



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

- Yucatan Peninsula Framework Agreement on Sustainability (ASPY) 2030 signed with 2 other Yucatan Peninsula (PY) states (Campeche, Quintana Roo) to commit to sustainable development practices
- ASPY contested based on lack of consultations with Mayan communities; on legal hold until consultations are carried out
- 1960s: Historical henequen production in north-central region halted (decreased international demand), impacting soil recovery cycles
- 1970s: Public development programs in southern region combined ranching & cash crop farming activities → lost soil productivity
- Strong Mayan cultural influence historically contributed to widespread deforestation, through practices including slash-and-burn agriculture
- Majority of CO₂ emissions come from energy sector

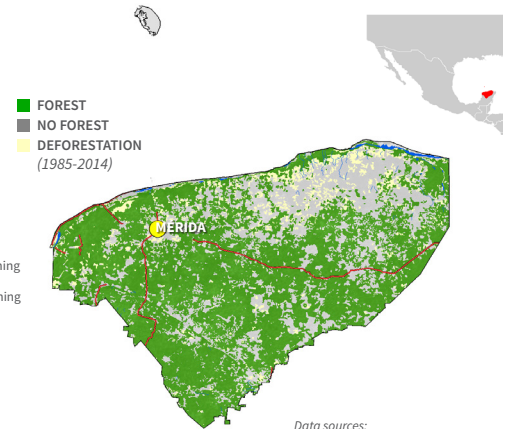
- DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION**
- Large-scale cattle ranching
 - Small-scale cattle ranching
 - Small-scale agriculture
 - Large-scale agriculture
 - New settlements

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION
2.09 Mt CO₂ (2010-2015)
Includes above-ground biomass & below-ground biomass

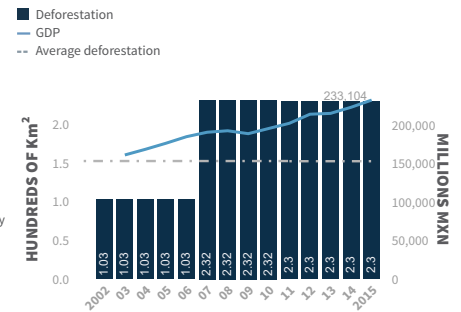
AREA 39,612 km²
POPULATION 2,199,618 (2018)
HDI 73.93 (2012)
GDP USD 12.49 billion (2016, Base year 2013)
GINI 0.491 (2014)

- MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**
- Trade
 - Public services
 - Manufacturing & other industry

RURAL/URBAN POPULATION 16%/84%



Data sources:
Socio-economic: INEGI, OECD
Deforestation: CONAFOR data based on INEGI LULC maps

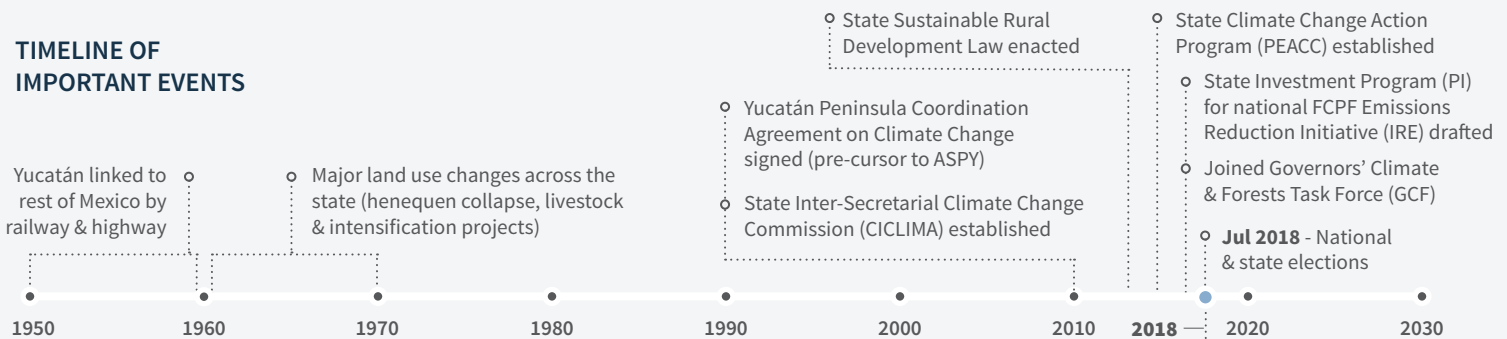


SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

The Inter-Municipal Biocultural Puuc Council (JIBIOPUUC) incorporates the five Yucatán municipalities in or bordering the State Puuc Biocultural Reserve, as a model of local governance that promotes the use of natural capital and generation of value chains, landscape conservation and restoration, and socioeconomic development. Covering 14% of state area, the Reserve has significant biodiversity, agricultural production capacity, and Mayan cultural history. JIBIOPUUC coordinates three levels of government through participation of municipal presidents, state (SEDUMA) and federal (CONAFOR) representatives, and incorporates civil society through its Citizen Council, which reviews activity implementation in each municipality, including technical support for implementing environmental

and natural resource management programs. JIBIOPUUC is the state's Public Territorial Development Agent (APDT) to channel incoming funds for IRE activities, and is involved in state and regional multi-stakeholder forums — playing a key role in coordinating agencies involved in land-use planning, and highlighting local issues affecting vulnerable populations. JIBIOPUUC has received funding from diverse sectors (public bilateral aid, international and regional NGOs and research institutes, state government); however, availability of finance is unstable due to lack of finance from municipal budgets. High government turnover often delays inter-institutional and inter-municipal agreements, slowing activity implementation.

TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS



PLEDGES & COMMITMENTS

1 Reduce deforestation 80% below baseline. 2 Restore 0.25 million ha (2020), contributing to national 8.5 million ha pledge & 0.3 million ha (2030) as a stand-alone commitment. 3 End deforestation. 4 Contribute to peninsula (PY)-wide goal: Achieve net-zero deforestation & restore 2 million ha degraded land. 5 Zero net deforestation, triple forest area under sustainable forest management, restore 550,000 ha, among others. 6 Contribute to national goal: Reduce GHG & short-lived climate pollutant emissions 25%; up to 40% conditional on international agreement.

◆ Part of international agreement or forum

JURISDICTIONAL

NATIONAL



KEY INTERVENTIONS

✘ DISINCENTIVES 🏠 ENABLING MEASURES 🎯 INCENTIVES

FUNDING	ORGANIZATION(S) IMPLEMENTING	INTERVENTION & FOCUS	BENEFICIARIES
MULTI-LATERAL OTHER ^{1, 2} STATE PUBLIC ³	STATE PUBLIC ⁴ STATE OTHER ⁵	Sustainable Footprint Initiative (Huella Sustentable) 🏠 <i>Implement Carbon Management Plan (PGC) to reduce emissions from energy use in state buildings</i>	Public sector (improved policy implementation) & general population
INTERNATIONAL OTHER ⁶	REGIONAL (PY) PUBLIC ⁷ ACADEMIA ⁸ INTERNATIONAL NON-PROFIT ⁹	Yucatán Peninsula Climate Fund (FCPY) 🏠 <i>Diversify financial resources for Regional Climate Change Strategy (CCPY) implementation</i>	Municipal associations, NGOs, state govts, indigenous peoples (IP), producer cooperatives
NATIONAL PRIVATE ^{10, 11} STATE PRIVATE ^{12, 13, 14}	STATE PUBLIC ⁴ ACADEMIA ¹⁵ NATIONAL PUBLIC ¹⁶	Coalition of Businesses Against Climate Change (CECC) 🏠 <i>Private sector collaboration to implement mitigation & adaptation strategies</i>	Businesses
STATE PUBLIC ⁴ MULTI-LATERAL OTHER ¹⁷	STATE PUBLIC ⁴ NATIONAL PUBLIC ¹⁸	Special Climate Change Action Program of the State of Yucatán (PEACC) 🏠 <i>Roadmap for climate change adaptation & emissions reduction aligned with national & state development plans</i>	State gov't, general population

1 Prosperity Fund of the British Embassy in Mexico. 2 Future Fund (The Climate Group, governments of Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, Scotland, South Australia, Wales). 3 Yucatán Environmental Fund. 4 Secretary of Urban Development & Environment (SEDUMA). 5 Huella Sustentable Committee (state officials, representatives of civil society & businesses). 6 Mexico REDD+ Alliance [The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Rainforest Alliance, Woods Hole Research Center, Espacios Naturales y Desarrollo Sustentable]. 7 Regional Climate Change Commission. 8 Autonomous University of Yucatán. 9 TNC. 10 Grupo Bepensa. 11 CEMEX. 12 Gallería Donde. 13 Salinera de Yucatán SA de CV. 14 Hidrogenadora Yucateca. 15 Marista University. 16 Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA). 17 Inter-American Development Bank. 18 National Ecology & Climate Change Institute (INECC).

PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

🟡 EARLY 🟠 INTERMEDIATE 🟢 ADVANCED

Integrated LED-R Strategy	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of EEREDD+, PEACC, PI, & Regional REDD+ Strategy PY limited by finance availability EEREDD+ spans agriculture, apiculture, animal husbandry, forestry, ecosystem services, & tourism sectors; PEACC activities address a wider range of sectors incl. agriculture, LULUCF, industry, residential, transportation, etc.
Spatial plan	🟠	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Territorial Ecological Ordinance Program (POETY) regulates land & natural resource use for entire jurisdiction & integrates IP & customary lands via municipal-level public consultations State Coastal Territory Ecological Management Program (POETCY) minimizes land use conflicts in coastal region
Performance targets	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EEREDD+ outlines 7 quantitative, time-bound goals for reducing deforestation & degradation, increasing sustainable forest management, conservation & restoration
Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV)	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MRV system for PGC developed; emissions & electricity consumption information published biannually as of 2018
Policies & incentives	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EEREDD+ & PI align with national & international level agendas; not yet implemented State policies do not incorporate incentive mechanisms
Multi-stakeholder governance	🟠	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Platforms (eg., State Forest Council, JIBIOPUUC Citizen Council, & State Inter-Secretarial Commission for Sustainable Development) promote citizen, government, & community participation in decision-making
Sustainable agriculture	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few measures to improve sustainability of productive sector, predominantly established by international & private sources State agrobiodiversity program "Milpa Region & Influence Area", JIBIOPUUC & NGOs promote agropastoral systems
Indigenous peoples & local communities	🟠	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land title maps regularly updated by various state & national agencies to mitigate conflict JIBIOPUUC integrates biocultural landscapes into development strategies
LED-R finance	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financing generally not available to promote jurisdictional LED-R Reliance on international NGOs & donors Financiera Rural (public bank) & FIRA (Trust Funds for Rural Development) provide loans for producers at national level, but are difficult to access & not geared towards LED-R

CITATION | D. Rodriguez-Ward & O. David. 2018. "Yucatán, Mexico" 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
2018/12/03

TECHNICAL TEAM



SUPPORTED BY



based on a decision of the German Bundestag

CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES

- LED-R concepts are outside scope of federal land use agencies → no motivation to participate in state working groups
- Lack of sensitivity to Mayan culture in creation & implementation of LED-R strategies
- Low coordination of civil society & producer associations to collectively push political agenda for sustainable production
- Low influence of working groups in state decision-making due to lack of legal frameworks

OPPORTUNITIES

- LED-R concepts gaining traction in government discourse, evident in strategies, & laws
- Federal & state rural sector agencies have increased financial resources for LED-R activities
- FCPY & ASPY working to unite public & private sectors in commitment to advance LED-R
- JIBIOPUUC promotes scaling up decision-making power of municipal governments