QUINTANA ROO
MEXICO

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, Yucatán) to commit to sustainable development practices
- 64% of jurisdictional territory communally-owned & managed (ejidal land)
- 30+ years of community-based forest management & sustainable timber harvesting
- Only state in PY to enact a State Climate Change Law
- State Investment Program (PI) for national FCPF Carbon Fund Emission Reduction Initiative (IRE) covers 73% of state forest area

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

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION 1.81 Mt CO_2 (2010-2015) *Includes above-ground biomass & below-ground biomass*

AREA 42,361 km²

POPULATION 1,709,479 *(2018)*

HDI 75.36 *(2012)*

GDP USD 13.56 billion *(2016, Base year 2013)*
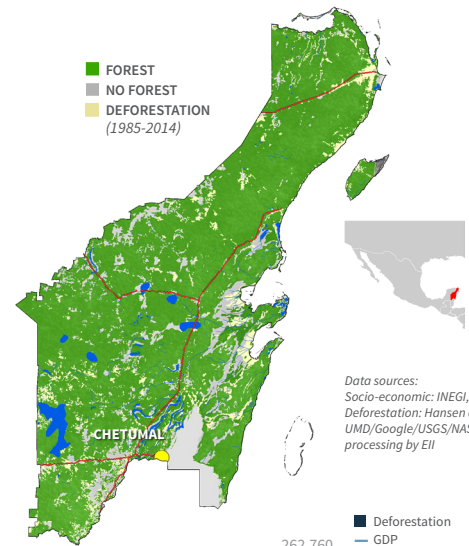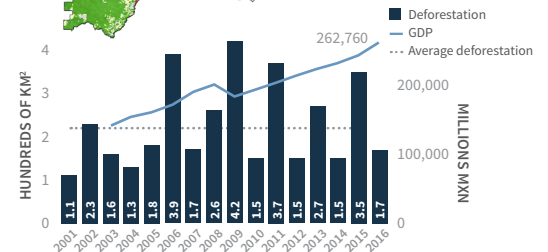
GINI 0.490 *(2014)*

MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
- Trade
- Transportation & services
- Mineral extraction for construction
- Agriculture
- Cattle

RURAL/URBAN POPULATION 12%/88%

FOREST
NO FOREST
DEFORESTATION *(1985-2014)*

CHETUMAL

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

Deforestation / GDP / Average deforestation

HUNDREDS OF KM² — MILLIONS MXN

262,760 — 200,000 — 100,000

1.1, 2.3, 1.6, 1.3, 1.8, 3.9, 1.7, 2.6, 4.2, 1.5, 3.7, 2.7, 1.5, 3.5, 1.7

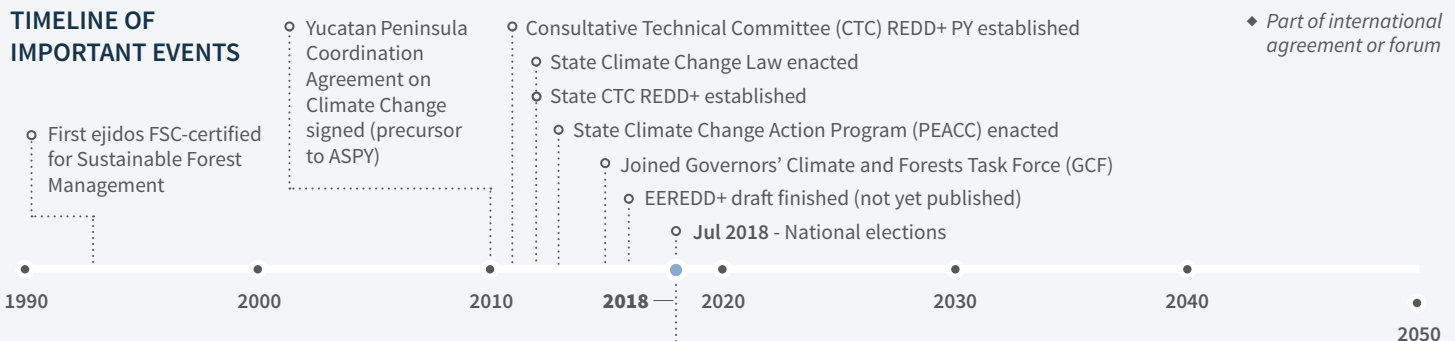2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016
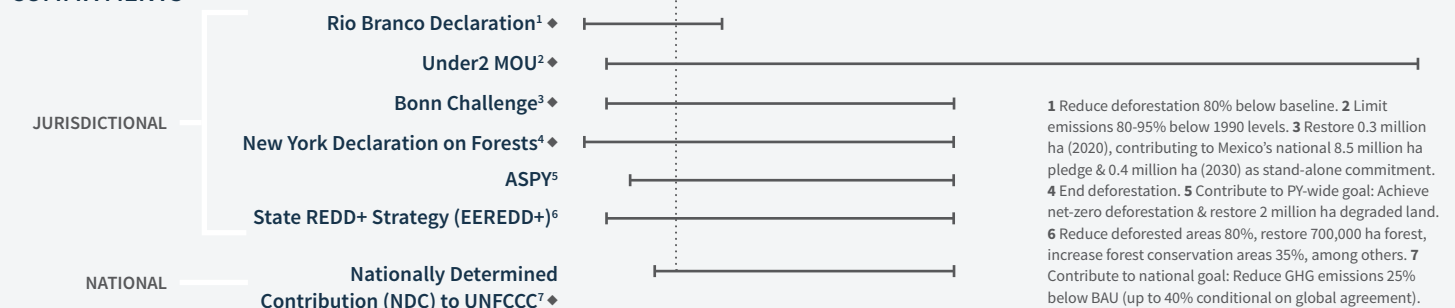
SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

The Municipal Association for the Environment of the South of Quintana Roo (AMUSUR) is an initiative to reduce deforestation and degradation while promoting social benefits, using an inter-municipal governance model. Established in 2013 and ratified in 2017, AMUSUR came to fruition with influence from successful inter-municipal models in Jalisco and Yucatán. The same four municipalities that are included in the state's PI for the national IRE comprise AMUSUR. AMUSUR aligns municipal and state development plans for climate change mitigation, increasing protection of environmental services while improving local populations' well-being and livelihoods. Municipal presidents collaborate with representatives of national (CONABIO, CONAFOR) and state (Secretary of Rural Agricultural Development and Fish – SEDARPE)

agencies to define aligned and complementary objectives and priorities. CONAFOR and the Mexico REDD+ Alliance provided start-up funding for AMUSUR. Going forward, each municipality will establish an escrow and allocation for activity completion. This structure increases state and municipal capacities to manage and administer future available funds efficiently and transparently. Obstacles thus far include frequent turnover in municipal governments – threatening programs' continuity – and inability to consolidate funds to become fully operational. However, the cooperative nature of the initiative and formation of an inter-municipal alliance provide a significant opportunity for Quintana Roo to facilitate and utilize regionally applicable environmental research and analyses.

TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

◆ *Part of international agreement or forum*

- First ejidos FSC-certified for Sustainable Forest Management
- Yucatan Peninsula Coordination Agreement on Climate Change signed (precursor to ASPY)
- Consultative Technical Committee (CTC) REDD+ PY established
- State Climate Change Law enacted
- State CTC REDD+ established
- State Climate Change Action Program (PEACC) enacted
- Joined Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF)
- EEREDD+ draft finished (not yet published)
- **Jul 2018** - National elections

1990   2000   2010   **2018**   2020   2030   2040   2050

FORMALLY ESTABLISHED COMMITMENTS

JURISDICTIONAL
- Rio Branco Declaration[1] ◆
- Under2 MOU[2] ◆
- Bonn Challenge[3] ◆
- New York Declaration on Forests[4] ◆
- ASPY[5]
- State REDD+ Strategy (EEREDD+)[6]

NATIONAL
- Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to UNFCCC[7] ◆

1 Reduce deforestation 80% below baseline. **2** Limit emissions 80-95% below 1990 levels. **3** Restore 0.3 million ha (2020), contributing to Mexico's national 8.5 million ha pledge & 0.4 million ha (2030) as stand-alone commitment. **4** End deforestation. **5** Contribute to PY-wide goal: Achieve net-zero deforestation & restore 2 million ha degraded land. **6** Reduce deforested areas 80%, restore 700,000 ha forest, increase forest conservation areas 35%, among others. **7** Contribute to national goal: Reduce GHG emissions 25% below BAU (up to 40% conditional on global agreement).
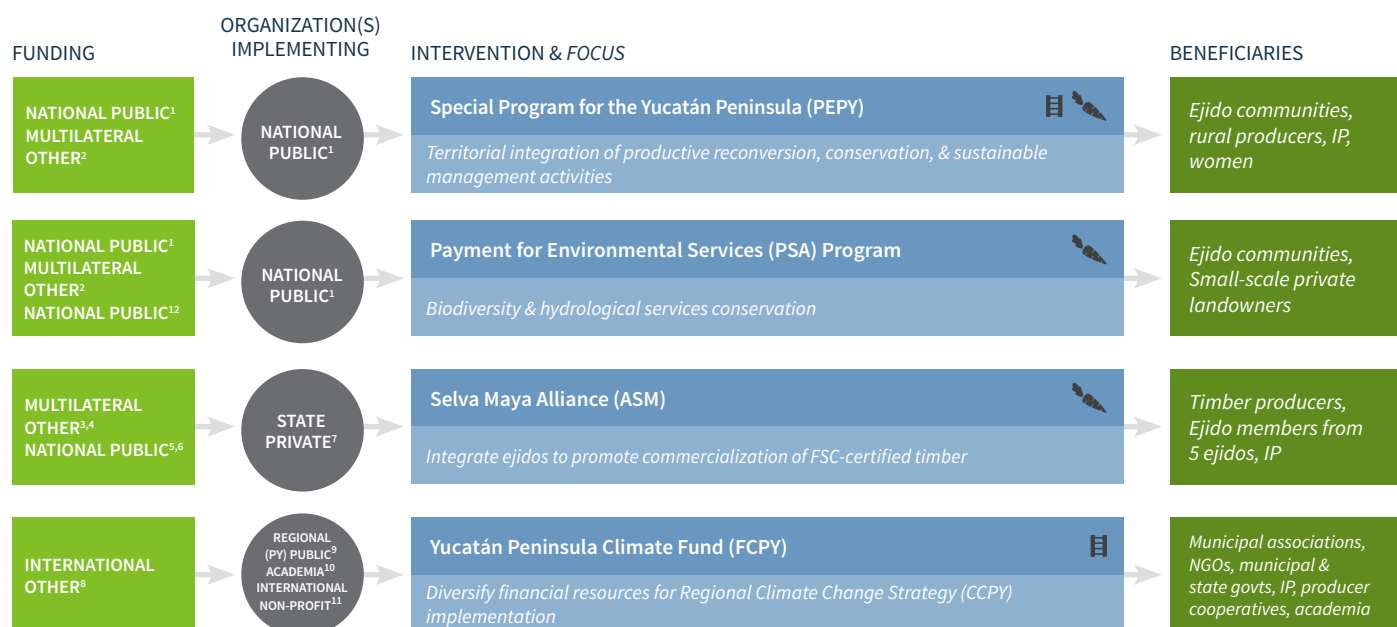
KEY INTERVENTIONS

⚒ DISINCENTIVES   ▤ ENABLING MEASURES   ⚒ INCENTIVES

FUNDING	ORGANIZATION(S) IMPLEMENTING	INTERVENTION & *FOCUS*		BENEFICIARIES
NATIONAL PUBLIC[1] **MULTILATERAL OTHER**[2]	**NATIONAL PUBLIC**[1]	**Special Program for the Yucatán Peninsula (PEPY)** *Territorial integration of productive reconversion, conservation, & sustainable management activities*	▤ ⚒	*Ejido communities, rural producers, IP, women*
NATIONAL PUBLIC[1] **MULTILATERAL OTHER**[2] **NATIONAL PUBLIC**[12]	**NATIONAL PUBLIC**[1]	**Payment for Environmental Services (PSA) Program** *Biodiversity & hydrological services conservation*	⚒	*Ejido communities, Small-scale private landowners*
MULTILATERAL OTHER[3,4] **NATIONAL PUBLIC**[5,6]	**STATE PRIVATE**[7]	**Selva Maya Alliance (ASM)** *Integrate ejidos to promote commercialization of FSC-certified timber*	⚒	*Timber producers, Ejido members from 5 ejidos, IP*
INTERNATIONAL OTHER[8]	**REGIONAL (PY) PUBLIC**[9] **ACADEMIA**[10] **INTERNATIONAL NON-PROFIT**[11]	**Yucatán Peninsula Climate Fund (FCPY)** *Diversify financial resources for Regional Climate Change Strategy (CCPY) implementation*	▤	*Municipal associations, NGOs, municipal & state govts, IP, producer cooperatives, academia*

1 National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR). **2** World Bank. **3** Global Environmental Facility (GEF). **4** World Bank [Specific Investment Loan (SIL) for Forests & Climate Change, Climate Investment Funds] **5** National Commission for the Knowledge & Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO). **6** National Social Economy Institute (INAES). **7** Selva Maya Alliance & committee members from 5 forestry ejidos (Ejidos of Noh-Bec, Bacalar, Felipe Carrillo Puero, X-hazil y Anexos, & Petcacab). **8** Mexico REDD+ Alliance [The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Rainforest Alliance, Woods Hole Research Center, & Espacios Naturales y Desarrollo Sustentable (ENDESU)]. **9** Regional Climate Change Commission. **10** University of Quintana Roo. **11** TNC. **12** Fondo Forestal Mexicano.

PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

◯ EARLY   ◐ INTERMEDIATE   ● ADVANCED

Integrated LED-R Strategy	◐	• EEREDD+, PEACC, PI, & Regional REDD+ Strategy PY address deforestation drivers, set targets for 2020 & 2030; implementation limited by finance availability
Spatial plan	◐	• Local Ecological Ordering Programs (POEL) regulate land use in 9 of 11 municipalities (remaining 2 to be added 2018) • 50% of ejidal lands covered by Community Territorial Ordinances (OTC)
Performance targets	◯	• EEREDD+, PI, regional & international agreements establish statewide performance targets
Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV)	◯	• Selva Maya Observatory (OSM) -- composed of public, civil society & academic institutions – collects & analyzes emissions data • No formal state MRV system; unclear influence of OSM in government planning
Policies & incentives	◐	• EEREDD+ & PI align with national & international level agendas • High inter-state & inter-agency coordination of policies & programs contribute to successful collaboration across PY region
Multi-stakeholder governance	●	• Numerous multi-stakeholder governance platforms include representatives of public, private, NGO, & IP sector • State REDD+ Working Group (GT-REDD+) influences state land use policies
Sustainable commodity production	◯	• Limited financial support or private sector initiative to incentivize sustainable practices • FSC-certified forest management in ejidos improves traceability of products • Comunidades de Aprendizaje initiative promotes producer knowledge exchange for sustainable land management practices
Indigenous peoples & local community rights	●	• Mexico's Constitution secures land tenure • Various state & national agencies (RAN, Procuradaria Agraria, INEGI) continually update land title maps
LED-R finance	◯	• Heavy reliance on national & international sources of finance, especially World Bank • FCPY is responsible for attracting funding to facilitate implementation of the PY states' PI & ASPY activities; currently inactive

CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES

• Federal & state rural development subsidies do not include sustainability criteria
• Overcomplicated forestry laws & bureaucracy in regulating agencies impede effective & timely implementation of state policies
• State budget favors tourism over conservation & agricultural sectors
• Disconnect between private & public sectors → limited access to finance & support for small & medium-scale producers
• Unclear understandings of LED-R concepts amongst stakeholders → difficulties applying concepts locally
• Lack of secure financing to support LED-R in the long-term

OPPORTUNITIES

• ASPY marks a strong LED-R commitment of public, private, & academic sectors that provides momentum for continuation of programs
• Information exchange between communities & producers with the Comunidades de Aprendizaje Initiative
• Inter-secretarial agreements between national agencies (e.g. CONAFOR-SAGARPA-CONABIO Agrosilvopastoral Agreement) establish coordinated state-level commitments
• High level of interest from producers to learn about & improve management practices

TECHNICAL TEAM

Earth Innovation Institute   CIFOR   GCF task force   CCBA

SUPPORTED BY

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

based on a decision of the German Bundestag

Norad

CGIAR RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Forests, Trees and Agroforestry