CHIAPAS
MEXICO

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

- Majority rural population, over 25% indigenous
- High ecological vulnerability & natural disasters magnify impacts on rural, high-poverty areas
- 4 Investment Programs (PI) of national FCPF Carbon Fund Emissions Reduction Initiative (IRE) cover 58% of state forest area
- Target beneficiaries of programs include forest populations living in extreme poverty, indigenous peoples (IP), landowners
- Several multi-stakeholder councils advise the State Commission for Inter-Secretarial Coordination on Climate Change (CCICCCH)
- 1st Mexican state to develop its Technical Advisory Committee for REDD+ (CTC-REDD+)
- 57% of state emissions come from agricultural frontier expansion

FOREST
NO FOREST
DEFORESTATION
(1985-2014)

TUXTLA GUTIÉRREZ

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

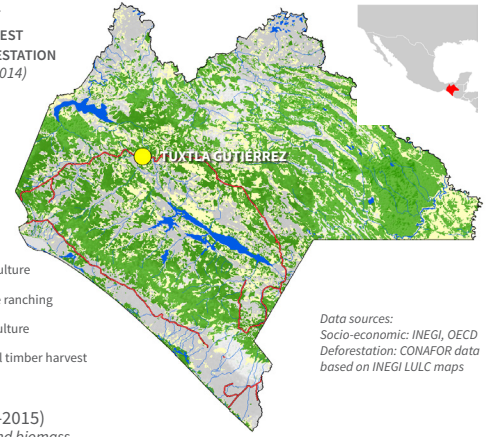|	
DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION	Small-scale agriculture
	Small-scale cattle ranching
	Large-scale agriculture
	Small-scale illegal timber harvest
	Fire
AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION	5.90 Mt CO_2 (2010-2015) *Includes above-ground biomass*
AREA	73,289 km²
POPULATION	5,445,233 *(2018)*
HDI	66.73 *(2012)*
GDP	USD 14.90 billion *(2016, Base year 2013)*
GINI	0.520 *(2014)*
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	Trade
	Public services
	Real estate services
RURAL/URBAN POPULATION	51%/49%

Chart legend:
- Deforestation
- GDP
- Average deforestation

HUNDREDS OF Km² / MILLIONS MXN

Bar values: 4.46, 4.46, 4.46, 4.46, 4.46, 6.21, 6.21, 6.21, 6.21, 6.19, 6.19, 6.19, 6.19, 6.19 (281,862)

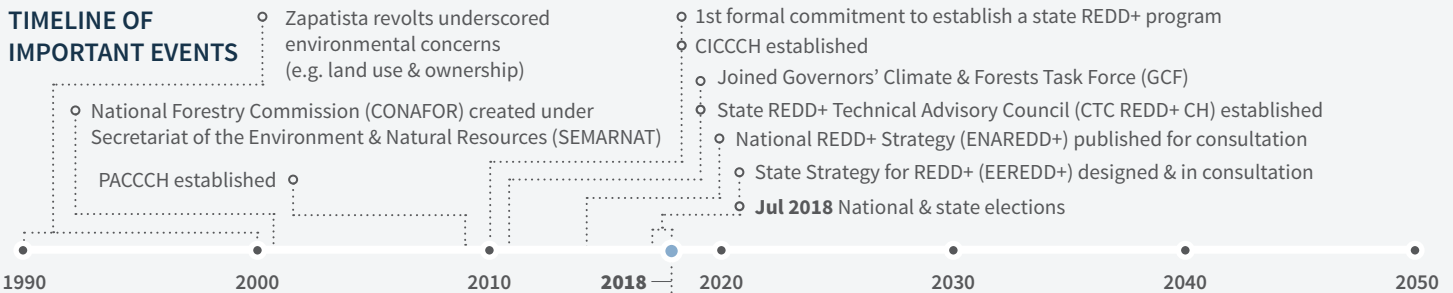Years: 2002, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 2015

SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

In Chiapas, **public-civil society partnerships** are illuminating the power of cross-sectoral collaboration to drive forward the state's LED-R agenda. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) collaborate successfully with public agencies to develop and implement LED-R activities, and to support and improve their operations. NGOs range from local to global in scale, and occupy a spectrum of roles including policy design, stakeholder coordination, and financial, technical and research support. Through these diverse roles, NGOs drive development and enforcement of state policies further than the public sector can on its own – ultimately transferring certain knowledge and processes to the public agencies themselves. For example, NGOs and academia are collaborating with SEMAHN to develop a state MRV system based on the national system. Through this partnership, they are able to build not only a system that addresses the specific needs of the state in terms of detailed land use, but also simultaneously SEMAHN's capacity to manage the MRV. SEMAHN receives the technical support it needs for its LED-R activities that otherwise would be unavailable due to limited funding availability from the national budget. The multiple NGOs functioning in the same sphere work collaboratively and complementarily to optimize impact, in non-proprietary ways that fortify state-level governance. As a result, the organizations gain national and global recognition and creditability, which can lead to increased funding opportunities and interest at the international scale.
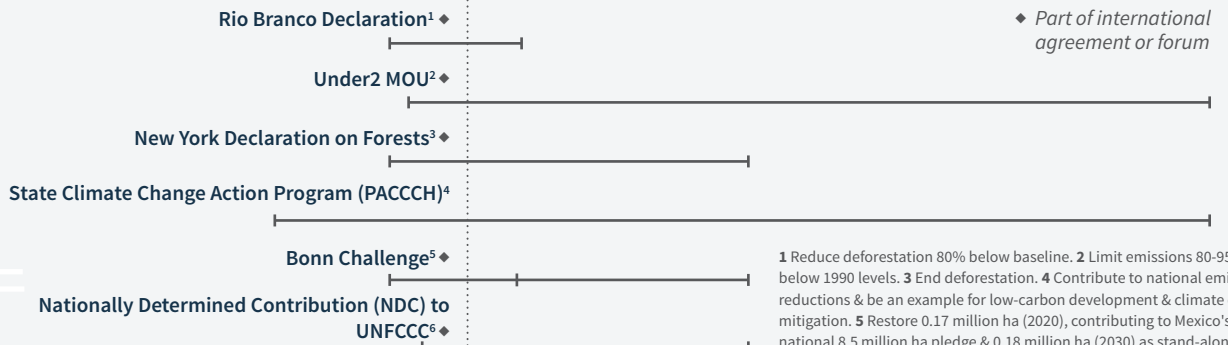
TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

- Zapatista revolts underscored environmental concerns (e.g. land use & ownership)
- National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR) created under Secretariat of the Environment & Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)
- PACCCH established
- 1st formal commitment to establish a state REDD+ program
- CICCCH established
- Joined Governors' Climate & Forests Task Force (GCF)
- State REDD+ Technical Advisory Council (CTC REDD+ CH) established
- National REDD+ Strategy (ENAREDD+) published for consultation
- State Strategy for REDD+ (EEREDD+) designed & in consultation
- **Jul 2018** National & state elections

Timeline: 1990 — 2000 — 2010 — 2018 — 2020 — 2030 — 2040 — 2050

PLEDGES & COMMITMENTS

◆ *Part of international agreement or forum*

JURISDICTIONAL
- Rio Branco Declaration[1] ◆
- Under2 MOU[2] ◆
- New York Declaration on Forests[3] ◆
- State Climate Change Action Program (PACCCH)[4]

NATIONAL
- Bonn Challenge[5] ◆
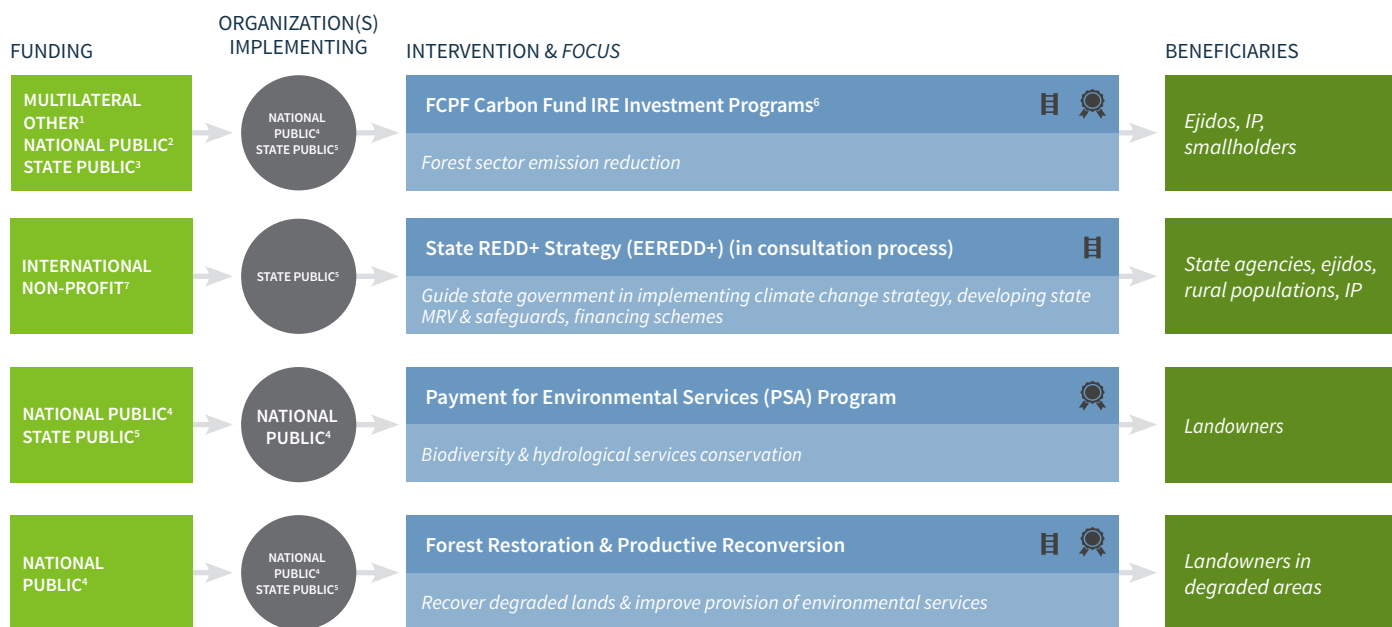- Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to UNFCCC[6] ◆

1 Reduce deforestation 80% below baseline. **2** Limit emissions 80-95% below 1990 levels. **3** End deforestation. **4** Contribute to national emission reductions & be an example for low-carbon development & climate change mitigation. **5** Restore 0.17 million ha (2020), contributing to Mexico's national 8.5 million ha pledge & 0.18 million ha (2030) as stand-alone commitment. **6** Contribute to national goal: Reduce GHG 25% below BAU (up to 40% conditional on global agreement).

KEY INTERVENTIONS

✖ DISINCENTIVES   ▤ ENABLING MEASURES   ⚲ INCENTIVES

FUNDING	ORGANIZATION(S) IMPLEMENTING	INTERVENTION & *FOCUS*		BENEFICIARIES
MULTILATERAL OTHER[1] NATIONAL PUBLIC[2] STATE PUBLIC[3]	NATIONAL PUBLIC[4] STATE PUBLIC[5]	**FCPF Carbon Fund IRE Investment Programs[6]** *Forest sector emission reduction*	▤ ⚲	*Ejidos, IP, smallholders*
INTERNATIONAL NON-PROFIT[7]	STATE PUBLIC[5]	**State REDD+ Strategy (EEREDD+) (in consultation process)** *Guide state government in implementing climate change strategy, developing state MRV & safeguards, financing schemes*	▤	*State agencies, ejidos, rural populations, IP*
NATIONAL PUBLIC[4] STATE PUBLIC[5]	NATIONAL PUBLIC[4]	**Payment for Environmental Services (PSA) Program** *Biodiversity & hydrological services conservation*	⚲	*Landowners*
NATIONAL PUBLIC[4]	NATIONAL PUBLIC[4] STATE PUBLIC[5]	**Forest Restoration & Productive Reconversion** *Recover degraded lands & improve provision of environmental services*	▤ ⚲	*Landowners in degraded areas*

1 World Bank. **2** CONAFOR, SEMARNAT, National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP), Secretary of Agriculture, Cattle Ranching, Rural Development, Fisheries & Food (SAGARPA), National Commission for the Knowledge & Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO). **3** Rural Secretariat (SECAM). **4** CONAFOR. **5** State Secretary of Environment & Natural History (SEMAHN). **6** 4 PI in Istmo-Costa, Lacandona, Zoque-Mezcalapa, Frailesca regions. **7** Mexico REDD+ Alliance (The Nature Conservancy, Rainforest Alliance, Woods Hole Research Center, Espacios Naturales y Desarrollo Sustentable) through USAID.

PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

○ EARLY   ◑ INTERMEDIATE   ● ADVANCED

Integrated LED-R Strategy	○	• EEREDD+ will be a statewide planning instrument for LED-R & includes a vision for a state REDD+ mechanism for 2020
Spatial plan	◑	• State Ecological & Territorial Ordering Program (POETCH) regulates land use for entire jurisdiction; however, low capacity for enforcement
Performance targets	○	• Chiapas Climate Change Action Plan (PACCCH) includes overall & short, medium, & long-term goals • State unlikely to meet deforestation & emissions reduction targets due to lack of familiarity or recognition by some government agencies & civil society
Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV)	○	• CONAFOR manages MRV nationwide, including national monitoring system for forest cover change (SNMF) • PACCCH includes State GHG Inventory (IEGEI) & Environmental Information System; however, inadequate financial support for operation
Policies & incentives	○	• State Development Plan (PED), PACCCH, EEREDD+ coordinated by CTC-REDD+, CCICCCH, & other forums • State policies do not incorporate incentives; some national-level incentive programs active in the state (PSA, IRE)
Multi-stakeholder governance	◑	• Representatives from diverse sectors advise CCICCCH through Consultative Council on Climate Change (CCCCCH) • PACCCH, POETCH, EEREDD+ developed through participatory processes including diverse stakeholders
Sustainable agriculture	◑	• Various coffee producer organizations provide technical support, finance, & capacity building programs • Beef & palm oil sectors largely unregulated
Indigenous peoples & local communities	◑	• State Constitution includes Indigenous Rights & Culture Law • PED establishes State Secretary for Sustainable Development of IP, & transparency platform for IP rights frameworks
LED-R finance	○	• National & state government interests in cattle ranching & productivity → low budget for environmental programs • EEREDD+ proposes a State Environmental Fund (FESA) as a public-private financing instrument to diversify sources

CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES

• Tracking progress to performance targets difficult (many internal targets qualitative & lack definitive timeframes)
• Public agencies generally not cognizant of state deforestation & emission reduction targets
• Heavy reliance on federal government for funding, MRV, information & analyses & lack of state capacity to produce data tailored to state needs
• Low productive diversity hinders economic growth
• Low coordination of agencies → poor implementation & enforcement of laws & programs
• Corruption at different levels of government
• Outsized role of middlemen, insufficient regulations, & inadequate incentives for producers impede beef industry in improving sustainability

OPPORTUNITIES

• SEMAHN continues to develop & implement sub-state (e.g. watershed-based) Ecological & Territorial Planning programs
• EEREDD+ permits state to set time-bound goals & improve action plan for addressing deforestation drivers, including development of state forest monitoring system
• Potential to scale up positive experiences within Natural Protected Areas (e.g. organic coffee, resin management) to state level
• EEREDD+ & other state-specific programs boost interest in & understandings of jurisdictional LED-R concepts, driving state to prioritize advancing LED-R & aligning sectoral programs in budget allocation

TECHNICAL TEAM

Earth Innovation Institute   CIFOR   GCF task force   CCBA   pro natura sur, a.c.

SUPPORTED BY

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
based on a decision of the German Bundestag

Norad