



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

- High deforestation caused by illegal land speculation
- 5th highest milk production nationwide, with distinctly high product quality
- Contains Colombia's largest National Natural Park (PNN): Serranía del Chiribiquete
- 45% of territory in Forest Reserves; 30% in PNN & Conservation Districts; 9% in Indigenous & Rural Reserves
- Pilot department for Financial Instrument for Sustainable Productive Transformation (ITPS), Development Program with Territorial Approach (PDET), & Amazon Vision program
- 3rd highest emissions nationwide (84% from forest sector)

DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION

- Illegal land speculation
- Large-scale cattle ranching
- Small-scale cattle ranching
- Large and small-scale cultivation of illicit crops (coca)
- Small-scale illegal timber extraction
- Mining
- Forest fires

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION

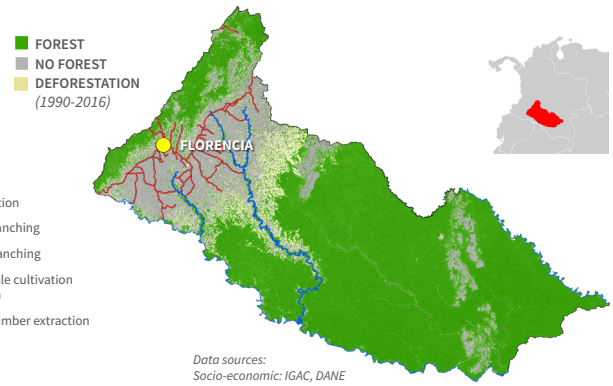
17.23 Mt CO₂ (2010-2016) Includes above-ground biomass & below-ground biomass

AREA	88,965 km ²
POPULATION	496,241 (2018)
HDI	75.20 (2010)
GDP	USD 0.82 billion (2016, Base year 2005)
GINI	0.497 (2016)

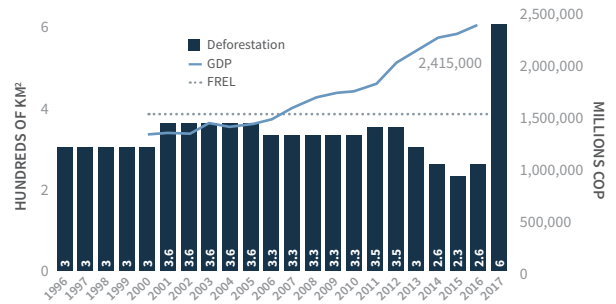
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Construction
- Manufacturing & other industries
- Extraction of non-renewable resources

RURAL/URBAN POPULATION 39%/61%



Data sources: Socio-economic: IGAC, DANE Deforestation: IDEAM



SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

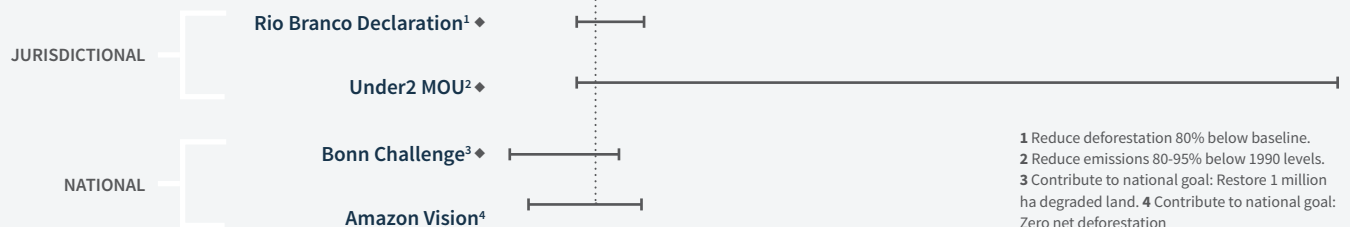
The **Administrative Planning Region (RAP) Amazon** initiative, led by the department of Caquetá, unites six Colombian Amazon departments (Caquetá, Guaviare, Vaupés, Amazonas, Putumayo, and Guainía) and the department of Huila in order to strengthen alignment with national policies (e.g. the new National Development Plan 2019-2022) and takes advantage of international opportunities related to LED-R topics and finance. The RAP will include the Colombian departments that have the highest deforestation rates nationwide, as well as interest in joining the Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF), presenting an opportunity for Colombia to strengthen its presence as a relevant and engaged actor in the context of tropical deforestation and climate

change issues. The coalition covers approximately 6% of the Amazon biome and 42% of national territorial, and 66% deforested areas. Since the first meeting of the RAP governors in February 2017, the government of Caquetá organized – in partnership with the national Ministry of Environment – an exchange meeting between the governors of the RAP departments and of Acre, Brazil, as well as obtained finance from the KfW REDD+ for Early Movers (REM) Program, through Amazon Vision. Future goals for the RAP initiative include legal ratification of the RAP by national Congress, all departments joining the GCF, and continuing to attract international finance.

TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS



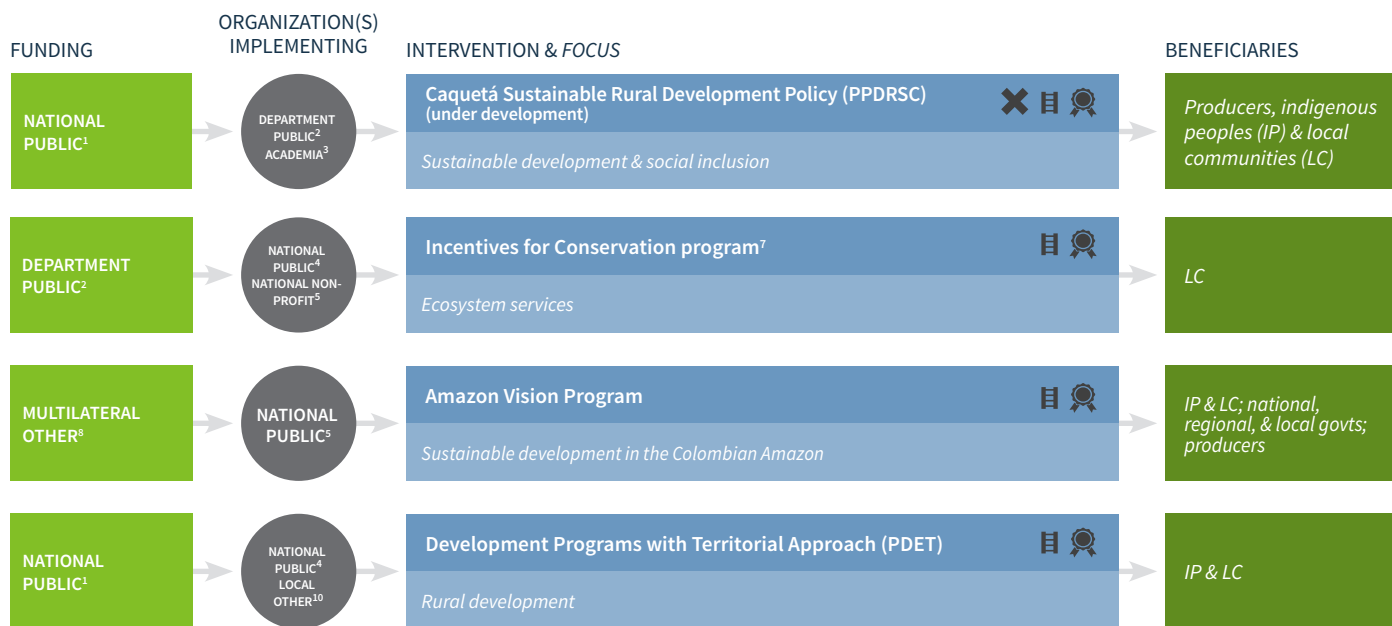
FORMALLY ESTABLISHED COMMITMENTS



1 Reduce deforestation 80% below baseline.
 2 Reduce emissions 80-95% below 1990 levels.
 3 Contribute to national goal: Restore 1 million ha degraded land.
 4 Contribute to national goal: Zero net deforestation

KEY INTERVENTIONS

✘ DISINCENTIVES 📊 ENABLING MEASURES 🎯 INCENTIVES



1 General public budget. 2 Secretary of Planning & Agriculture. 3 University of the Amazon, Amazon Scientific Research Institute (SINCHI). 5 Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development (MINAMBIENTE). 6 Picachos Foundation, Patrimonio Natural. 7 Under framework of national Payment for Environmental Services (PSA) program. 8 KfW Development Bank REDD+ for Early Movers (REM) program (resources from Norway, Germany, United Kingdom). 9 Territorial Renovation Agency (ART). 10 Indigenous authorities & LC.

PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

🟡 EARLY 🟢 INTERMEDIATE 🟠 ADVANCED

Integrated LED-R Strategy	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LED-R Strategy under development Strategic Science, Technology, & Innovation Plan (PECTI), Departmental Development Plan, & forthcoming PPDRSC establish lines of action & goals
Spatial plan	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General study of soils & land zoning (departmental) provides base information for developing spatial plan
Performance targets	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goals established through national agreements, Amazon Vision, & Development Plan Court-ordered Intergenerational Pact for the Life of the Colombian Amazon (PIVAC) establishes a national zero net deforestation target
Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV)	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National-level Forest & Carbon Monitoring System (SMBYC) provides departmental data Amazon Vision program establishes reference level for entire Colombian Amazon region
Policies & incentives	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPDRSC will guide development for 20 years Incentives available for conservation & reconversion (PSA & ITPS)
Multi-stakeholder governance	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sectional Council for Agricultural Development (CONSEA) brings together departmental authorities, rural communities, public & private entities in the field of rural development & agrarian reform Climate Change Working Group (<i>SubNodo</i>) supports LED-R Strategy development
Sustainable commodity production	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traceability initiatives for some products (e.g. cheese) & livestock reconversion processes Special markets for cacao, coffee, & native fish species (arawana & pirarucú)
Indigenous peoples & local community rights	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Indigenous Public Policy provide IP clarity & autonomy on their territory Permanent Indigenous Agreement Roundtable includes Departmental Indigenous Council (CODIC), members of departmental government & NGOs; represents IP in state policy-making
LED-R finance	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance available from international (REM) & national (PSA, Sustainable Colombia Fund) sources PPDRSC includes department-level incentive mechanisms

CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES

- Economic model of extensive cattle ranching does not recognize sustainable forest use as an opportunity
- Economic dependence on mining & energy sector
- Lack of incentives for conservation & low-emission production
- High inequality between rural & urban populations
- Lack of market access for sustainable products & high transportation costs
- Cultural factors (e.g. resistance to adoption of new techniques) hinder change in productive sector

OPPORTUNITIES

- Multiple projects & actors working to reduce deforestation & increase rural sustainability
- Supreme Court of Justice's 2016 decision recognizing the rights of the Amazon ecosystem (PIVAC) represents a national shift toward sustainable development & environmental protection
- High international interest in the department

CITATION | M. Rojas Peña, M.A. Fernández Muñoz, O. David. 2018. "Caquetá, Colombia" in C. Stickler et al. (Eds.), *The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability*. San Francisco, CA: EII; Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR; Boulder, CO: GCF-TF.

COMPLETE REFERENCES AND DATA SOURCES PROVIDED AT www.earthinnovation.org/state-of-jurisdictional-sustainability

TECHNICAL TEAM



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