

SECOND NATIONAL COMMUNICATI ON OF THE PLURINATIONA L STATE OF BOLIVIA

Copenhagen, December 7, 2009



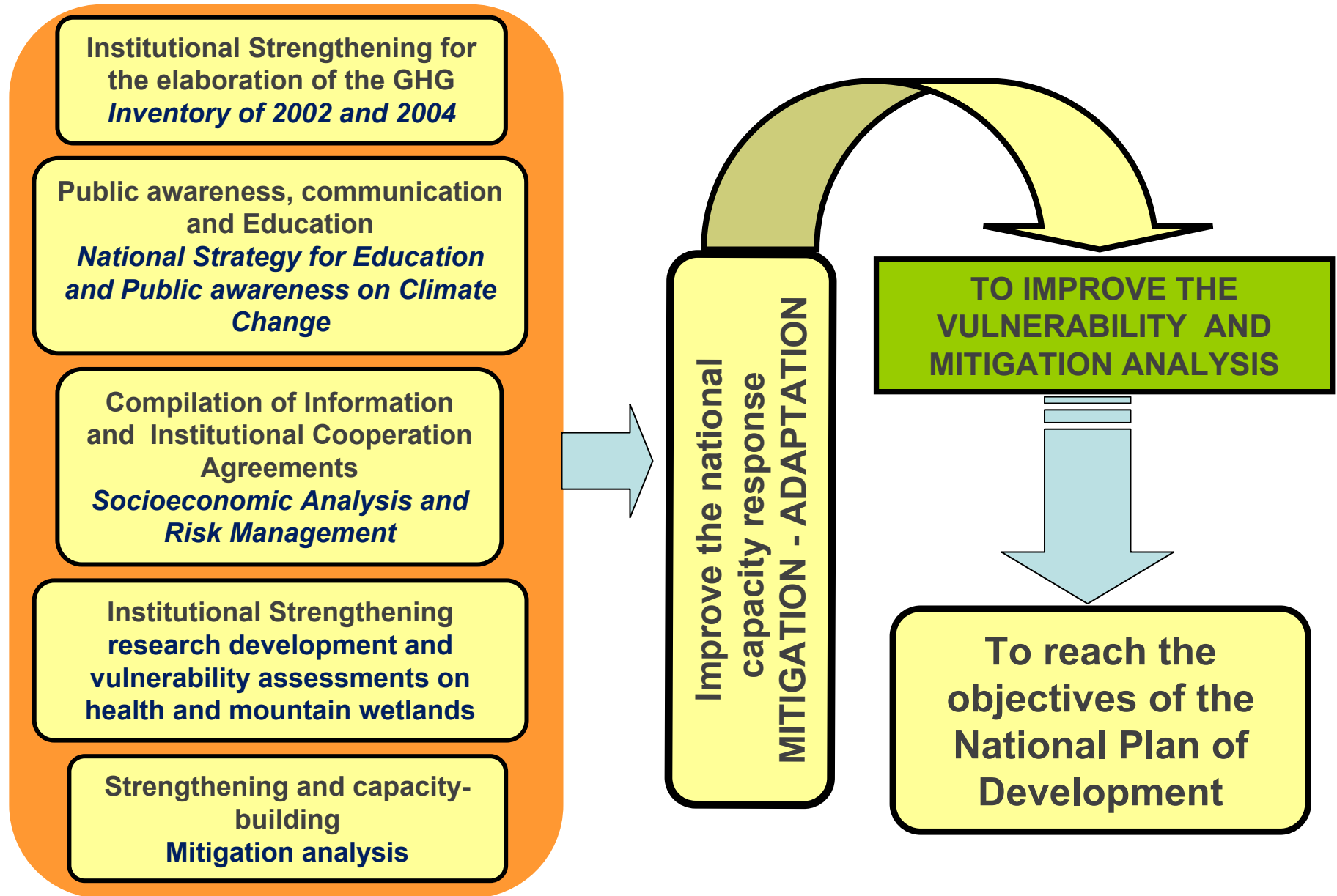
SNC - Plurinational State of Bolivia

KEY CHALLENGES

- To elaborate and submit according to the Article 4.1 and Article 12 of the Convention the Second National Communication of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.
- For this purpose the National Programme on Climate Change (NPCC) of the Viceministry for Environment, Biodiversity and Climate Change of the Ministry for Water and Environment of the Plurinational State of Bolivia began the project elaboration from 2004 to 2005.
- The approval is received and the project implementation began on the second semester of 2005.
- By submitting the Second National Communication the Plurinational State of Bolivia stress the importance which the climate change issue has for the country.
- The main objective for Bolivia is to develop actions which secures the improvement of the life quality in concordance with the sovereignty, food security, access to the water resources, health

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KEY CHALLENGES

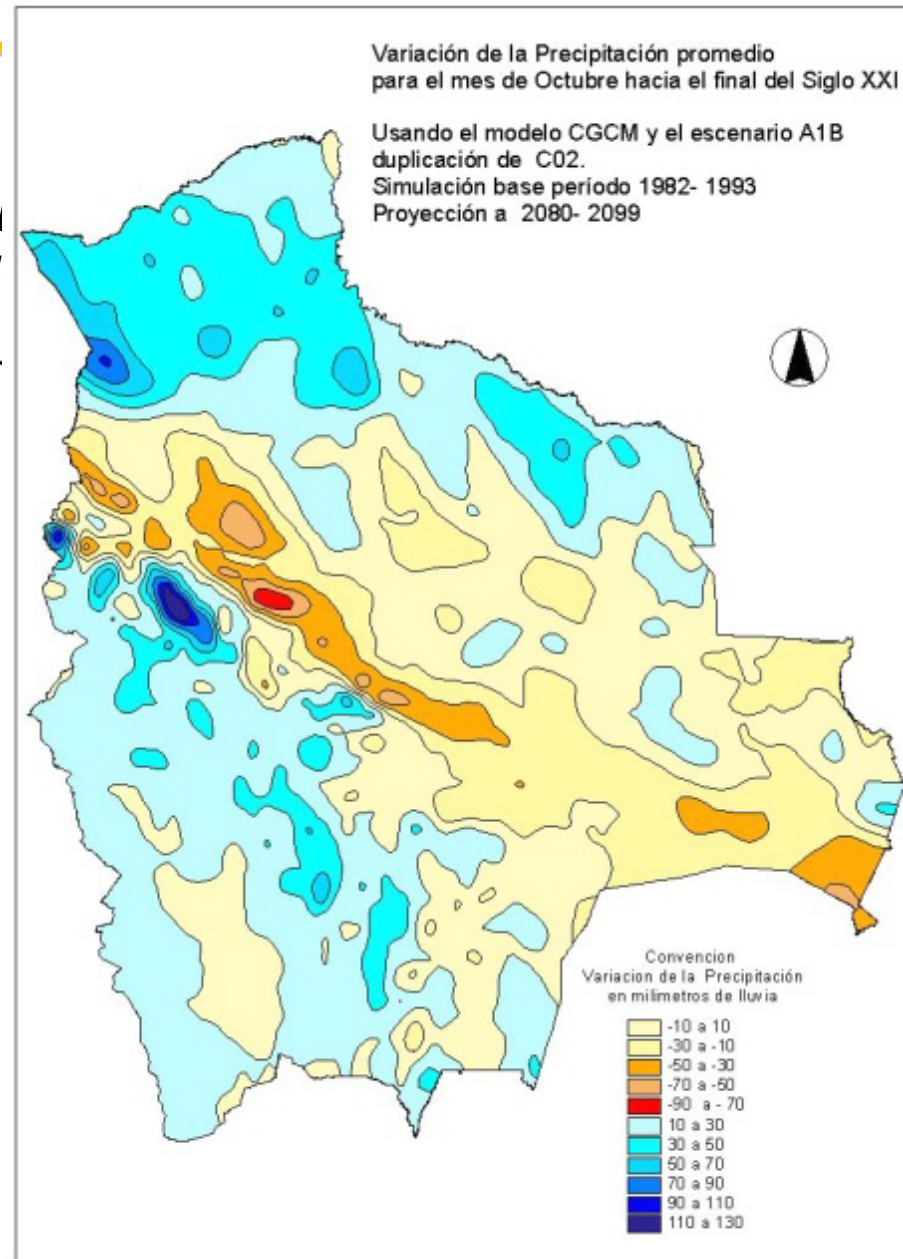
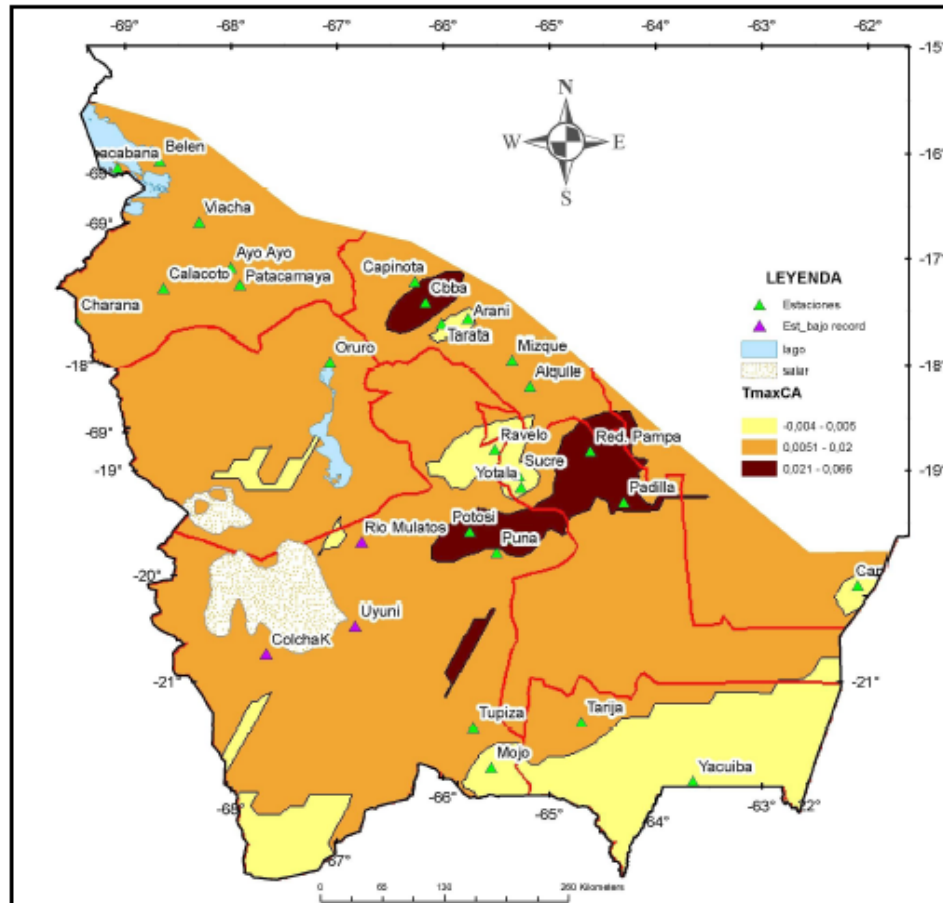


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KEY OUTCOMES -

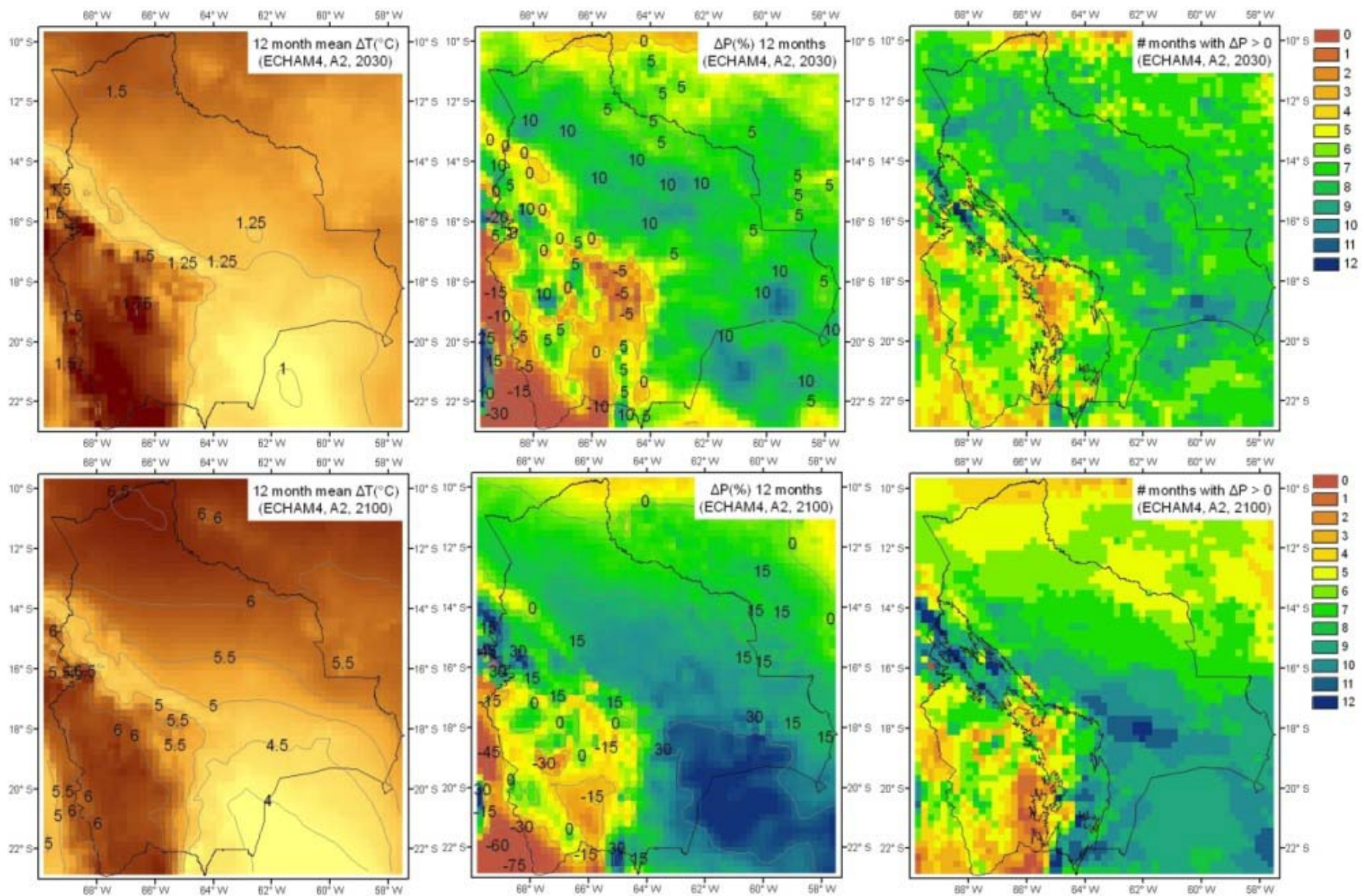
Climate Change Scenarios

- 1) *Evaluación de Tendencias del Ba*
Cambio Climático - García M. et al
- 2) *Utilización de modelos regionales cl*



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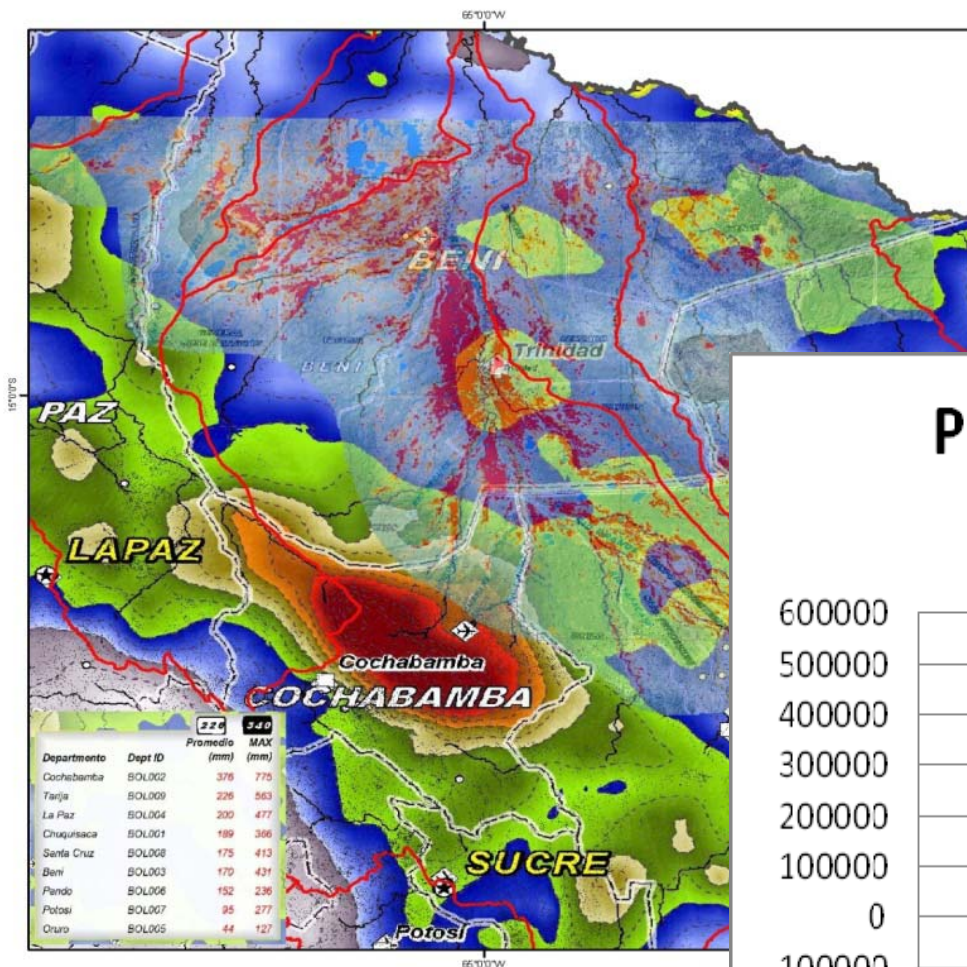
KEY OUTCOMES - VULNERABILITY



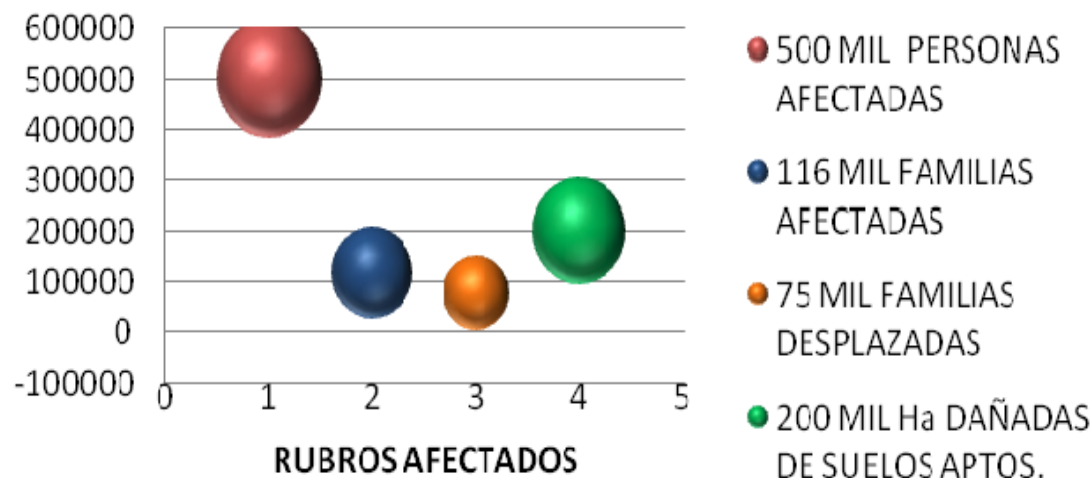
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KEY OUTCOMES - VULNERABILITY

Extreme Events which are intensified due to CC. Especially the frequency and intensity of the ENSO which is increasing the losses of the economic activities and the number families affected by this extreme event.



PERDIDAS POR EL NIÑO Y LA NIÑA 2007/2008



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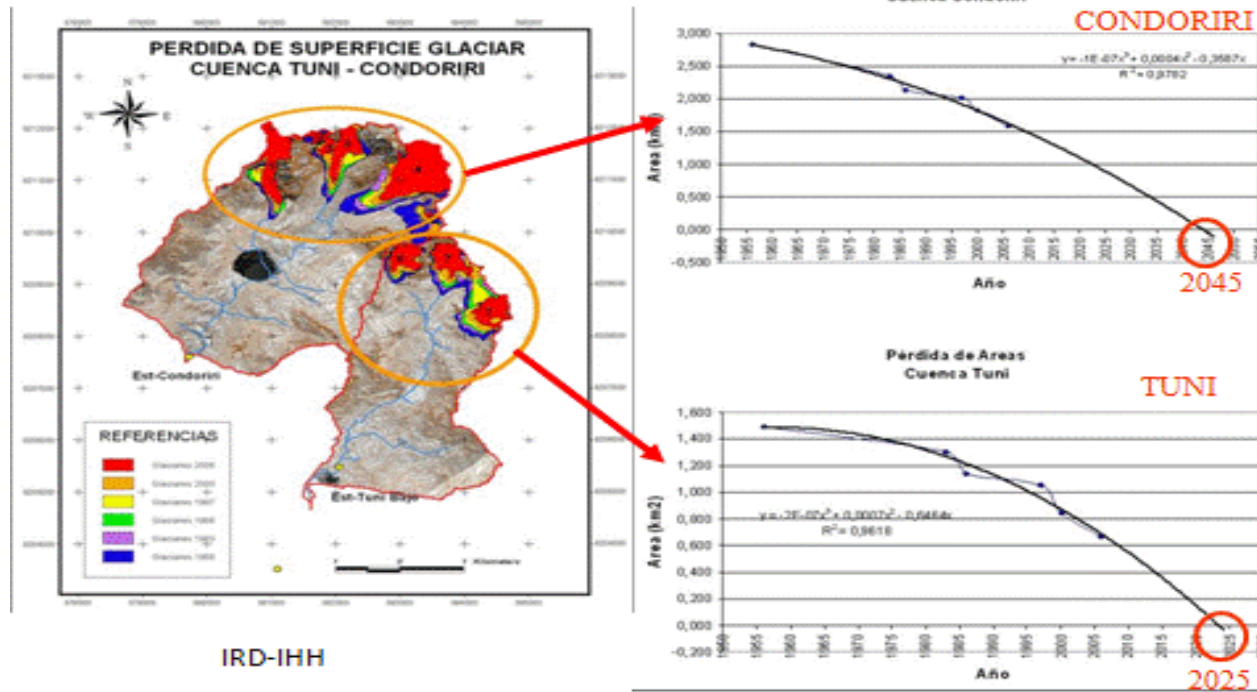
KEY OUTCOMES - VULNERABILITY

1. Glaciers retreat and Glacier melt:

The most relevant impact of climate change: Chacaltaya – Tuni Condiriri)

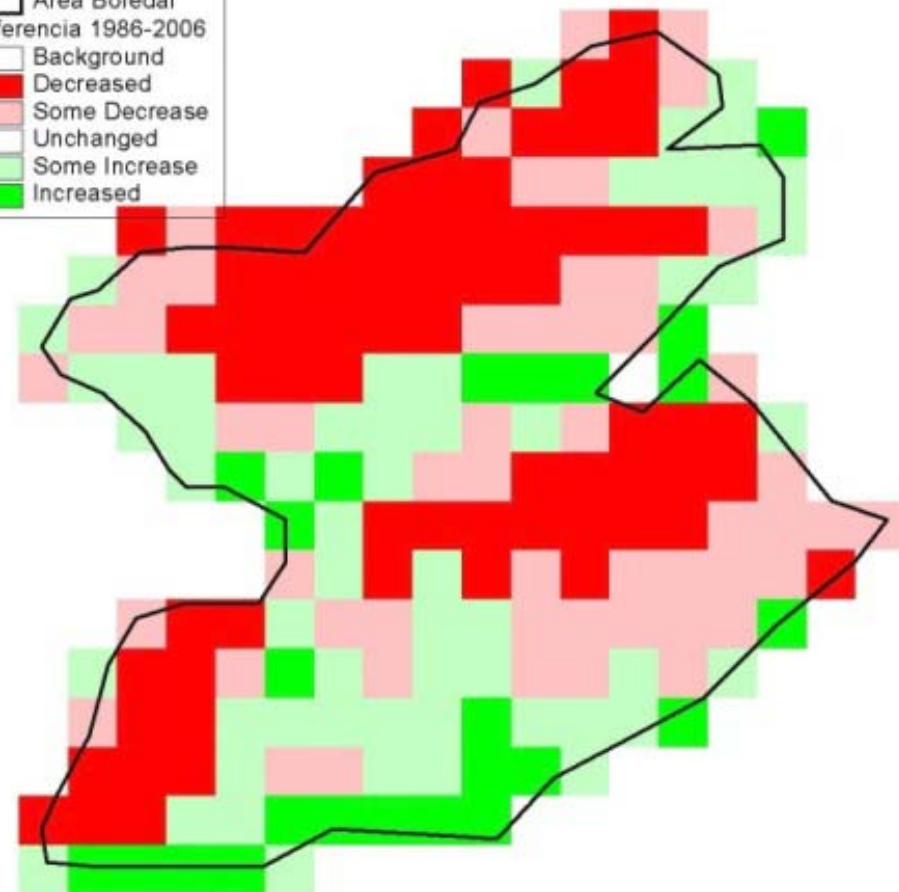
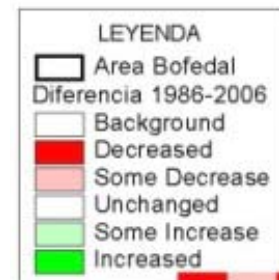
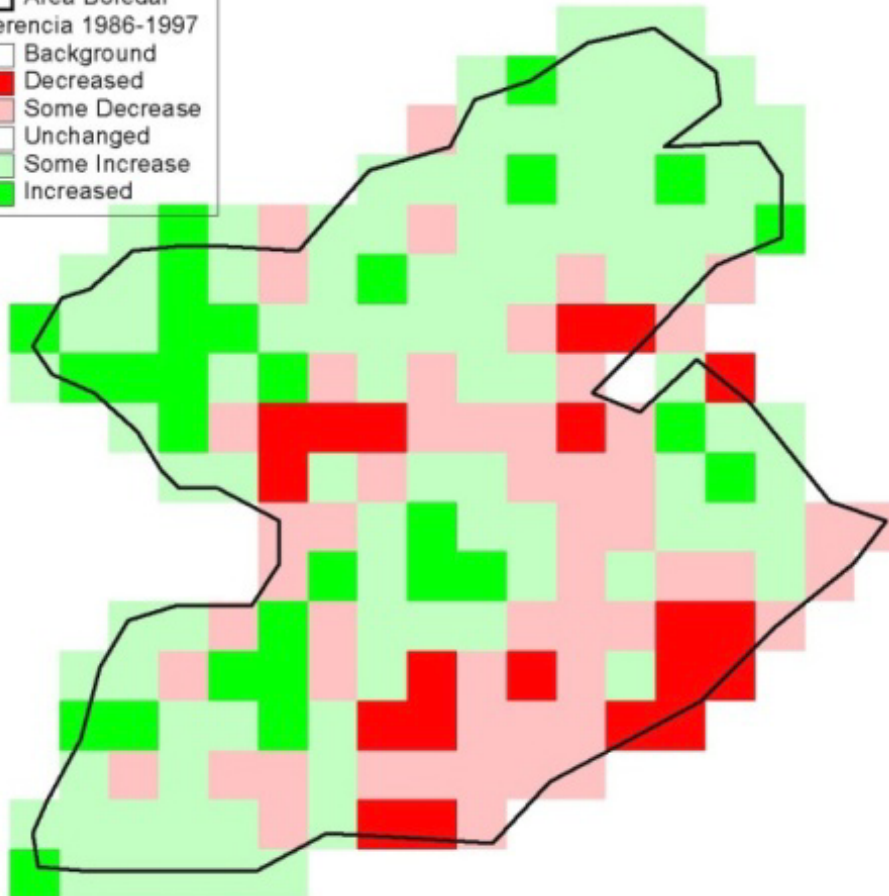
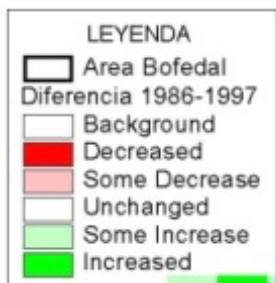


Moreover, the most recent studies demonstrates that an 80% of the glaciers in Bolivia



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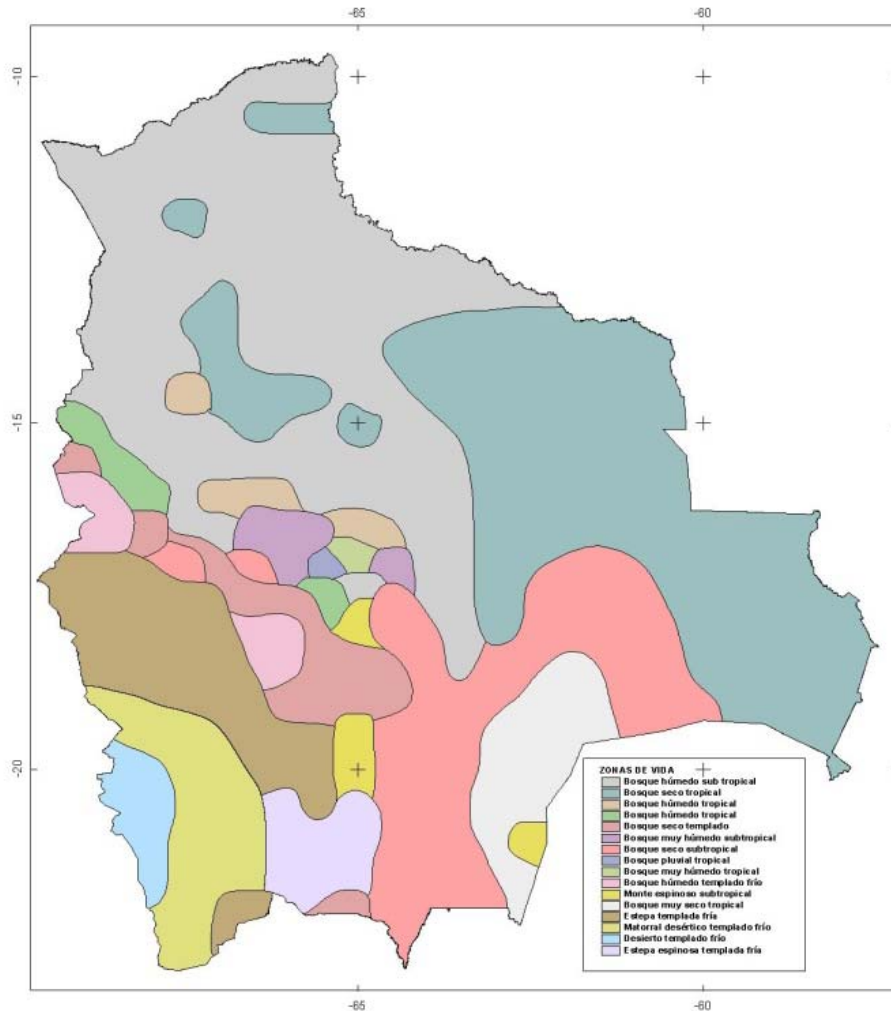
KEY OUTCOMES – VULNERAB.- ECOSYSTEMS



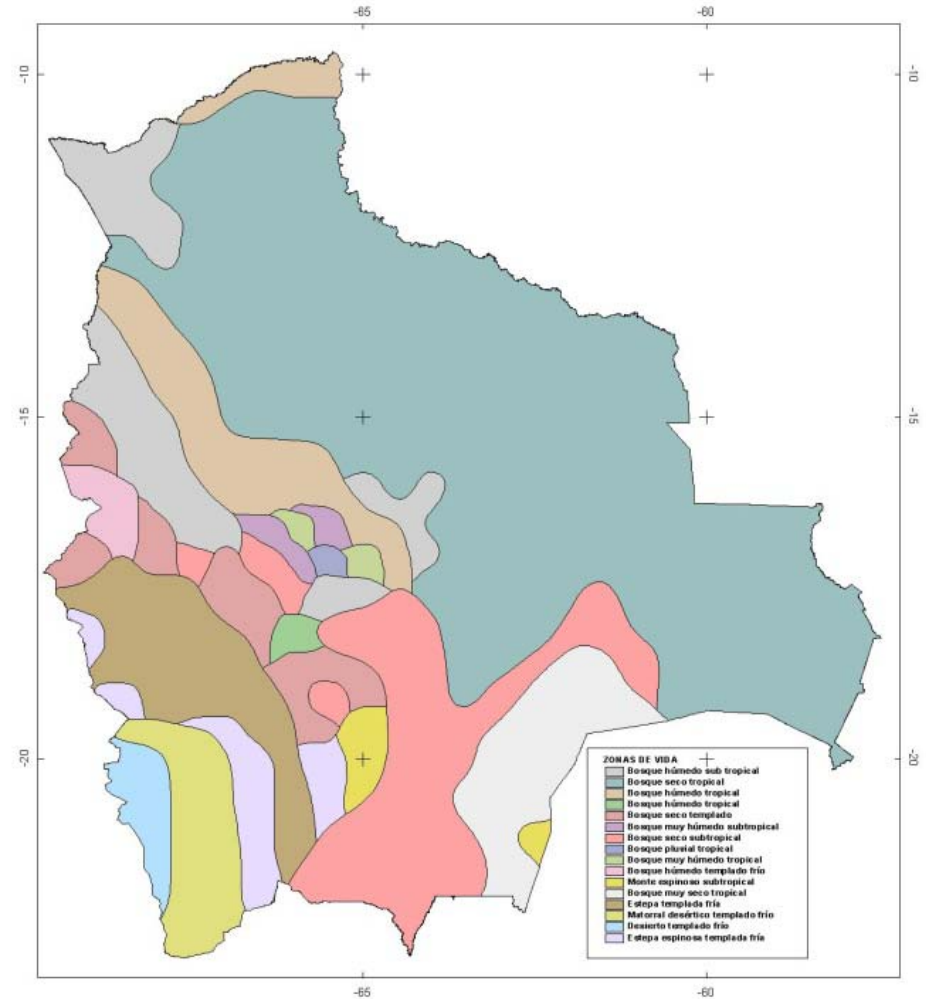
The current status of the high andean wetlands, looking at the changes in the vegetation index (NDVI) from 1986 to 2006

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KEY OUTCOMES – VULNERAB.- ECOSYSTEMS



Actual Ecosystems



Existing ecosystems

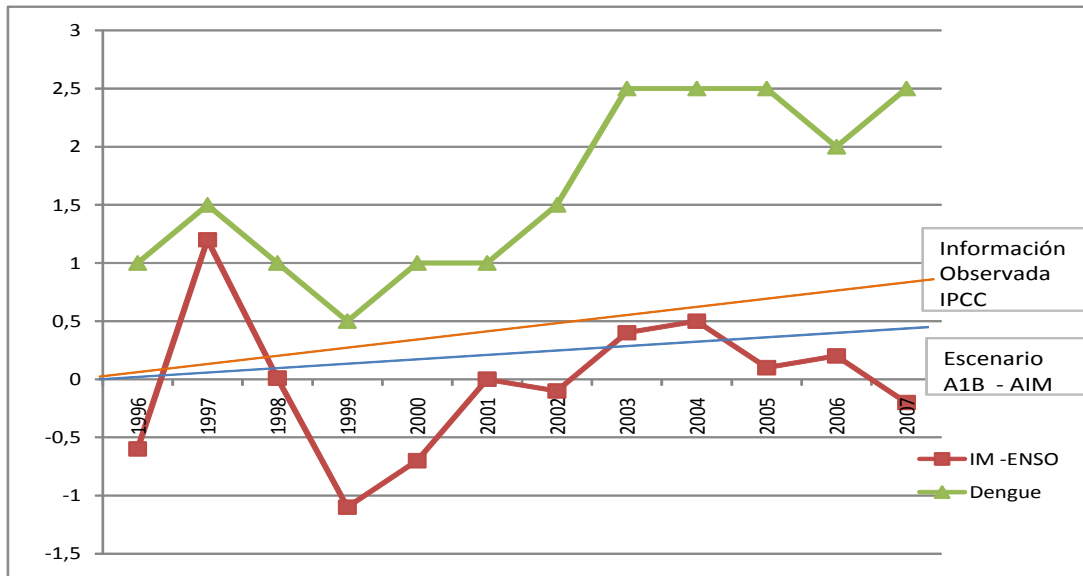
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KEY OUTCOMES – VULNERAB.- ECOSYSTEMS

LIFE ZONES CATEGORIES	REDUCTION (%)	PROPORCIÓN DE LA ZONA DE VIDA RESPECTO AL TERRITORIO NACIONAL PARA EL AÑO BASE (%)
Life Zone with the highest change		
Temperate rainforest (4)	100	1.4
Life Zones with moderate magnitude of reduction		
Cool Temperate Steppe (16)	94.1	2.3
Subtropical rainforest (1)	78.3	28.9
Cool temperate forest (10)	50.4	0.4
Temperate dry forest (5)	40.8	3.9
Subtropical very humid forest (6)	40.1	1.5
Subtropical dry forest (7)	33.0	12.9
Subtropical rainforest (8)	31.0	0.4
Very humid tropical rainforest (9)	27.9	0.4
Life Zones with no reduction:		
Tropical dry forest (2)	0	25.8
Tropical rainforest (3)	0	1.6
Tropical very dry forest (12)	0	4.0
Cold desert (15)	0	1.4
Others	0	16.5

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KEY OUTCOMES – VULNERABILITY- HEALTH



- The dengue has significantly increased in Bolivia and its associated to the climate change, especially with the increase of the temperature and precipitation.

