

**The Plurinational State of Bolivia**

# **THE JOINT MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION (JMA) APPROACH FOR THE INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS**

**Non-market based approaches  
in the context of policy approaches and positive incentives on issues  
relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest  
degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation,  
sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon  
stocks in developing countries**

**October, 2012**

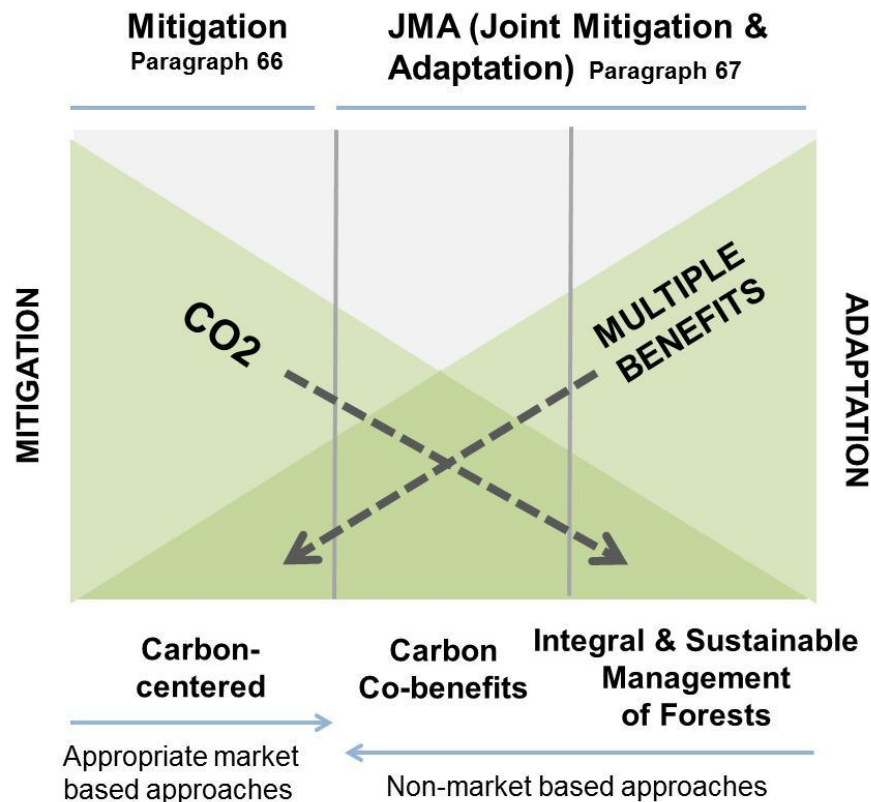
# THE BACKGROUND

The National Programme has been signed by the Bolivian government in October 2010; however:

- Following the mandate of the World Conference on the “Rights of People and Mother Earth” held in Bolivia (Tiquipaya, April 2010) the Plurinational State of Bolivia has questioned the implementation of forestry mitigation market-based schemes.
- In his letter to the indigenous peoples of the world, President Evo Morales states that “Nature, forests and indigenous peoples are not for sale” (October, 2010).
- Bolivia’s objection to the Cancun agreement (December 2010) blocked the implementation of the programme in the country.

At different moments the Bolivian government showed up political will to unblock the programme (dependent on the international negotiations outcomes).

# DIFFERENT APPROACHES AT WORKING GROUP 1(b)(III) OF THE UNFCCC



## Paragraphs of the UNFCCC decision 2/CP.17 (Durban, Dec. 2011)

66. Considers that appropriate market approaches... could be developed.

67. Notes that non market based approaches, such as **joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests** as a non-market alternative... could be developed;

# ADDITIONAL UNITED NATIONS DECISIONS

## **Conference on Sustainable Development of Rio+20 (Rio, June 2012)**

56. We affirm that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions which is our overarching goal.

## **Decision UNEP/CBD/COP/11/L.27 (Hyderabad, October 2012)**

17. Further requests the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of funds, to compile information from Parties on initiatives and experiences regarding paragraph 67 of UNFCCC decision 2/CP.17 with regard to its possible contribution to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, without pre-judging any future decisions by the Conference of the Parties to UNFCCC, and to submit a progress report to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity prior to its twelfth meeting;

# ENLIGHTENING A NON-MARKET BASED APPROACH

## The Bolivian Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Integral and Sustainable Management of Forests and Mother Earth

The Mechanism is oriented to generate adaptation and mitigation co-benefits to reduce deforestation, halt the loss of forest biodiversity, maintain environmental functions, reduce land and resource degradation, and facilitate the transition to better land use through the development of more sustainable production system (linking agriculture and forestry).



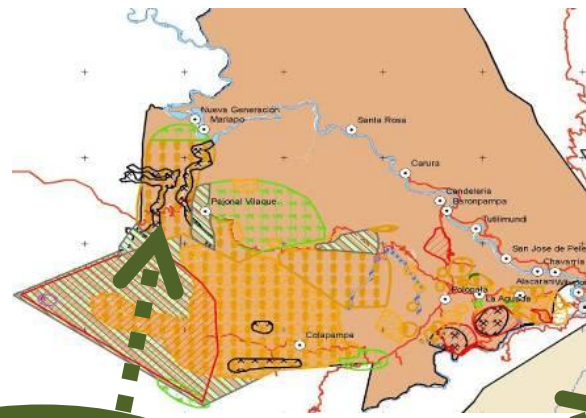
### Main features

- Environmental functions of the forests must not be converted into commodities (No units of transaction).
- Recognizes and supports the efforts of indigenous and local populations' collective action and institutions (no PES).
- Linkages between mitigation (reduction of emissions) and adaptation (reduction of vulnerability to climate change).
- Explicit recognition of drivers of deforestation; land-use planning; multiple benefits of forests; and social, economic and environmental concerns.
- Subscription of initiatives (strengthening indigenous and local people's decision making).
- Linkages between Conventions: UNFCCC/CBD.

# 1 Forest governance

- Land tenure
- Decentralization (autonomy)
- Local institutions

# 2 Territorial planning



# 3 Multiactoral agreements on common objectives and/or goals



**Joint Mitigation & Adaptation Mechanism**

JMA INDICATORS
Forest fires
Water availability
Sustainable food production
Conservation of environmental functions
Land use change

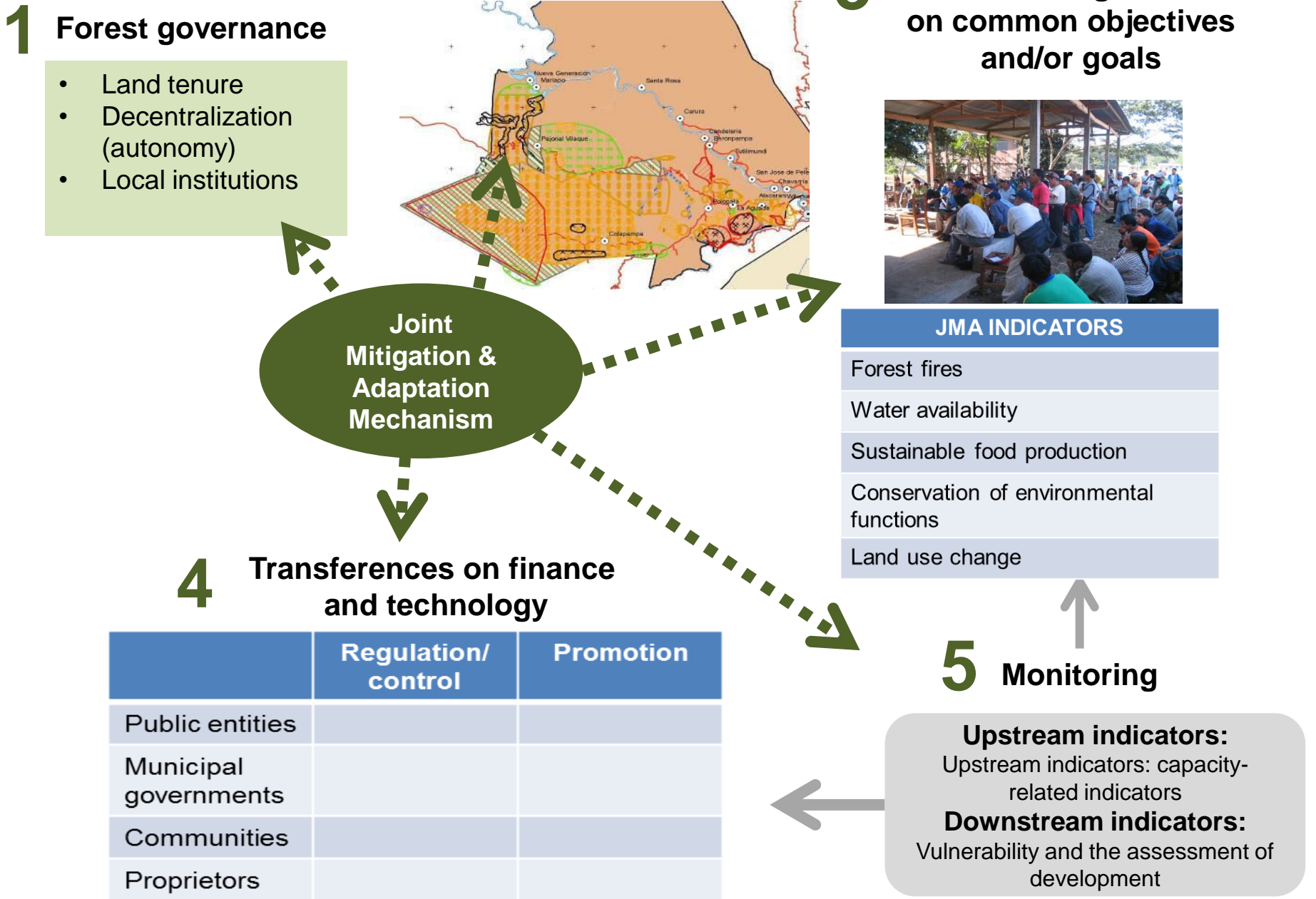
# 4 Transferences on finance and technology

	Regulation/control	Promotion
Public entities		
Municipal governments		
Communities		
Proprietors		

# 5 Monitoring

**Upstream indicators:**  
Upstream indicators: capacity-related indicators

**Downstream indicators:**  
Vulnerability and the assessment of development



# THE BOLIVIAN PROGRESS

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Contextual conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decentralized forestry governance</li> <li>• Secure land rights (60% of the total Bolivian surface)</li> </ul>
Legal framework	<p>Law of “Mother Earth and Integral Development for Living Well”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth</li> <li>• Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Integral and Sustainable Management of Forests and Mother Earth.</li> <li>• Plurinational Fund of Mother Earth</li> </ul>
Methodologies	<p>Design of the methodological basics for the implementation of the Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Territorial planning processes</li> <li>• Carbon measurement</li> <li>• Maps of deforestation (2 maps)</li> <li>• Monitoring system for deforestation (OTCA)</li> </ul>
Consultation to civil society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Sustainable Forest Life” proposal (5 regional workshops in the year 2011).</li> <li>• Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism (2 plurinational and multi-actor workshops and 1 workshop with indigenous people of CIDOB in 2012)</li> </ul>
Activities in process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registry for the subscription of initiatives to the JMA</li> <li>• Articulation of instruments: INIAF (promotion) and ABT (regulation and control): linking agriculture and forestry</li> <li>• Development of the Forests Law (ongoing process)</li> </ul>

Outcome	Equivalent	Reorien- tation	In addition	Observations
<b>Outcome 1. Improving capacity among national government institutions</b>				
1.1. Forest and Land-Use Monitoring System				Framework for the monitoring of the multiple benefits of forests and institutions.
1.2. Emission Benchmarks				Territorial planning as a baseline for intervention
1.3. Proposal of adjustments to the legal and normative framework related to JMA				Partially achieved (Law of Mother Earth)
1.4. System for transferring and distributing JMA resources				No Payment of Environmental Services (PES)
1.5. A stronger Climate Change National Programm				Establishment of the Authority of Mother Earth/JMA
1.6. Action Plan for reducing emissions from DD (AP)				AP (UNFCCC)/ NBSAP(CBD)
<b>Outcome 2. Improving civil society's capacity for implementing JMA capacity</b>				
2.1 Training Programme and dissemination of JMA activities				
2.2 Programme for social participation in JMA				Subscription of initiatives
2.3 Strengthening programme for JMA management and applied research				
<b>Outcome 3. Generating JMA related experience at a local level</b>				
3.1 Standard Methodological Framework for Implementing pilot projects				
3.2 Demonstrative JMA programmes and projects				