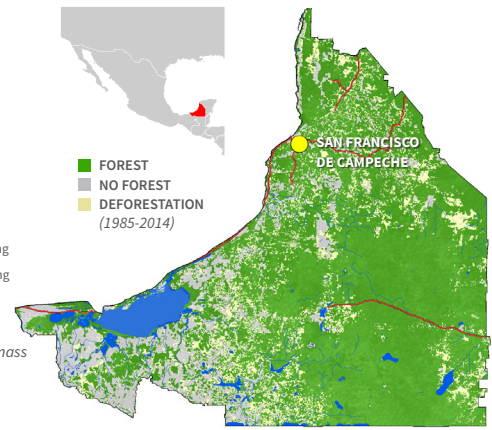




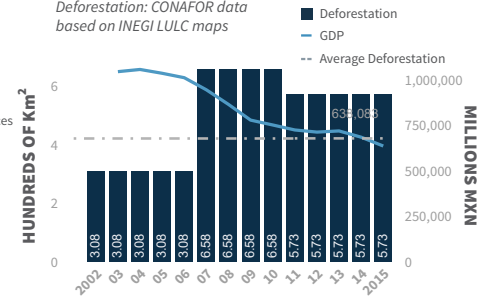
LOW-EMISSION RURAL DEVELOPMENT (LED-R) AT A GLANCE

- 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

DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large-scale agriculture Small-scale agriculture Large-scale cattle ranching Small-scale cattle ranching Fire
AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AREA	7.60 Mt CO ₂ (2010-2015) <i>Includes above-ground biomass & below-ground biomass</i>
POPULATION	948,459 (2018)
HDI	74.90 (2012)
GDP	USD 31.01 billion (2016, Base year 2013)
GINI	0.533 (2015)
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Trade Extraction of non-renewable resources
RURAL/URBAN POPULATION	25%/75%



Data sources: Socio-economic: INEGI, OECD
Deforestation: CONAFOR data based on INEGI LULC maps

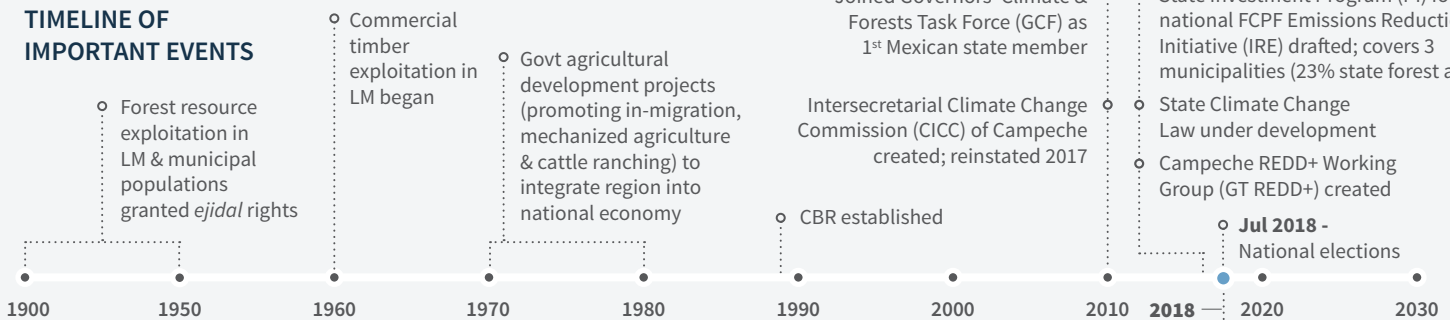


SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

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.

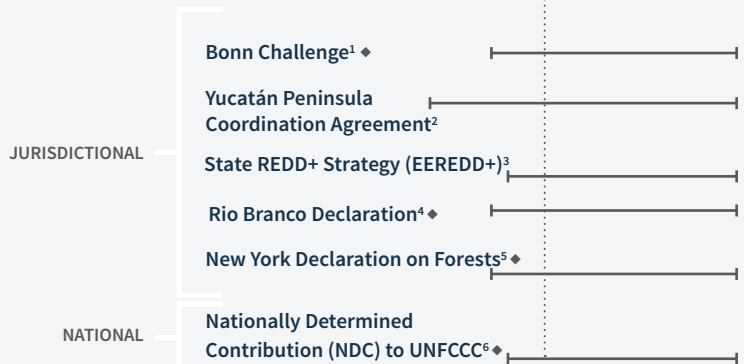
TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS



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.



KEY INTERVENTIONS

✘ DISINCENTIVES 📋 ENABLING MEASURES 🏆 INCENTIVES

FUNDING	ORGANIZATION(S) IMPLEMENTING	INTERVENTION & FOCUS	BENEFICIARIES
MULTILATERAL OTHER ^{1, 2} NATIONAL PUBLIC ³	NATIONAL PUBLIC ¹ MULTI-LATERAL OTHER ²	Community Forest Development of the Southern States Project (DECOFOS) ✘ <i>Improve rural livelihoods through sustainable production</i>	Rural producers in forestry zones
NATIONAL PUBLIC ⁴	NATIONAL PUBLIC ^{4, 5} STATE PUBLIC ⁶ PUBLIC OTHER ⁷	State Strategy for the Conservation & Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (ECUSBIOCAM) ✘ 📋 🏆 <i>Improve local planning & training for biodiversity management & conservation</i>	Rural sector, environmental government agencies, general public
BILATERAL PUBLIC ⁸	INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH ⁹ INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC ¹⁰ NATIONAL PUBLIC ^{6, 11}	Sustainable Biodiversity & Agroforestry Landscapes Project (BioPasos) 📋 🏆 <i>Promote agroforestry systems to restore degraded areas & increase ecosystem productivity</i>	Small & medium-scale cattle producers
MULTILATERAL OTHER ¹ PUBLIC MULTILATERAL ¹²	NATIONAL PUBLIC ^{3, 4, 5, 11, 13, 14}	Sustainable Productive Territories 📋 🏆 <i>Promote sustainable agriculture as a means to reduce deforestation & degradation</i>	Agricultural, timber, & cattle producers

1 Global Environment Facility (GEF). 2 International Fund for Agricultural Development. 3 National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR). 4 National Commission for the Knowledge & Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO). 5 Secretary of Environment & Natural Resources of Campeche (SEMARNAT CAM). 6 State Environmental Authority. 7 ECUSBIOCAM Multidisciplinary Committee (proposed). 9 International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) (Germany). 9 Tropical Agricultural Research & Higher Education Center (CATIE). 10 Inter-American Cooperation Institute for Agriculture (IICA). 11 Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA). 12 An association of 4 Agriculture Public Trusts (FIRA). 13 National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP). 14 National Institute of Ecology & Climate Change (INECC).

PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

○ EARLY ◐ INTERMEDIATE ● ADVANCED

Integrated LED-R Strategy	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of EEREDD+, State Climate Change Program (PECC), PI, & Regional REDD+ Strategy PY limited by finance availability EEREDD+ aligned with national & state policies
Spatial plan	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	◐	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 & EEREDD+
Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV)	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholder participation in policy-making is limited: existing groups meet infrequently & not always consulted Public, academic & civil society sectors included in EEREDD+ development (through municipal councils, State Consultative Technical Committee (CTC) REDD+, State Forestry Council)
Sustainable agriculture	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small-scale sustainable production pilot projects (implemented by state & national govts) need secured funding & long-term commitment Cultural & historical factors limit willingness to implement new sustainable practices
Indigenous peoples & local communities	◐	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IP not generally included in state forums Ejidos have land use management & decision-making authority in their communities, through national legislation
LED-R finance	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low availability of finance for advancing LED-R Need to validate the state's Public Territorial Development Agent (APDT) to manage FCPY funds State & federal government agencies promoting agriculture & cattle ranching have higher budgets

CITATION | D. Rodriguez-Ward & O. David. 2018. "Campeche, 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 2018/12/05

TECHNICAL TEAM



SUPPORTED BY



based on a decision of the German Bundestag

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