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

- Yucatán Peninsula Framework Agreement on Sustainability (ASPY) 2030 signed with 2 other Yucatan Peninsula (PY) states (Yucatán, Quintana Roo) to commit to sustainable development practices
- ASPY contested based on lack of consultations with indigenous Mayan communities; on legal hold until consultations are carried out
- Natural protected areas (incl. Calakmul Biosphere Reserve (CBR) – largest tropical reserve nationwide) occupy 41% of the state
- La Montaña (LM) region: buffer zone around CBR with historical natural & human-induced land use change, significant economically & in terms of forest production
- 49% of the state is communally-managed (ejidal) land
- Influx of Mennonite population → agricultural practices clash with those of Mayan & other migrant agricultural communities

SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

In 2010, the three states that comprise the Yucatán Peninsula signed the Yucatan Peninsula Coordination Agreement on Climate Change demonstrating their commitment to finalize REDD+ and climate adaptation strategies, establish a joint Regional Climate Change Commission (CRCC) and a Peninsula-wide forest monitoring system, and create the Yucatan Peninsula Climate Action Fund (FCPY). In 2016, this agreement evolved into the Agreement for a Sustainable Yucatán Peninsula (ASPY 2030), establishing peninsula-wide goals in line with the Rio Branco Declaration and Bonn Challenge targets. ASPY seeks to improve coordination of public, private, academic, financial, and civil society sectors, at regional, national, and international scales. One example of multi-sector coordination is the Declaration of the Private and Financial Sector, signed by 80 major private sector companies interested in social and environmental corporate responsibility. The states will achieve the goals through intensification of agriculture and cattle ranching, reforestation and restoration, conservation and/or forest management schemes, promotion of Mayan biocultural landscapes, and restoration of coastal ecosystems altered by human infrastructure. ASPY establishes quantitative targets for these activities in an effort to attract resources from private and/or international sources that match the public resources currently allocated for activities promoting LED-R. Progress toward the targets is monitored at the state level and is presented under the framework of the CRCC, which meets at least twice annually. In July 2018, ASPY was brought to trial due to the exclusion of indigenous Mayan communities in the development and implementation of the initiative. ASPY was sentenced to a legal hold – under which the state governments may not enforce the terms of the initiative on the parties submitting the claim – until the appropriate consultations are carried out.

TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

- Forest resource exploitation in LM & municipal populations granted ejidal rights
- Commercial timber exploitation in LM began
- Govt agricultural development projects (promoting in-migration, mechanized agriculture & cattle ranching) to integrate region into national economy
- Intersecretarial Climate Change Commission (CICC) of Campeche created; reinstated 2017
- 2018 National elections
- Jul 2018
- Bonn Challenge
- Yucatán Peninsula Coordination Agreement
- State REDD+ Strategy (EEREDD+)
- Rio Branco Declaration
- New York Declaration on Forests
- Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to UNFCCC

PLEDGES & COMMITMENTS

- Part of international agreement or forum

1. Restore 0.4 million ha (2020), contributing to national 8.5 million ha pledge & 0.35 million ha (2030) as a stand-alone commitment. 2. Contribute to peninsula (PY) wide goal: Achieve net-zero deforestation & restore 2 million ha degraded land. 3. Reduce emissions 50% below reference level (2020), increase forest cover 16% (2020) & 40% (2030) from 2014 level. 4. Reduce deforestation 80% below baseline. 5. End deforestation. 6. Contribute to national goal: Reduce GHG & short-lived climate pollutant emissions 25% (unconditional); up to 40% conditional on international agreement.

JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY PROFILE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>GDP</th>
<th>HDI</th>
<th>GINI</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>0.638</td>
<td>0.533</td>
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Data sources: Socio-economic: INEGI, OECD Deforestacion: CONAFOR data based on INEGI LULC maps

DEFORESTATION

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Average annual emissions from deforestation are provided for the years 2010-2015, including above-ground biomass & below-ground biomass. The reference level is 2020, with goals to increase forest cover 16% (2020) & 40% (2030) from 2014 level. Net-zero deforestation & restoration of degraded land is targeted.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Trade
- Extraction of non-renewable resources
- Construction
- Agriculture & cattle production
- Fishing

MILLIONS MXN

2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030

- Fire
- Small-scale agriculture
- Large-scale agriculture
- Large-scale cattle ranching
- Small-scale cattle ranching
- Forest

Honoring national REDD+ Strategy (EEREDD+) as the continent’s first target for REDD+ implementation, ASPY seeks to improve coordination of public, private, academic, financial, and civil society sectors, at regional, national, and international scales. One example of multi-sector coordination is the Declaration of the Private and Financial Sector, signed by 80 major private sector companies interested in social and environmental corporate responsibility. The states will achieve the goals through intensification of agriculture and cattle ranching, reforestation and restoration, conservation and/or forest management schemes, promotion of Mayan biocultural landscapes, and restoration of coastal ecosystems altered by human infrastructure. ASPY establishes quantitative targets for these activities in an effort to attract resources from private and/or international sources that match the public resources currently allocated for activities promoting LED-R. Progress toward the targets is monitored at the state level and is presented under the framework of the CRCC, which meets at least twice annually. In July 2018, ASPY was brought to trial due to the exclusion of indigenous Mayan communities in the development and implementation of the initiative. ASPY was sentenced to a legal hold – under which the state governments may not enforce the terms of the initiative on the parties submitting the claim – until the appropriate consultations are carried out.

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**KEY INTERVENTIONS**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>FUNDING</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION(S) IMPLEMENTING</th>
<th>INTERVENTION &amp; FOCUS</th>
<th>DISINCENTIVES</th>
<th>ENABLING MEASURES</th>
<th>INCENTIVES</th>
<th>BENEFICIARIES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MULTILATERAL OTHER(^1) NATIONAL PUBLIC(^2)</td>
<td>NATIONAL PUBLIC(^3)</td>
<td>Community Forest Development of the Southern States Project (DECOFOS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural producers in forestry zones</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Improve rural livelihoods through sustainable production</td>
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<tr>
<td>NATIONAL PUBLIC(^4)</td>
<td>NATIONAL PUBLIC(^5) STATE PUBLIC(^6) PUBLIC OTHER(^7)</td>
<td>State Strategy for the Conservation &amp; Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (ECUSBIOCAM)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural sector, environmental government agencies, general public</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Improve local planning &amp; training for biodiversity management &amp; conservation</td>
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<tr>
<td>BILATERAL PUBLIC(^8)</td>
<td>INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH(^9) INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC(^10) NATIONAL PUBLIC(^11)</td>
<td>Sustainable Biodiversity &amp; Agroforestry Landscapes Project (BioPasos)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Small &amp; medium-scale cattlemen producers</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Promote agroforestry systems to restore degraded areas &amp; increase ecosystem productivity</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MULTILATERAL OTHER(^1) PUBLIC MULTILATERAL(^12)</td>
<td>NATIONAL PUBLIC(^13)</td>
<td>Sustainable Productive Territories</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agricultural, timber, &amp; cattlemen producers</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Promote sustainable agriculture as a means to reduce deforestation &amp; degradation</td>
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**PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY**

- **Integrated LED-R Strategy**
  - Implementation of EERED+, State Climate Change Program (PECC), PI, & Regional REDD+ Strategy
  - PY limited by finance availability
  - EERED+ aligned with national & state policies

- **Spatial plan**
  - Local Ecological Ordering Programs (POEL) created for 6 of 11 municipalities
  - POEL regulate land use & productive activities, based on analyses of land use trends & public consultations

- **Performance targets**
  - State policies that integrate performance targets do not address all sectors (i.e. indigenous peoples (IP), productive, economic)
  - Social goals established through Regional Coordination Agreement & EERED+

- **Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV)**
  - Development of state MRV system impeded by absence of agreed upon methodologies for systematizing information, & conflicting reference levels
  - No Working Group to govern process

- **Policies & incentives**
  - State policies to promote LED-R do not integrate incentive mechanisms
  - One of the 1st states in Mexico to implement a State Biodiversity Strategy

- **Multi-stakeholder governance**
  - Multi-stakeholder participation in policy-making is limited: existing groups meet infrequently & not always consulted
  - Public, academic & civil society sectors included in EERED+ development (through municipal councils, State Consultative Technical Committee (CTC) REDD+, State Forestry Council)

- **Sustainable agriculture**
  - Small-scale sustainable production pilot projects (implemented by state & national govt) need secured funding & long-term commitment
  - Cultural & historical factors limit willingness to implement new sustainable practices

- **Indigenous peoples & local communities**
  - IP not generally included in state forums
  - Ejidos have land use management & decision-making authority in their communities, through national legislation

- **LED-R finance**
  - Low availability of finance for advancing LED-R
  - Need to validate the state’s Public Territorial Development Agent (APDT) to manage FCYP funds
  - State & federal government agencies promoting agriculture & cattle ranching have higher budgets

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**CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES**

**CHALLENGES**

- Need to align & coordinate policies across state agencies
- Budget cuts in state government affecting salaries & wages, operating costs, & program management, while 82% of municipal governments are bankrupt & not empowered to participate in state decision-making
- Public, private & productive sectors not communicating to align LED-R strategies
- Increased state & national government promotion of palm oil plantations leading to land use & cover change

**OPPORTUNITIES**

- State & peninsula-level REDD+ working groups creating a space for competing entities to strengthen collaboration
- Promote the results of regional coordination to the international community through participation in forums (e.g. the GCF)
- State government (SEMARNAT CAM) emphasizing the IRE & articulating state & municipal planning instruments
- GT REDD+ working to align public policies & collaborate with producers to disincentivize illegal activities & make permits more accessible