Experiences of community based monitoring in the Yucatán Peninsula
Goals of the Community MRV systems:

• Generate quality data to reach certification: E.g. FSC or Voluntary Carbon Market
• Build local capacities that allow long term monitoring
• Allow stronger appropriation of new concepts such as forest carbon & safeguard monitoring for REDD+
• Improve the sustainability of agriculture and forest management practices
Location

Safeguards & Co-benefits monitoring system in Maya Communities
Carbon monitoring system in the Selva Maya
Growth rate study in Semi-evergreen Forest
MRV System for the Campeche State
Case 1: Carbon monitoring system in the Selva Maya U’yool’che A.C.
Use of Cyber Tracker, and adapted plot surveying methodology
Development NGO + Community + Academy of 4 local allometric equation

Field data collected by community technicians
Joint data analysis, presentation of the full results to the community
Verification and validation by ECOSUR
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetation Type</th>
<th>Carbon Stock (tC/ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Huamil</td>
<td>45.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acahual</td>
<td>84.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selva perturbada</td>
<td>100.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selva mediana</td>
<td>120.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Case 2: Growth rate study in Semi-evergreen forest
Case 2:

- **Goal**: to evaluate the growing rate of multiple species in the Selva Maya
- **Process started in 2007**
- **+ 800 dendrometer rings in place**
Case 2: growth rate study in Semi-evergreen forest

- Monitoring by the community
- Data processing in the botanical garden of NY -5 years
- Data will be used directly to improve the accuracy of the management plans
Case 3: MRV System for the Campeche State
Case 3: Community monitoring in Calakmul

ECOSUR

ECOSUR compared 2 methodologies:
Quantitative – Scientific - Technical
VS
Community – Semi-quantitative
- guide books for the communities
- Validation of the quality of the data collected by the communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edad (años)</th>
<th>Cuantitativo</th>
<th>Semi-Cuantitativo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.96</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>20.72</td>
<td>18.7</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>37.54</td>
<td>34.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>86.48</td>
<td>93.46</td>
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</table>
Case 4: Safeguards & Co-benefits monitoring system in Mayan Communities
Identification & community monitoring system for key attributes for the participatory identification of high conservation value forest
- Use of Cyber Tracker for wood consumption and avoided emissions with wood stove study
Community strategies bases in “community science”

- Best practices in agriculture and forestry
- Improve the sustainability of community forest management
- Biodiversity management
- Voluntary market forest carbon projects
- Fire management
“community science” can be useful to national MRV strategy

- Local allometric equation
- High-quality data, based in field assessment, that can improve the quality of the MRV system
- Inputs for models (e.g. growing rate for CCBM-CFS3)
- Evaluation of degradation
- Safeguards monitoring system
Outlook

• Strengthen and expand those systems
• External validation for the methodologies
• Secure long term finance
• Systematize & stock in a efficient way the information
• Train more people, and generate exchange between national and international experiences
Thank you for your attention!

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