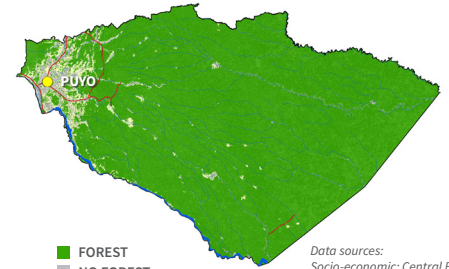


# PASTAZA ECUADOR



Data sources: Socio-economic: Central Bank of Ecuador, National Institute of Statistics & Census (INEC) Deforestation: Central Bank of Ecuador, Unique Environmental Information System (SUIA)

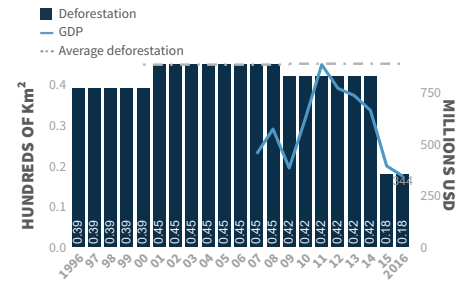
## LOW-EMISSION RURAL DEVELOPMENT (LED-R) AT A GLANCE

- Largest province in Ecuador by area, with country's highest biodiversity
- Contains 35% of Yasuní National Park (YNP), occupied by Waorani indigenous group – site of ongoing conflict over oil extraction
- 78% forest cover (of which 67% is primary forest); highest in Ecuador
- 7 constitutionally-recognized indigenous nationalities occupy 80% of provincial area (~2 million ha), as legally endorsed in the provincial Territorial Development & Zoning Plan (PDOT), & have exclusive land use rights
- Significant petroleum production since 1970s has contributed to land use changes, migration & settlement activities by the Provincial Decentralized Autonomous Government (GAD)
- SocioBosque Program provides income for local communities (LC) in 30% of Pastaza

- DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION**
- ✗ Illegal logging
  - 🚛 Transportation infrastructure
  - 🌾 Small-scale agriculture
  - 🛢️ Petroleum extraction
  - ⚖️ Legal mining
  - ✗ Illegal mining

**AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION** 1.40 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> (2010-2016)  
Includes above-ground biomass, below-ground biomass, litter, & dead wood

- AREA** 29,629 km<sup>2</sup>
- POPULATION** 108,365 (2018)
- HDI** No information
- GDP** USD 0.34 billion (2016, Base year 2007)
- GINI** 0.471 (2015)
- MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**
- 🛢️ Extraction of non-renewable resources
  - 👤 Services
  - 🏠 Public services
- RURAL/URBAN POPULATION** 56%/ 44% (2015)

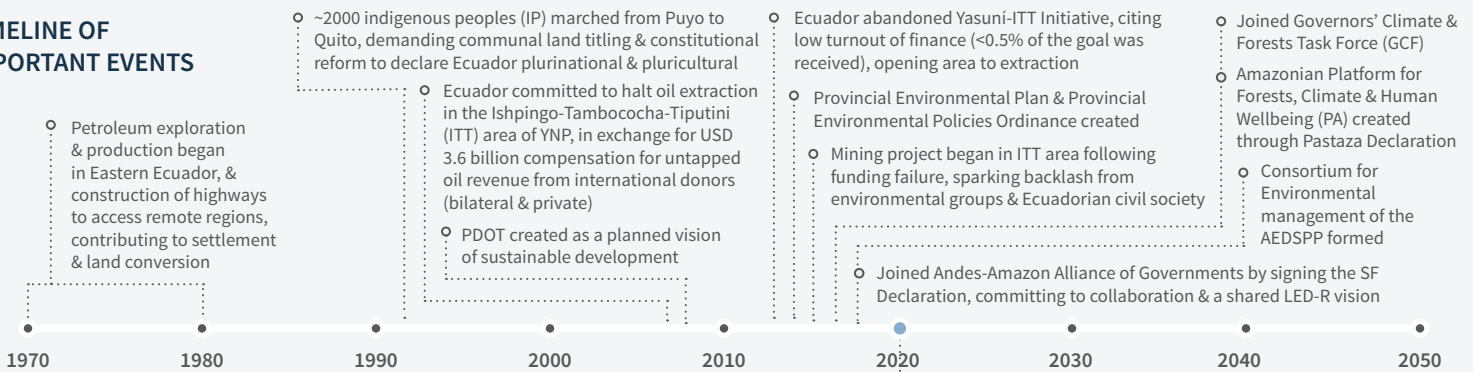


## SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

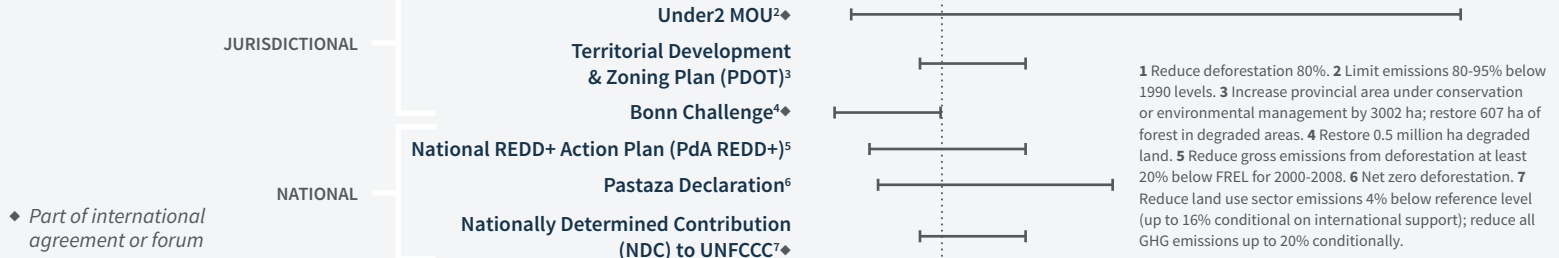
Ecuador's Constitution empowers provincial and municipal GADs to manage conservation within their territories. This level of authority facilitated development and approval of the **Pastaza Ecological Area of Sustainable Development (AEDSPP)** Ordinance in 2017. The Ordinance stipulates conservation of 92% of provincial territory (2,542 km<sup>2</sup>), protects water sources, and proposes a new scheme of productive conservation using ancestral cultivation systems. The AEDSPP also strengthens biodiversity preservation by creating a biological corridor bordering YNP. The Ordinance promotes forest protection through use of a multimodal transport system (linked to PDOT intervention areas), which promotes development of towns on river banks, facilitating transportation of goods by water to

supplement transportation via existing roads and guaranteeing the non-expansion of deforestation for road construction. As a result, deforestation related to expansion of transportation infrastructure has decreased. The Consortium for Environmental Management of the AEDSPP, made up of the Provincial GAD and five Municipal GADs, in coordination with the province's IP groups, manages the AEDSPP. It also increases IP capacities for management and negotiation with government and other stakeholders. Next, the Consortium will develop a comprehensive management plan for the AEDSPP as a tool for executing programs, projects, and activities that promote sustainable production in the area.

### TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

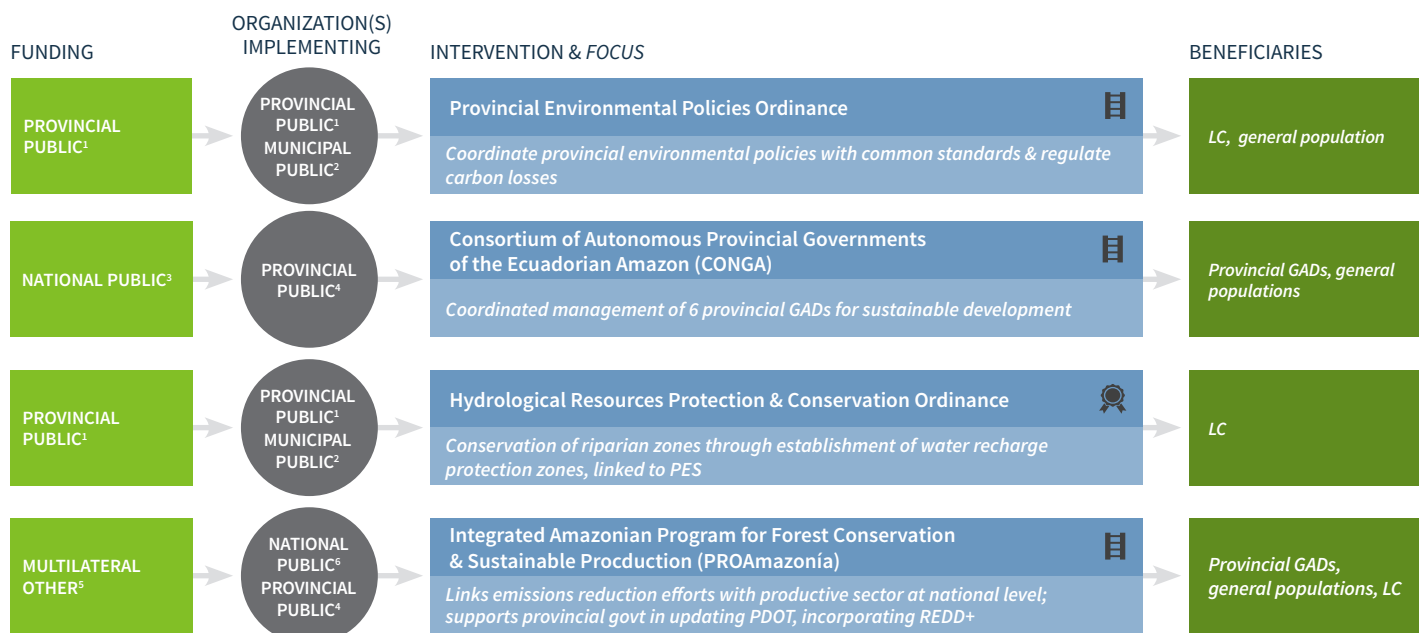


### PLEDGES & COMMITMENTS



## KEY INTERVENTIONS

✘ DISINCENTIVES    📅 ENABLING MEASURES    🏆 INCENTIVES



1 Autonomous Decentralized Government (GAD) of Pastaza Province. 2 Municipal GADs. 3 Republic of Ecuador. 4 GADs of Pastaza, Sucumbios, Orellana, Napo, Morona Santiago, & Zamora Chinchipe. 5 UNDP through Green Climate Fund & World Fund for Environment (GEF). 6 Ministry of Environment (MAE), Ministry of Agriculture & Cattle Ranching (MAG).

## PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

○ EARLY    ◐ INTERMEDIATE    ● ADVANCED

<b>Integrated LED-R Strategy</b>	●	Provincial REDD+ Implementation Plan (PdI), supported by UNDP-Norway "Window A" finance, was developed through a participatory process & is pending review & approval by MAE
<b>Spatial plan</b>	◐	PDOT underwent public consultation in development & approval process, including public sector & IP representatives
<b>Performance targets</b>	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PDOT establishes targets focused on increasing conservation areas, territorial zoning, &amp; other socioeconomic indicators</li> <li>PdI includes quantitative targets for restoration of degraded areas &amp; establishment of water recharge zones in conservation areas</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring, reporting &amp; verification (MRV)</b>	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Forest Monitoring System (SNMB) is spatially explicit &amp; facilitates definition of province-level actions within PdA REDD+</li> <li>Implementation of a community forest monitoring system is planned, applying national monitoring methodology at provincial level</li> </ul>
<b>Policies &amp; incentives</b>	◐	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PdA REDD+ provides overarching framework for PdI development</li> <li>Provincial Environmental Policies Ordinance regulates relevant policies to ensure adequate consideration of human rights, socially &amp; environmentally responsible production, &amp; biodiversity protection</li> </ul>
<b>Multi-stakeholder governance</b>	◐	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consortium for Environmental Management of the AEDSPP includes local governments, IP, ministries, academia &amp; NGOs; 1st group of its kind nationally, &amp; is being restructured to serve as main provincial multi-stakeholder governance instrument, with regular meetings</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainable agriculture</b>	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provincial Productive Development Program seeks to strengthen &amp; diversify family production, increasing marketability of products while avoiding expansion of agricultural frontier</li> <li>National Agenda for Transforming Production in the Amazon Region (ATPA) develops systems for land tenure &amp; use information &amp; management, establishes agroforestry systems, &amp; provides technical assistance for producers</li> </ul>
<b>Indigenous peoples &amp; local communities</b>	◐	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Representatives of the Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of the Ecuadorian Amazon (CONFENIAE) &amp; the Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA) participate in provincial &amp; inter-provincial decision-making forums, e.g. PA</li> <li>IP involved in development of AEDSPP, PDOT, &amp; PdI</li> </ul>
<b>LED-R finance</b>	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support comes from international (GCF-TF, Moore Foundation, European Union, German Cooperation, JICA-KOICA, Inter-American Development Bank) and national (Proamazonia, MAE, MAG) sources</li> <li>AEDSPP Consortium aims to attract international finance to support Pastaza in meeting LED-R commitments</li> </ul>

**CITATION** | M. Rojas Peña, O. David, S. Peteru. "Pastaza, Ecuador" in C. Stickler et al. (Eds.), *The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability*. San Francisco, CA: EII; Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR; Boulder, CO: GCF-TF.

**COMPLETE REFERENCES & DATA SOURCES PROVIDED AT** [www.earthinnovation.org/state-of-jurisdictional-sustainability](http://www.earthinnovation.org/state-of-jurisdictional-sustainability)

2020/07/31

## CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

### CHALLENGES

- Economic reliance on oil, reflected by failure of Yasuni-ITT Initiative
- Administrative turnover in multiple levels of government has delayed AEDSPP planning processes
- Existing sustainable production systems promoted by provincial government do not offer long-term benefits for IP
- Financial institutions are still wary of investment risks, impeding establishment of partnerships with private banks

### OPPORTUNITIES

- Current provincial administration is proactively seeking international support for Pastaza's jurisdiction LED-R strategy
- Andes-Amazon Alliance connects Pastaza to jurisdictions in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, & Peru, offering international learning exchange
- PA creates opportunities for cross-regional collaboration for implementing National & Provincial strategies for REDD+, climate change, forests, IP, & biodiversity
- PdI & ATPA create significant economic inputs for forest protection & sustainable agriculture, respectively

### TECHNICAL TEAM



### SUPPORTED BY



based on a decision of the German Bundestag