

ANNEX

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Annex 1 Organizational Aspects of the Implementing Agency (CONANP) and SEMARNAT

1. Brief history of environmental administration in Mexico

During the past 20 years, government organization responsible for environmental administration was changed as follows:

From 1985 to 1992: Environmental issues were controlled by the Ecological Department of SEDUE.

From 1992 to 1994: Due to the boost of environment-related social needs, the above function was expanded and mandated to newly established specific organizations such as INE, PROFEPA, CONABIO etc. under SEDESOL. Management of ANPs was mandated to UCANP of INE.

From 1994 to 2000: SEMARNAP was established and the above specific or decentralized organizations were transferred to SEMARNAP. On June 2000, the function of UCANP of INE was transferred to newly established CONANP.

From December 2000 to Present: On December 2000, SEMARNAP was renamed as SEMARNAT by separation of Fishery Department, which was then attached to SAGARPA. CONANP is consistently responsible for management of ANPs under SEMARNAT.

2. Organization chart of SEMARNAT

As shown in Figure A-1-1, SEMARNAT has seven decentralized organizations such as CNA, IMTA, INE, PROFEPA, CONANP, CONAFOR and CONABIO.

3. Outline of CONANP

3.1 Mandate

CONANP is responsible for all the administrative work about management of federal ANPs, a total of 127 sites including RBRC, and implementation of Sustainable Regional Development Program (PRODERS) for 24 priority areas.

PRODERS is a financial and technical support program in order to mitigate environmental problems caused by rural poverty. The Program is implemented through SEMARNAT state office. ANPs can apply for new PRODERS areas.

3.2 Organization chart

Organization chart of CONANP is shown in Figure A-1-2. The management offices of ANPs are situated directly from the president.

3.3 Outline of staff and budget

Total number of staff of CONANP is 425 in May 2002, of which 260 are assigned for existing 56 ANP management offices. Total amount of annual budget was about 186 million pesos in 2001 and 227 million pesos in 2002 with increase rate of 22%.

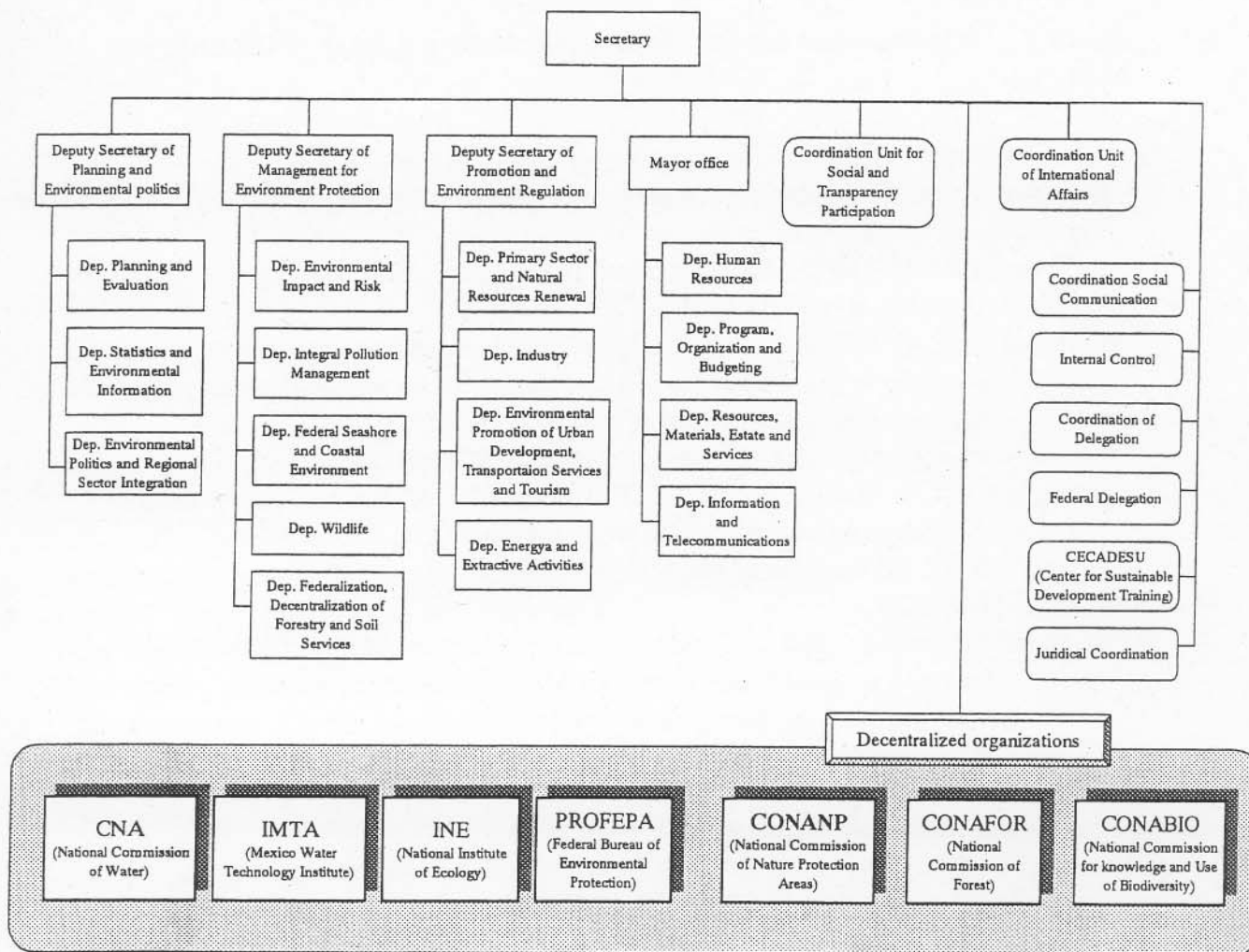


Figure A-1-1 Organization chart of SEMARNAT

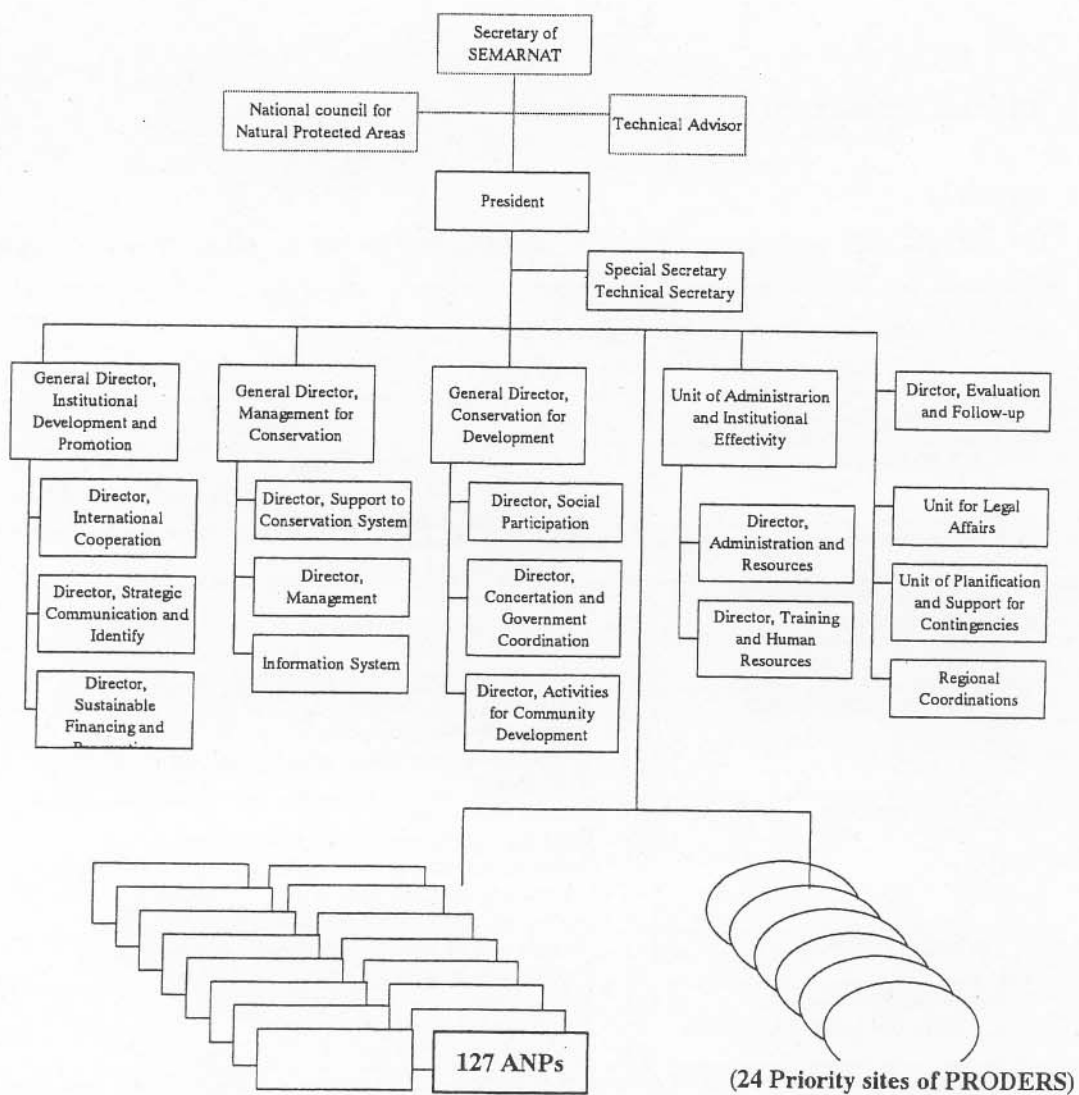


Figure A-1-2 Organization chart of CONANP

Annex 2 Outline of the RBRC office

1. Mandate

The RBRC office is responsible for implementation of a series of nature conservation measures in line with the Management Program of RBRC. The program indicates master action directions for the following subjects.

Main subjects	Sub-subjects
1. Conservation	1) Inspection and surveillance 2) Prevention and deterrence of unpredictable accidents 3) Restoration of ecosystem
2. Research and Monitoring	1) Scientific research 2) Environmental monitoring
3. Sustainable Use of Natural Resources	1) Fishery *1) 2) Traditional salt production 3) Tourism 4) Alternative production activities
4. Social Development	1) Community participation 2) Environmental education 3) Dissemination of information acquired 4) Training
5. Management	1) Human resources 2) Training and support of technical team 3) Procurement and maintenance of facility and equipment 4) Organizational structure 5) Procedure and mutual understanding
6. Legal Framework	1) Regulation of border line and land ownership 2) Regulation of management
7. Implementation, Inspection and Evaluation	1) Preparation 2) Tracing 3) Evaluation

Remark *1) Due to reform of government system, fishery-related activities were transferred to SAGARPA.

Most of those activities are indicated to implement in collaboration with many relevant organizations, such as other federal government organizations, local governments, academic institutions, NGOs and private sectors.

2. Outline of present activities

Present main activities of the RBRC office are: 1) basic reserve management such as surveillance, monitoring and compiling data, 2) establishment of political base such as consolidating management program, reorganizing advisory council, etc., 3) coordination and collaborative conservation work with local community, relevant institutions and NGOs, and 4) implementation of restoration works such as mangrove reforestation.

3. Existing facilities

At present the headquarters of the RBRC office is a room of about 30m² placed in the SEMARNAT Yucatan State building of Merida City. It has a field station in Celestun

village, which is a 1st story rental house of about 200m². The RBRC office is planning to establish its own station in Celestun as soon as possible.

4. Human resources

Four graduate technical staff including a director, and one administrative assistant are assigned officially from CONANP. At the headquarters, there is one secretary who works concurrently for other neighboring ANP offices such as the offices of RBRL and Calakmul Biosphere Reserve. There are one community volunteer and one nursery keeper who work for the field station without regular salary. They receive some income from PPY and NyC by acting as staff of temporary projects such as turtle and flamingo monitoring.

5. Scale of budget

Financial sources of the RCBR office are official budgeting from CONANP and income from tourist boats for flamingo observation.

1) Annual budget from CONANP

The annual budget from CONANP is as follows:

Unit: Pesos

	Fixed cost*	Cost for equipment
1998	388,134	
1999	292,801	222,500
2000	533,800	271,200
2001	697,500	257,263
2002	702,000	263,000

*This cost does not include staff salaries.

2) Income from tourist boats

Upon the agreement among federations of boat operators, CULTUR and the RBRC office, CULTUR and the RBRC office shall receive 10 peso/person each from the tourists for flamingo observation through the federations. This amounts to be approximately US\$ 20,000-30,000/year. However, since the income is to be used for improvement and rehabilitation of tourism related infrastructure such as cleaning of channel, restoration of freshwater springs, etc, the RBRC office is now receiving not cash but in-kinds (various consumables and materials) through CULTUR.

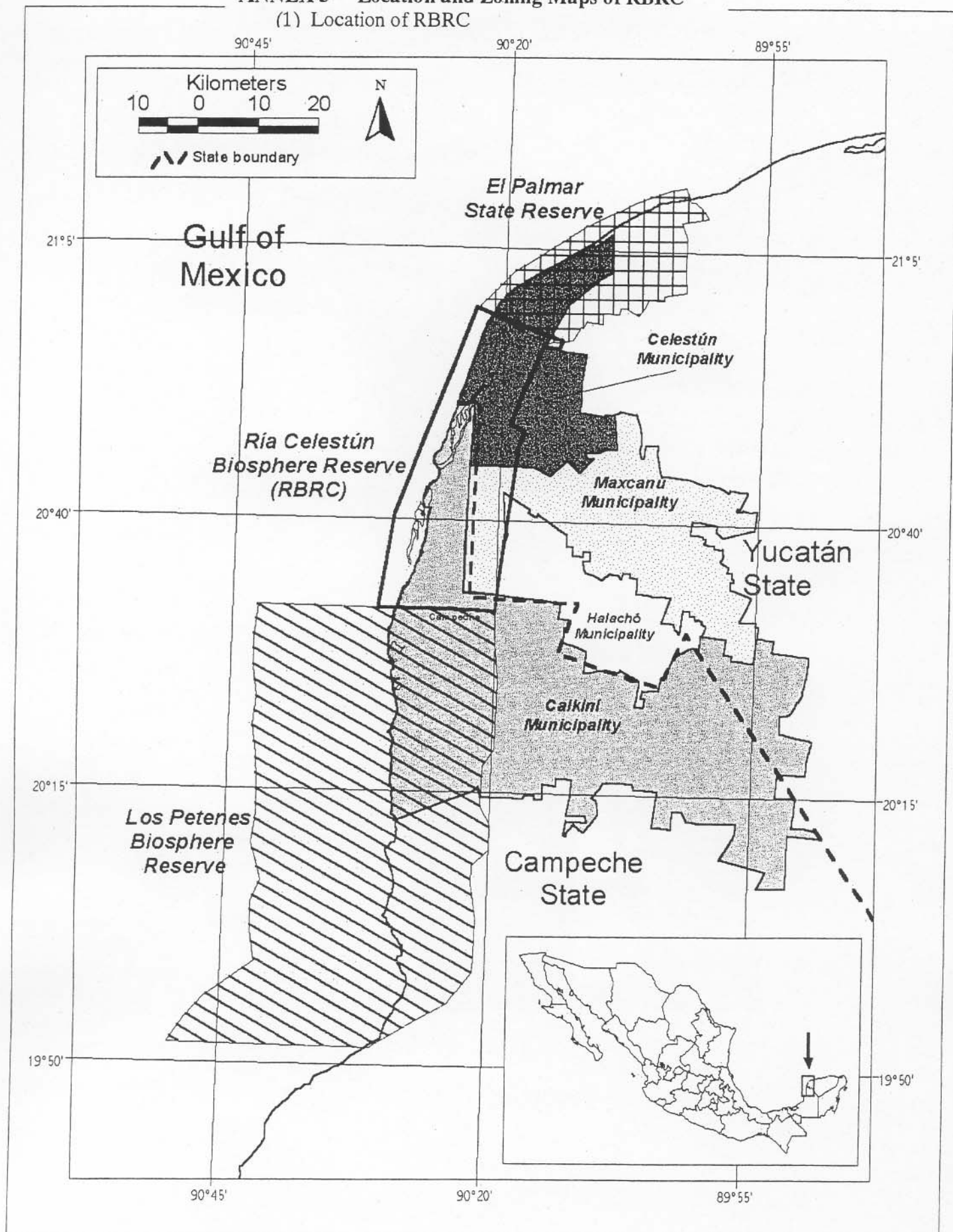
3) Expected user's fee

When the Article 198 of the Federal Law of Rights on user's fee for ANPs with aquatic activities is implemented, the above unofficial income from tourist boats will be altered

to the official user's fee, namely 20 pesos per day per person for the RBRC office. The existing charge of 10 peso/person for CULTUR will be continued. The fee will be collected by the federations of boat operators for the Ministry of Finance (SHCP), and refunded to the RBRC office as per request. The amount is expected to reach at about US\$ 100,000 by the year 2005.

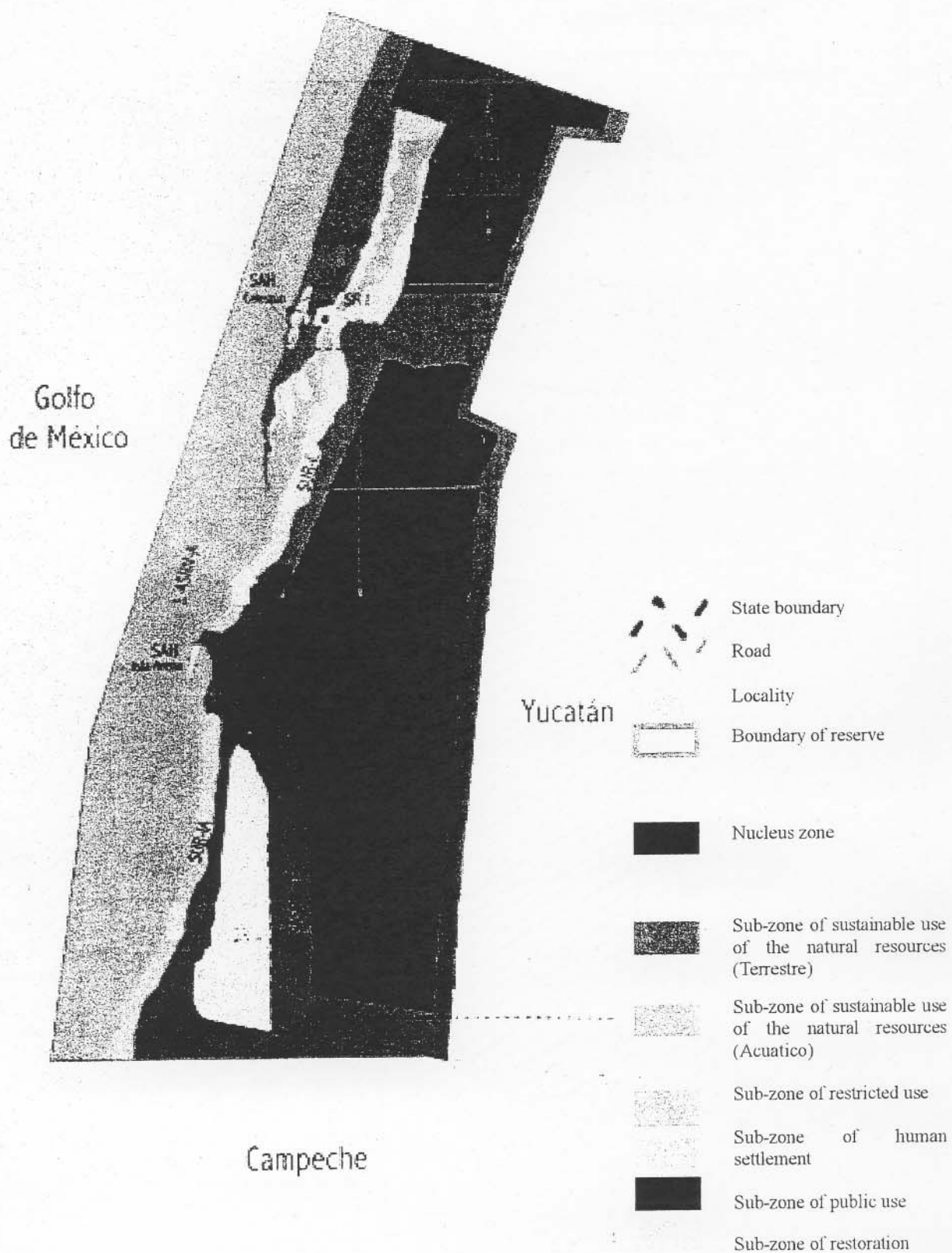
ANNEX 3 Location and Zoning Maps of RBRC

(1) Location of RBRC



Annex 3 Location and Zoning Map of RBRC

(2) Zoning map of RBRC



Annex 4 Socio-economic Review of RBRC

1. Municipalities and Communities in RBRC

RBRC is located in three municipalities, namely Celestun and Maxcanu of Yucatan State and Calkini of Campeche State. There are only two villages, namely Celestun of Yucatan State and Isla Arena of Campeche State. Their population and main industrial activities are shown below.

State	Municipality	Village	Population	Main industrial activities
Yucatan State	Celestun	Celestun	6,077 (2000)	Fishery, Salt production, Tourism
	Maxcanu	-	-	-
Campeche State	Calkini	Isla Arena	646 (2000)	Fishery

2. Major industrial activities of Celestun Village

1) Fishery

Fishery is the main industrial activities in Celestun village. Its outline and current problems are indicated in Chapter 3, Section 3.2.3 of the text. Supplemental data are shown below.

Fishery-related entities	No. of Fishing permits	No. of Fishing vessels		No. of people engaged	
		Small	Large	Full-time	Part-time
Fishermen's cooperatives	8	100	0	200	100
Private companies	32	649	9	1343	649
Total	40	749	9	1543	749

Source: SEMARNAP (1998)

2) Salt production

Activity of salt production is reviewed in the following table.

Production group	Year of establish.	Approx. production (ton)	No. of people engaged	
			Full-time	Part-time
1. Felipe Carrillo	1984	5,000-6,000	26	60
2. Chechenes	1988	2,000	23	35
3. Tabche	1988	1,000	18	30
4. Hovonche	1988	2,000	15	25
5. Polzimin	1988	300	15	15
6. Salineros Unidos	1988	1,000	15	30
7. Plaza de Armas	1988	1,000-2,000	16	15
8. Nohox Cholol	1988	500	17	10
9. Chochul	1988	200	15	-
10. Chikin Ik	1990	5,000-6,000	42	60
Total		18,000-21,000	202	280

Source: Salt producer's federation (1999)

3) Tourism industries

Data of tourism industries are shown below.

	People engaged		Total
	Full-time	Part-time	
Tourism service	85	1	86
Restaurants	59	18	77
Hotel	35	-	35
Total	179	19	198

Source: The RBRC office (1999)

Tourist boat operators

Cooperative (SSS)		People engaged	
		Registered	Actual
Ria			
	1. Paraiso	15	12
	2. Sta. Cruz	17	13
	3. Sta. Cruz 1	18	11
	4. Ninum	23	14
	Sub-total	73	50
Beach			
	1. Chuncoco	15	10
	2. Dzidzilam	16	10
	3. Opal	24	10
	Sub-total	55	30
Total		128	80

Source: The RBRC office (1999)