Abstract
- Study was conducted in Oaxaca, México (05/17 – 07/17)
- Focus on new forest law to determine positive and negative attributes according to key stakeholders: communities, ejidos, public sector, Federal and State Government, academic sector and service providers
- Legal and governmental documents, diverse articles and interviews with key stakeholders were sources of information

Background
This research analyzes the new forest law that will be implemented in Mexico, to determine its positive and negative attributes with regards to the forest sector

Forestry Sector in México
- 65% of country covered by tempered and tropical forest
- The 52% to ejidos and communities

Study Area
State of Oaxaca, México

Methodology
- Comprehensive literature review
- Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders

Results
Mexican Forestry Legislation
The way community members and ejidatarios find out about the programs varies.

How the Comuneros and Ejidatarios find out about the programs

At the same time that the new forest law is not well known.

Acknowledgment:

Conclusions
- There is a lack of information between people who are part of the communities and ejidos
- The perceptions of the new Forest Law among people living in the forests is that the law will affect their lives
- The comuneros and ejidatarios believe that they were not asked during the discussion of the Law

Recommendations
- Create forums around the country to explain the new law to members of communities and ejidos
- Use clear language to explain the main points and avoid using technical language
- Create a monitoring system to track the impact of the new Law and accompanying regulations.