



### 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
- ASPY contested based on lack of consultations with Mayan communities; on legal hold until consultations are carried out
- 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
- Fire
- New settlements

**AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION**

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

**AREA** 42,361 km<sup>2</sup>

**POPULATION** 1,709,479 (2018)

**HDI** 75.36 (2012)

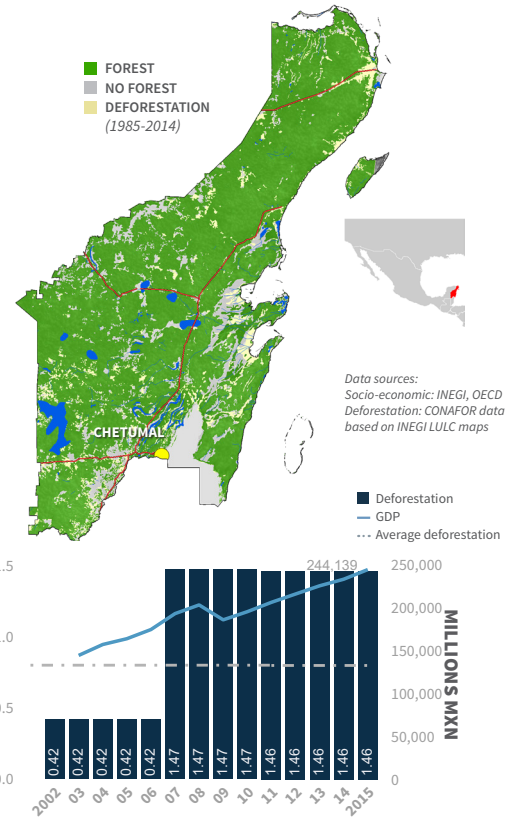
**GDP** USD 13.56 billion (2016, Base year 2013)

**GINI** 0.490 (2014)

**MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

- Trade
- Services
- Real estate services

**RURAL/URBAN POPULATION** 12%/88%

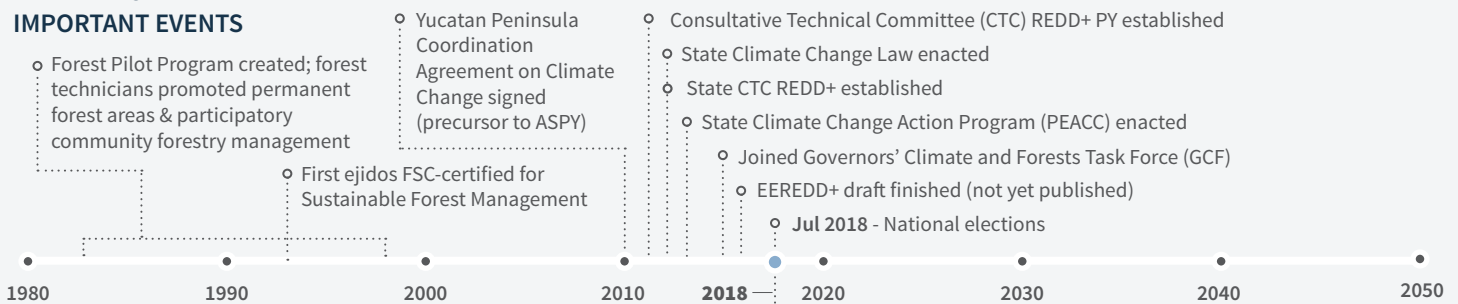


### SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

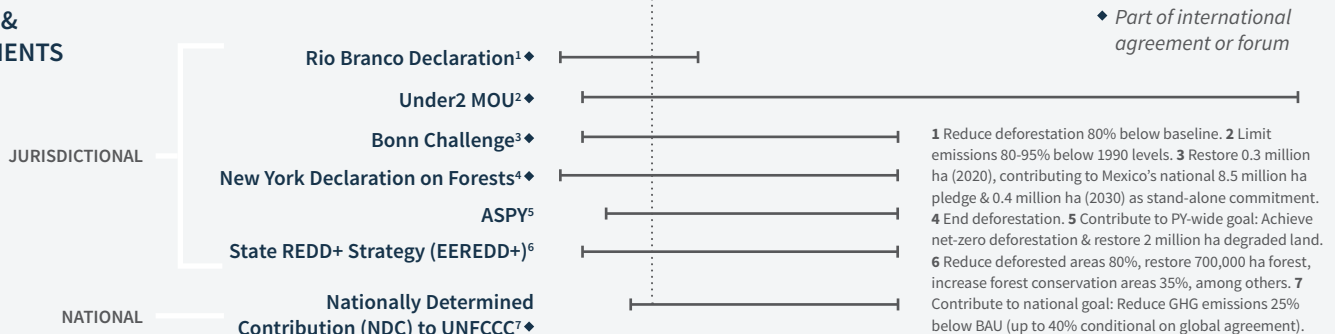
The Municipal Association for the Environment of the South of Quintana Roo (AMUSUR) is an initiative to reduce deforestation and degradation while promoting social benefits, using an inter-municipal governance model. Established in 2013 and ratified in 2017, AMUSUR came to fruition with influence from 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

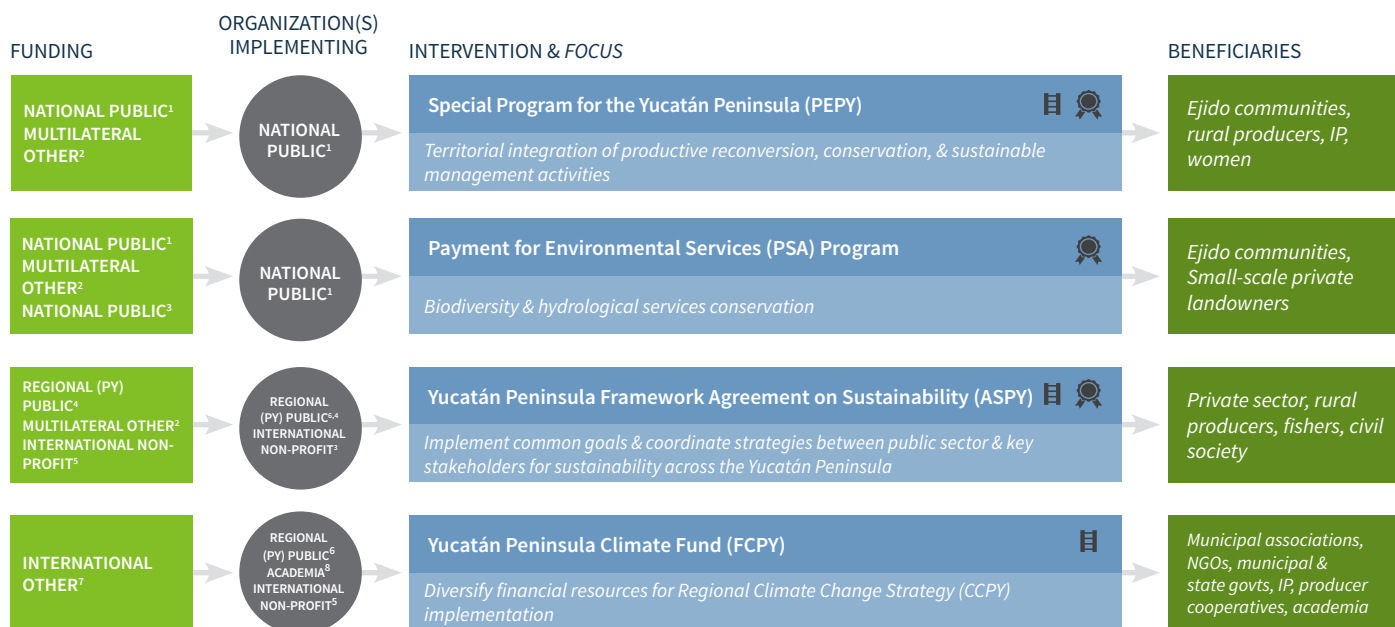


### PLEDGES & COMMITMENTS



# KEY INTERVENTIONS

DISINCENTIVES  
 ENABLING MEASURES  
 INCENTIVES



**1** National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR). **2** World Bank. **3** Mexican Forest Fund. **4** FCPY. **5** The Nature Conservancy. **6** Regional Climate Change Commission. **7** Mexico REDD+ Alliance [The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Rainforest Alliance, Woods Hole Research Center, & Espacios Naturales y Desarrollo Sustentable (ENDESU)]. **8** University of Quintana Roo.

## PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

○ EARLY  
 ◐ INTERMEDIATE  
 ● ADVANCED

<b>Integrated LED-R Strategy</b>	<span style="color: green;">◐</span>	• EEREDD+, PEACC, PI, & Regional REDD+ Strategy PY address deforestation drivers, set targets for 2020 & 2030; implementation limited by finance availability
<b>Spatial plan</b>	<span style="color: green;">◐</span>	• 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)
<b>Performance targets</b>	<span style="color: grey;">○</span>	• EEREDD+, PI, regional & international agreements establish statewide performance targets
<b>Monitoring, reporting &amp; verification (MRV)</b>	<span style="color: grey;">○</span>	• 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
<b>Policies &amp; incentives</b>	<span style="color: green;">◐</span>	• EEREDD+ & PI align with national & international level agendas • High inter-state & inter-agency coordination of policies & programs contribute to successful collaboration across PY region
<b>Multi-stakeholder governance</b>	<span style="color: green;">●</span>	• Numerous multi-stakeholder governance platforms include representatives of public, private, NGO, & IP sector • State REDD+ Working Group (GT-REDD+) influences state land use policies
<b>Sustainable agriculture</b>	<span style="color: grey;">○</span>	• 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
<b>Indigenous peoples &amp; local communities</b>	<span style="color: green;">◐</span>	• Mexico's Constitution secures land tenure • Various state & national agencies (RAN, Procuradaria Agraria, INEGI) continually update land title maps
<b>LED-R finance</b>	<span style="color: grey;">○</span>	• 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

**CITATION** | D. Rodriguez-Ward & O. David. 2018. "Quintana Roo, 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) 2018/12/03

### TECHNICAL TEAM



### SUPPORTED BY



based on a decision of the German Bundestag

