4) the right to access the information is considered a human right. To make sure the law is applied an Institute of transparency, public information and data protection was created in Jalisco</p>	
	<p>Theme 2.2.: Promote transparency and prevention of corruption, including the promotion of anti-corruption measures</p> <p>SEMADET is the administrative body on duty for making all the information available for the public by means of the establishment of public laws for the publication of the information. Moreover, the objectives of the State Governance and Development Plan aim for guaranteeing transparency and surveilling public services. In terms of preventing corruption, it exists an Anticorruption system formed by agencies independent from the executive power. There is also explicit mention on the state's legislation (LSPEJ art. 55)</p>	
	<p>Theme 2.3: Respect, protect, and fulfill land tenure rights</p> <p>The law does recognize the right of indigenous people to collectively own forest land.</p>	
	<p>Theme 2.4.: Respect, protect, and fulfill access to justice</p> <p>According to the law anybody at Jalisco has the right to receive justice by a competent organism (CPEJ art 52).</p>	
	<p>Main Actions:</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Publication of information about the REDD+ and the inversion programs ▫ Creation of indicators to control and evaluate the advance of the EEREDD+ ▫ The translation of the information to indigenous languages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Creation of an unique platform to access all the information about rural and forest areas ▫ Promote the creation of the anticorruption system as a tool for preventing, detecting and sanctioning the administrative responsibilities.
	<p>State Legal Tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Political Constitution of Jalisco (CPEJ) ▫ Transparency and access to information law at state and municipality level ▫ Participative planning law of Jalisco state and its municipalities ▫ Law for Sustainable Forestry Development of the state of Jalisco (LDFSJ) ▫ Law for Sustainable Rural Development of the state of Jalisco (LDRSJ) ▫ Law for Climate Change Action of the State of Jalisco (LACCEJ) 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ State Law for Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection (LEEEPA) ▫ Law about public budget, accounting, and expenditure of Jalisco ▫ Anticorruption System law of Jalisco State ▫ Public server law of Jalisco and its municipalities ▫ State Plan for Governance and Development of Jalisco (PEGDJ 2018 - 2024, vision 2030)
	<p>State Institutional Tools</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development (SEMADET) ▫ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER) ▫ Public institute for transparency, public information, and data protection ▫ Anticorruption system and public participation board ▫ Alternative Justice Institute ▫ Transparency boards ▫ Interinstitutional commission on Climate Change (CICC) ▫ Corruption specialized prosecutor ▫ JIMAS (APDT)
	<p>Identified Gaps</p>
	<p>The state of Jalisco does not explicitly recognize the different types of rights about the land tenure. That indirectly imply that the different types of rights about the forest resources are not clear. The legal framework does not provide legal tools to recognize land tenure. Nevertheless, the law does recognize the right of indigenous people to collectively own forest land</p>
<p>Safeguard C</p>	<p>“Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples”</p>
	<p>Theme 3.1.: Identify indigenous peoples and local communities</p>
	<p>Jalisco recognize the presence of indigenous communities within its borders and considers them entities of public interests (LSDDPCU, art 7, fraction III). More precisely Jalisco recognizes the presence of the Wixárica people in the north of the state and the Náhuatl people at the south</p>
	<p>Theme 3.2.: Respect and protect traditional knowledge</p>
	<p>Regarding the traditional knowledge the law says that indigenous people do not only have the right to conserve, protect and further develop their cultural heritage but also the obligation. While the state and the municipalities need to apply actions to protect indigenous cultural heritage.</p>
	<p>Theme 3.3.: Respect, protect, and fulfill rights of indigenous peoples and/or local communities</p>
	<p>Jalisco’s constitution explicitly prohibits the discrimination of any kind to human dignity whatsoever the origin of the discrimination is (CPEJ, art 4). Moreover, the constitution states in favor of the self-determination of the indigenous people in terms of self-managing of their own convence. Always when it does not go against universal human</p>

	<p>rights. The constitution also recognizes the right to access the resources within the land indigenous people inhabit. According to LSDPPCI, art 35, indigenous people have the right to access the benefits from the utilization of natural resources extracted on their land</p>	
	<p>Main Actions:</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Creation of a rural development indicator for indigenous people ▫ The modification of the operational rules to make indigenous people the priority group. With special emphasis on indigenous women ▫ Formally invite indigenous communities and SISEMH to take part on the REDD+ working groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Promote capacity building for indigenous spokesperson, that she/he can support development decision making and justice procurement ▫ Promotion of the integration of local communities in the planning of sustainable management of the resources and the distribution of derived benefits
	<p>State Legal Tools</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Political Constitution of Jalisco (CPEJ) ▫ Law about indigenous peoples and Jalisco inhabitant's rights and development (LSDPPCI) ▫ Law for Sustainable Forestry Development of the state of Jalisco (LDFSJ) ▫ Law for Climate Change Action of the State of Jalisco (LACCEJ) ▫ State Law for Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection (LEEEPA) ▫ State Plan for Governance and Development of Jalisco (PEGDJ 2018 - 2024, vision 2030) ▫ Jalisco's territorial planning law ▫ Sectorial program about human rights 	
<p>State Institutional Tools</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development (SEMADET) ▫ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER) ▫ Jalisco's Indigenous Commission ▫ JIMAS (APDT) 		
<p>Identified Gaps</p>		
<p>Indigenous people are properly identified but local communities are not.</p> <p>The legal framework recognizes the presence of traditional knowledge in the state, but this knowledge is not clearly defined.</p> <p>Indigenous communities' cultural heritage is protected according to the law, but this cultural heritage is not considered when it comes to the natural resource utilization.</p> <p>Even though the legal framework tackles the problem of discrimination against indigenous people, it does not control any process or mechanism to alleviate discrimination</p>		

	<p>The legal framework does recognize only indirectly indigenous people’s rights on forest land and traditional resource management</p> <p>The legal framework does not consider transparent and fair processes when it comes to the limitation or extinction of rights</p>	
Safeguard D	“The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders—in particular indigenous peoples and local communities—in actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of decision 1/CP16”	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Theme 4.1: Respect, protect, and fulfill the right of all relevant stakeholders to participate fully and effectively in the design and implementation of REDD+ actions</p> <p>One of the main ideas to create the EEREDD+ is to enforce participatory platforms. The best evidence for this is the fact that local and indigenous communities among other stakeholders took part on the elaboration of the strategy</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Theme 4.2: Promote adequate participatory procedures for the meaningful participation of indigenous peoples and local communities</p> <p>According to LDFSJ, art 17, fractions I y II, local and indigenous communities, along with local forest clusters, must take part on the execution of forest programs they inhabit.</p>	
	Main Actions:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Create the citizen council for the environmental fund ▫ Incorporate EEREDD+ actions in the Local Action Plan ▫ Conform the technical committee of the environmental fund ▫ Promote the participation of the investment projects in the social committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Promote local participation by creating or reactivating citizen councils ▫ Promote the update of the legal framework in order to include the gender issue ▫ Create mechanisms to ensure full and effective participation in REDD+ related processes
	State Legal Tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Political Constitution of Jalisco (CPEJ) ▫ Law for Sustainable Forestry Development of the state of Jalisco (LDFSJ) ▫ Law for Climate Change Action of the State of Jalisco (LACCEJ) ▫ State Law for Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection (LEEEPA) ▫ Jalisco’s territorial planning law ▫ Municipality public administration and governing law ▫ Law about public budget, accounting, and expenditure ▫ Social development law for Jalisco ▫ State’s commission for human rights law ▫ Transparency law at state and municipality level ▫ State law for the equality between women and men ▫ State law to promote equity and prevent and eliminate discrimination 	

	State Institutional Tools	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Public administration the municipal level ▫ Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development (SEMADET) ▫ Ministry of Agricultural of Rural Development (SADER) ▫ Ministry of Social Assistance System (SSAS) ▫ Ministry of Substantive Equality between Women and Man (SISEMH) ▫ State Forest Council ▫ State Indigenous Committee ▫ State Indigenous Committee’s advice council ▫ JIMAS (APDT) 	
Safeguard E	Identified Gaps	
	<p>The right to participate exists but there is a lack on implementation mechanisms to make it happen.</p> <p>There is a need to include the gender issue to the Sustainable Forest Development Law in Jalisco</p> <p>The legal framework recognizes the right to participate but it does not happen on a culturally appropriate manner</p> <p>The legal framework does not establish accountability dispositions that guarantee that public contributions are properly considered</p>	
	Theme 5.1.: Non-conversion of natural forests	
	<p>To be able to avoid the conversion of natural forests it is necessary first to define forest typologies. The LDFSJ in its 1st article makes a clear definition of the different forest ecosystems and in</p>	
Theme 5.2.: Protect natural forests, biological diversity, and ecosystem services		
<p>the LEEPAJ art. 9 it appears the obligation to protect biodiversity. The protection of this biodiversity is meant to be achieved by the creation and/or management of protected areas (LEEPAJ, art 1 y 2)</p>		
Theme 5.3.: Enhancement of social and environmental benefits		
<p>The government of Jalisco is obliged to promote activities and actions in rural areas that might help protect and conserve biodiversity and the availability of natural resources as well as the ecosystem equilibrium. To achieve this there exists several tools such as the State Development Plan and the Law on Planning where is stated that the development must be integral, sustainable, progressive, and permanent. In the forest context it is planned to promote sustainable utilization of forest resources.</p>		
Action Plans:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ The elaboration of a diagnosis of the state of forests ▫ Make information about forest monitorization publicly available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Promote investment mechanisms to implement the inversion programs 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Promote public forest monitorization, incorporating local communities' information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Create a system of monitorization, reporting and verification (MRV) ▫ Promote flexible financial programs depending on local realities ▫ Ensure a fair distribution of benefits
	<p>State Legal Tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Law for Sustainable Forestry Development of the state of Jalisco (LDFSJ) ▫ Law for Sustainable Rural Development of the state of Jalisco (LDRSJ) ▫ Law for Climate Change Action of the State of Jalisco (LACCEJ) ▫ State Law for Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection (LEEEPA) ▫ State Plan for Governance and Development of Jalisco (PEGDJ 2018 - 2024, vision 2030) ▫ Environmental sectorial program ▫ Environmental governance special transversal program ▫ Rural Development sectorial program 	
	<p>Institutional Tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Public administration at municipal level ▫ Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development (SEMADET) ▫ Ministry of Agricultural of Rural Development (SADER) ▫ State procuracy for the protection of the environment (PROEPA) 	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Identified Gaps</p> <p>The LDFSJ does not give a clear definition of different forest ecosystems</p> <p>The LDFSJ does not make a clear distinction between commercial forest plantations and natural forests</p> <p>THE LDFSJ does not give a clear definition of the term “Biological Diversity”</p> <p>The legal framework does not establish any explicit control on the conversion of public or private forests</p> <p>The legal framework does not specify the mapping of natural forests and their biological diversity</p> <p>The legal framework does not control the market or trading of endangered species</p> <p>There is no mention on the legal framework to the introduction or the control of invasive alien species</p> <p>The legal framework promotes an equal distribution of benefits derived from natural resources, but it does not legislate it in a clear way</p>	
Safeguard F	“Actions to address the risks of reversals”	

	<p align="center">Theme 6.1.: The risk of reversals is integrated in the design, prioritization, implementation, and periodic assessments of REDD+ policies and measures</p> <p>In Jalisco this issue is tackled by the Sustainable Forest development law by the integration of the state system of forest information. In the legal framework we can find references to ecological restoration for deforested and degraded areas. It also mentions the implementation of actions to stop soil and vegetation degradation. The legal framework also looks into forest fire prevention by taking actions to identify critical areas, to build capacities among other actions.</p>
	<p>Action Plans:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Create a strategy to create new voluntary conservation areas ▫ Make sure actions taken are aligned with local population needs ▫ Train local communities on fire management in concordance with fire management plans
	<p>State Legal Tools</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Law for Sustainable Forestry Development of the state of Jalisco (LDFSJ) ▫ Law for Sustainable Rural Development of the state of Jalisco (LDRSJ) ▫ Law for Climate Change Action of the State of Jalisco (LACCEJ) ▫ State Law for Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection (LEEEPA) ▫ State Plan for Governance and Development of Jalisco (PEGDJ 2018 - 2024, vision 2030) ▫ Territorial planning and environmental secretariat's inner regulation ▫ Environmental sectorial program ▫ Rural Development sectorial program
	<p>State Institutional Tools</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Public administration at municipal level ▫ Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development (SEMADET) ▫ Ministry of Agricultural of Rural Development (SADER) ▫ State procuracy for the protection of the environment (PROEPA) 	
<p>Identified Gaps</p>	
<p>The legal framework only partially considers the monitorization of the forest cover and its change</p> <p>The legal framework only partially requires the tracking and the distribution of the information about the classification of the use of land</p> <p>The legal framework does not require/promote independent forest monitorizations</p> <p>The legal framework does not legislate the responsibility neither the compensation for actions affecting forest conservation and structure</p> <p>The legal framework only proposes some actions to tackle and eliminate illegal actions</p>	
<p>Safeguard G</p>	<p align="center">“Actions to reduce displacement of emissions”</p>

	Theme 7.1.: The risk of displacement of emissions is integrated in the design, prioritization, implementation, and periodic assessments of REDD+ policies and measures
	Action Plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Set reference values ▫ Set indicators for measuring displacement of emissions within the system of Monitorization, Reporting and Verification (MRV) ▫ The implementation of capacity building plans to monitor emission displacement
	State Legal Tools
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Law for Sustainable Forestry Development of the state of Jalisco (LDFSJ) ▫ Law for Sustainable Rural Development of the state of Jalisco (LDRSJ) ▫ Law for Climate Change Action of the State of Jalisco (LACCEJ) ▫ State Law for Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection (LEEEPA) ▫ Territorial planning and environmental secretariat's inner regulation ▫ Environmental sectorial program ▫ Rural Development sectorial program
State Institutional Tools	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Public administration at municipal level ▫ Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development (SEMADET) ▫ Ministry of Agricultural of Rural Development (SADER) ▫ State procuracy for the protection of the environment (PROEPA) 	
Identified Gaps	
Ratified treaties do not tackle the issue of transborder collaboration to stop the illegal trade of forest products	

*All identified gaps should be considered while implementing safeguards and need to be under development, as soon as possible

APPENDIX 2.

TREES Concept note (see document)

APPENDIX 3.

New ART account request (see document)