



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

- Significant regional differences in deforestation drivers within the state
- Highest state contribution (11%) to national agricultural GDP
- Agricultural exports increased 86% between 2010-2016
- Historical land privatization reforms represent a challenge for land use management & public policy (in 2016, 32% of state territory was private property, of which >60% is forest)
- Investment Programs (PI) for national Emissions Reduction Initiative (IRE) in 4 coastal basins (50% of state forest area)
- Inter-Municipal Environmental Councils (JIMA) exemplify multi-level governance with local focus

#### DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION

- Small-scale cattle ranching
- Large-scale cattle ranching
- Small-scale agriculture
- Large-scale agriculture
- Mining
- Forest fires

#### AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION

1.31 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> (2010-2015)  
Includes above-ground biomass & below-ground biomass

AREA 78,599 km<sup>2</sup>

POPULATION 8,197,483 (2018)

HDI 75.14 (2012)

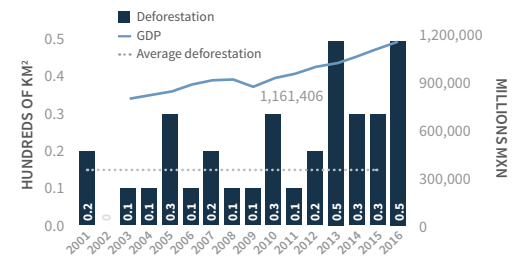
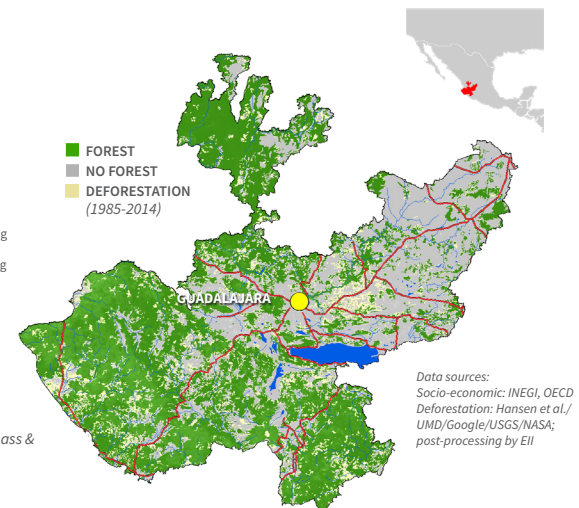
GDP USD 59.94 billion (2016, Base year 2013)

GINI 0.470 (2014)

#### MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Manufacturing
- Real estate & rent services
- Trade

RURAL/URBAN POPULATION 12%/88%

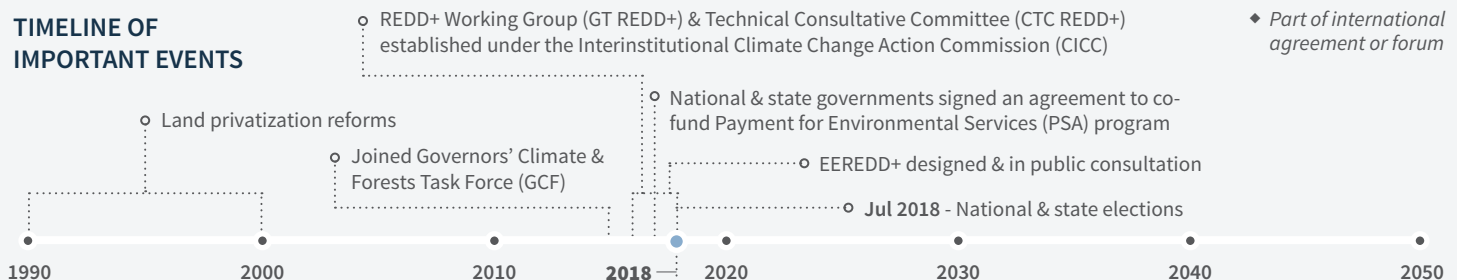


### SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

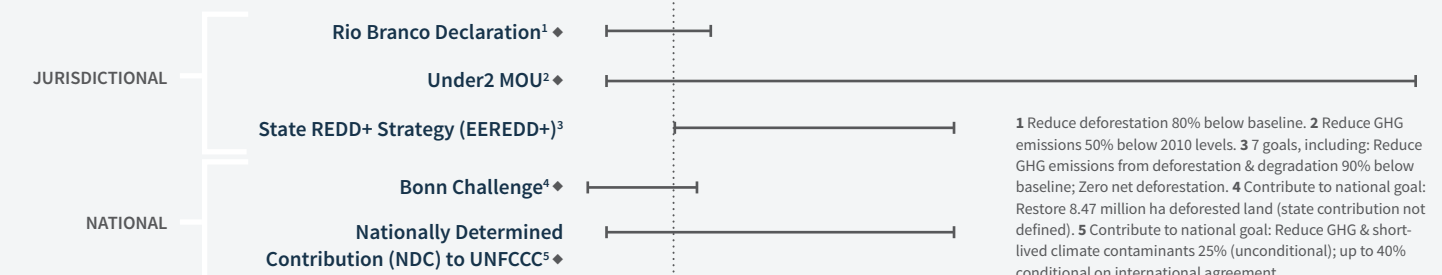
Jalisco's **eight Inter-Municipal Environmental Councils (JIMA)** are local environmental governance platforms that provide technical support to a group of municipalities for development, management, and implementation of environmental and sustainable production projects and programs. The JIMA function as intermediaries for management between the municipal level and other levels: state (SEMADET, SEDER), federal (CONAFOR, SEMARNAT, CONABIO, INEGI) and private and academic sectors. This system emerged in response to barriers to accessing municipal funds in Mexico, and the aligned interests of Jalisco's municipalities. Municipalities are coordinated at the inter-municipal level by watershed basin. JIMA implements management policies and strategic programs specific to its vision,

context, and needs, so that its policies contribute to a jurisdictional scale strategy. Some JIMA have developed their own Territorial Ordering Plans, for nesting in the state planning system of Jalisco. Additionally, Jalisco's four PI for the national IRE correspond with four coastal basin JIMA, and the JIMA implement the PI. In conclusion, the JIMA system works by scaling the landscape approach to a jurisdictional one; in other words, the municipal and inter-municipal level impacts sum to a state impact. As a result of this system's success in Jalisco, other Mexican states have expressed interest in learning more about opportunities to implement similar strategies in their respective jurisdictions. The JIMA in Jalisco cover 95 of 125 municipalities (76%), making Jalisco the state with the greatest coverage of territory under this governance model.

#### TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS



#### FORMALLY ESTABLISHED COMMITMENTS



## KEY INTERVENTIONS



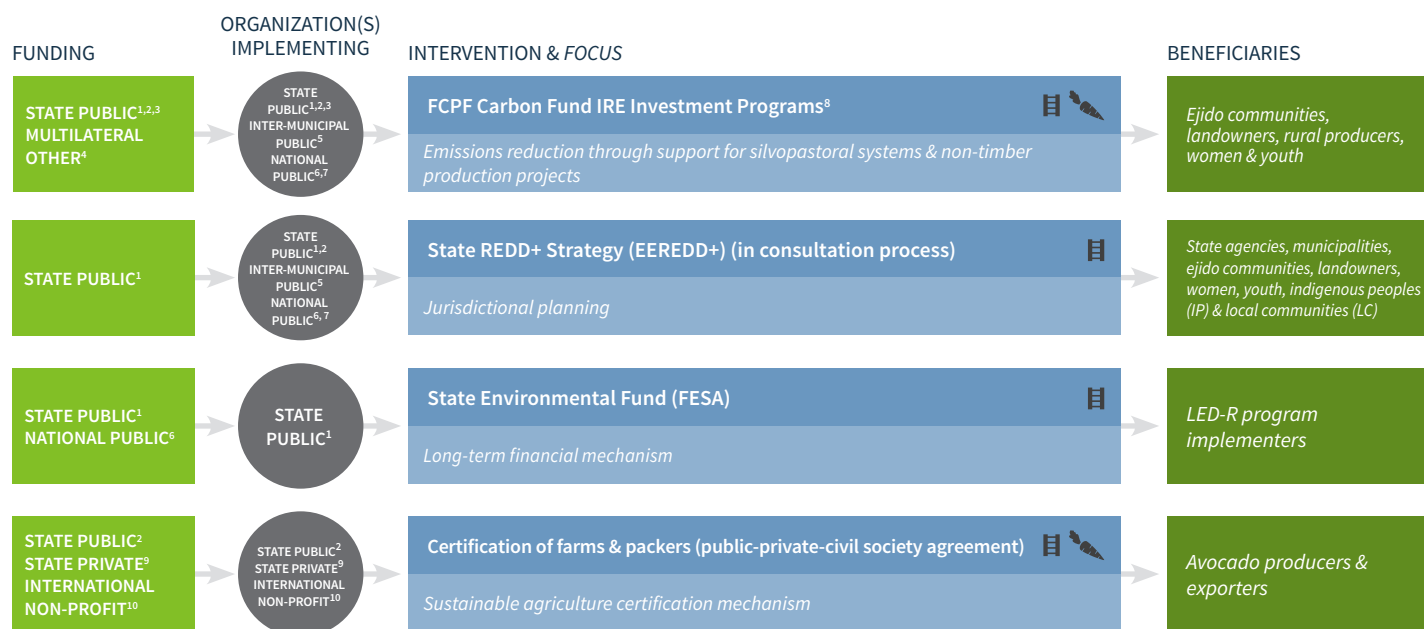
DISINCENTIVES



ENABLING MEASURES



INCENTIVES



1 Secretary of Environment & Territorial Development (SEMADET). 2 Secretary of Rural Development (SEDER). 3 Secretary of Development & Social Integration (SEDIS). 4 World Bank. 5 Inter-Municipal Environmental Councils (JIMA). 6 National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR). 7 Secretary of Agriculture, Cattle Ranching, Rural Development, Fish & Food (SAGARPA). 8 PI in Ayuquila Lower River Basin, Costa Sur, Coahuayana River Basin, & Sierra Occidental y Costa regions. 9 Association of Producers Exporting Avocados of Jalisco. 10 Rainforest Alliance.

## PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

○ EARLY ● INTERMEDIATE ● ADVANCED

<b>Integrated LED-R Strategy</b>	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EEREDD+, in public consultation, will guide Jalisco toward LED-R</li> <li>EEREDD+ aligned with National REDD+ Strategy (ENAREDD+)</li> </ul>
<b>Spatial plan</b>	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEMADET managing Urban Code reform, as the foundation of the State Territorial Ordering &amp; Urban Development Program as an integrated jurisdictional planning instrument</li> <li>Publicly available Geographic Environmental Territorial &amp; Climate Change Information System (SIGATyCC) contributes to land use planning</li> </ul>
<b>Performance targets</b>	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EEREDD+ goals will contribute significantly to national &amp; State Development Plan (PED) goals</li> <li>State Climate Change Action Law establishes goals for reducing emissions &amp; increasing carbon sequestration</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring, reporting &amp; verification (MRV)</b>	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No jurisdictional monitoring system; national MRV System provides information to the state</li> <li>Monitoring of Development Indicators (MIDE) tracks progress toward PED goals, not on forest themes</li> </ul>
<b>Policies &amp; incentives</b>	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State policies aligned with IRE, EEREDD+, &amp; State Climate Change Action Program (PEACC)</li> <li>Incentives available for sustainable production projects that involve women &amp; youth, silvopastoral &amp; agroforestry projects</li> </ul>
<b>Multi-stakeholder governance</b>	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CICC includes state &amp; federal government bodies, academia, &amp; JIMA, &amp; ensures continuity of LED-R programs through 3 thematic Working Groups (GT) (e.g. GT REDD+ &amp; its operational groups: silvopastoral, safeguards, productive projects, MRV)</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainable commodity production</b>	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public sector promotes silvopastoral &amp; agroforestry systems to mitigate agricultural frontier expansion with alternatives that increase producers' profitability</li> <li>State Voluntary Environmental Compliance Program (PCAV) offers technical support &amp; certification to producers, particularly of agave for tequila production</li> </ul>
<b>Indigenous peoples &amp; local community rights</b>	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CTC REDD+ includes representatives of vulnerable actor groups: women, youth, IP &amp; LC</li> <li>State Benefit Distribution Plan will include results-based payments for women, youth, IP &amp; LC</li> </ul>
<b>LED-R finance</b>	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State programs depend on national public finance</li> <li>FESA diversifies funding sources &amp; improves long-term security of LED-R programs</li> </ul>

## CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

### CHALLENGES

- Slow alignment of productive & environmental sectors' policies & programs to increase agricultural sustainability
- Maintain continuity of LED-R programs through administrative changes
- Higher immediate profitability of conventional production systems disincentivizes sustainable alternatives for producers
- Lack of profitable business schemes in forest programs to generate interest in forest conservation & management
- Low inclusion of private sector & other credit agencies as sources of finance
- Need to generate reference information for state MRV system

### OPPORTUNITIES

- Collaboration of public agencies promotes convergence of environmental, social, & rural agendas, among others, to advance LED-R
- State public sector continues to establish & maintain rules of operation of public programs with a LED-R vision
- Increasing financial support from FESA & private sector assures continuity of LED-R projects
- EEREDD+ aligns diverse actors in a jurisdictional vision

**CITATION** | O. David, O. Preciado Benítez, F.M. Sandoval Becerra. 2018. "Jalisco, 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](http://www.earthinnovation.org/state-of-jurisdictional-sustainability)

### TECHNICAL TEAM



### SUPPORTED BY



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