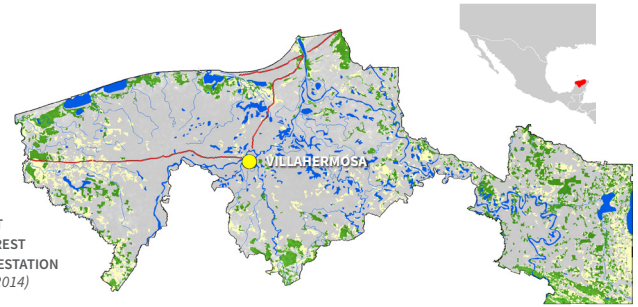


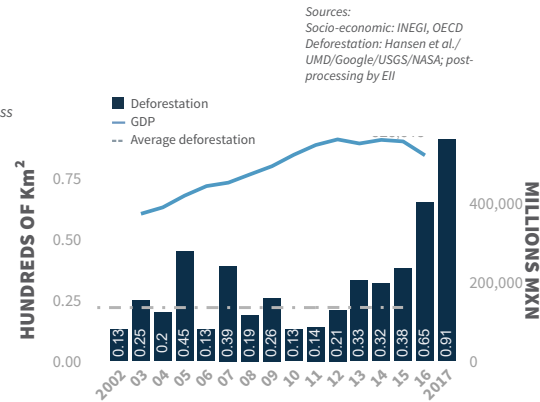


LOW-EMISSION RURAL DEVELOPMENT (LED-R) AT A GLANCE

- Original forest covers 3.4% of the state; few remaining natural forest areas are located in inaccessible flood-prone areas
- 14% of state categorized as protected areas, but suffer high levels of illegal logging, hunting, & fire
- Increase in mangrove areas over the past 10 years due to communities' use of wildlife conservation management units (UMAs), promoted by national Secretary of Environment & Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) & National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR)
- Significant production of crude petroleum derived from mangrove ecosystems, with cases of soil & water contamination & ecosystem disruption
- One of Mexico's main beef providers from the 1920s-1970s; long history of banana plantations & currently houses Mexico's largest banana exporting company



DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large-scale agriculture Large-scale cattle ranching Small-scale cattle ranching
AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION	0.70 Mt CO ₂ (2012-2014) <i>Includes above-ground biomass & below-ground biomass</i>
AREA	24,738 km ²
POPULATION	2,454,295 (2018)
HDI	74.17 (2012)
GDP	USD 27.02 billion (2016, Base year 2013)
GINI	0.46 (2014)
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extraction of non-renewable resources Trade Public services
RURAL/URBAN POPULATION	43/57%



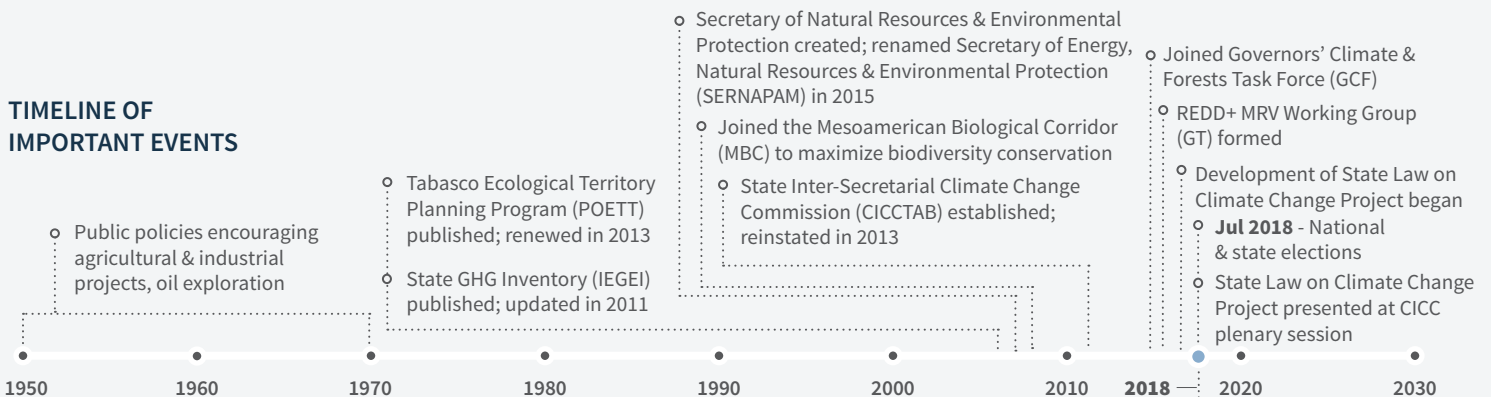
Sources: Socio-economic: INEGI, OECD
Deforestation: Hansen et al./UMD/Google/USGS/NASA; post-processing by EII

SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

The **Grijalva-Usumacinta Watershed Regional Ecological Zoning Program** was developed in 2015 by the state Secretary of Energy, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (SERNAPAM) and financed by the Fondo Sur Sureste (federal government), targeting a watershed shared by the states of Tabasco and Chiapas. The program aims to halt the deterioration of ecosystems while improving livelihoods of the border region population, primarily through sustainable forest management. This regional zoning plan is unique as it covers an area shared by two states that is extremely vulnerable to the effects of deforestation and climate change, which has been greatly impacted by landslides and floods. In order to restore the region

and its forest landscapes, the program establishes protected areas for biodiversity conservation and watershed management, as well as productive use areas, such as forestry plantations and agroforestry. A characterization of the shared forest ecosystem in the region identifies protected, restricted use, productive use, and restoration areas. The main beneficiaries are the populations of 3 municipalities in Tabasco and 24 municipalities in Chiapas (total ~650,000 people). To support the program's implementation, secure financial resources, public consultations, and coordination support from the national level are needed.

TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS



PLEDGES & COMMITMENTS

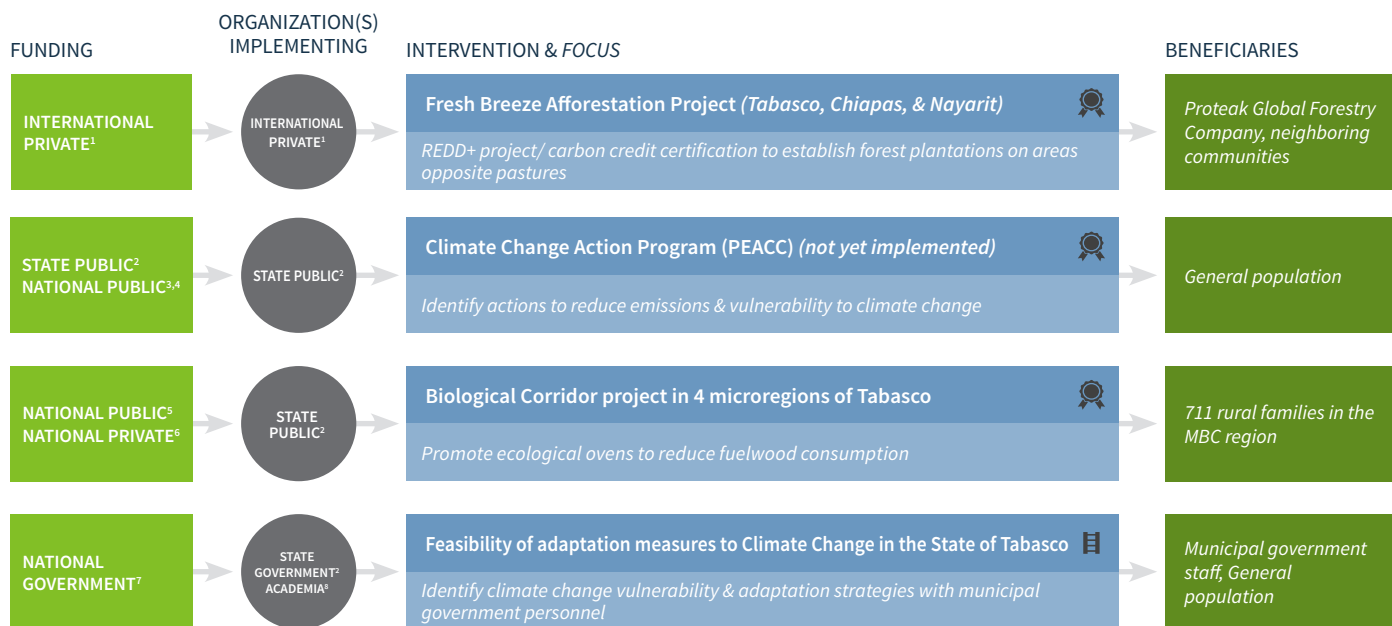
1 Reduce deforestation 80% below baseline. 2 End deforestation. 3 Contribute to national goal: Reduce GHG & short-lived climate pollutant emissions 25%; up to 40% conditional on international agreement.

◆ Part of international agreement or forum



KEY INTERVENTIONS

✘ DISINCENTIVES 📄 ENABLING MEASURES 🏆 INCENTIVES



1 Proteak Global Forestry Company. 2 SERNAPAM. 3 Secretary of Natural Resources & the Environment (SEMARNAT). 4 National Ecology Institute (INE). 5 National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO). 6 Mexican Petroleum Company (PEMEX). 7 Budget of Expenditures of the Federation (PEF). 8 El Colegio de la Frontera Sur, Unidad Villahermosa (EcoSur)

PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

○ EARLY ◐ INTERMEDIATE ● ADVANCED

Integrated LED-R Strategy	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of State REDD+ Strategy (EEREDD+) expected in 2018-2019 Developed a baseline emissions level to inform EEREDD+ & demonstrate contribution towards national REDD+ strategy
Spatial plan	◐	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> POETT covers entire state Tabasco Sustainable Territorial Planning Program (POSTET), under development, will include urban area planning – demonstrating inter-agency collaboration on territorial planning Spatial plans developed through multi-sectoral collaboration, but lacked public consultations (especially with IP & women)
Performance targets	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No jurisdictional goals defined to date; development of goals within guidance of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development Goals Forthcoming EEREDD+ will help define actions necessary in relevant sectors
Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV)	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State relies on national MRV systems State Forestry Commission (COMESFOR) processes select data from national platforms according to state needs
Policies & incentives	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State has not developed policies aligned with national climate change policies Implementation of PEACC delayed due to insufficient funding
Multi-stakeholder governance	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established multi-stakeholder forums (e.g. CICC, CICCET, GT REDD+, GT MRV) are mostly inactive: no funds for meetings, low leadership & attendance
Sustainable agriculture	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing sustainable agriculture programs promoted by state (Secretary of Agricultural Development, Forestry & Fishing - SEDAPOP) & national (SAGARPA) governments, with limited focus (coconut, cacao) Academic centers focused on sustainability do not coordinate with government Existing producer organizations & associations lack incentives to adopt sustainable practices
Indigenous peoples & local communities	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual landslides & flooding lead to property loss; land insecurity & lack of legal coverage impedes property recovery Communities & property owners face direct threats, including land invasions & expropriation, especially related to federal oil exploration activities
LED-R finance	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low financial support for advancing LED-R

CITATION | D. Rodriguez-Ward & O. David. 2018. "Tabasco, 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 2018/12/12

TECHNICAL TEAM



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CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES

- Exclusion from national & international LED-R initiatives (e.g., Emissions Reduction Initiative (IRE), Mexico REDD+ Alliance) limits funding, technical assistance, instruments to advance LED-R policies, & capacity training for municipal & state officials
- Limited availability of incentives for producers to transition to sustainable management practices
- Slow follow-through on transforming research results into actions & formalizing strategies (e.g., biodiversity & climate change strategies)
- Limited number & low presence of NGOs focusing on conservation actions/programs to complement state efforts
- Mild corruption within land use enforcement agencies
- Formal inter-sectoral alliance of state land use agencies needed to foster effective coordination

OPPORTUNITIES

- SERNAPAM exchanges knowledge with neighboring states (Chiapas & Campeche) & other agencies through projects such as MBC & Regional Ecological Zoning Plan
- Increasing coordination between state government & civil associations
- Development of the State Climate Change Law Project (presented to CICC) providing momentum for advancing LED-R
- Funding from National Science & Technology Council (CONACYT) to academic & non-profit sectors assists in identifying initial research needs for state government to advance LED-R
- The global shift towards LED-R & national-level sustainability commitments (CONAFOR) will trickle down to state-level actions (e.g., reforestation, halting deforestation, sustainable forestry practices)