

**Plurinational State of Bolivia**

## **THE JOINT MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION (JMA) MECHANISM 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**

**UNFCCC, December 2012**

# THE BACKGROUND

- 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 criticized the implementation of forestry mitigation market-based schemes (REDD+).
- 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 questioned the development of REDD+ in Cancun focused on the establishment of a global carbon market (December 2010).
- Bolivia presented at the COP17 (Durban) an approach alternative to REDD+ (Sustainable Forest Life).

# DURBAN DECISION 2/CP.17

## Paragraph 66

Considers that, in the light of the experience gained from current and future demonstration activities, **appropriate market-based approaches** could be developed to support results-based actions by developing country Parties...



- **MARKET ARENA**
- **MITIGATION (REDD+)**
- **PRIVATE FUNDING (CARBON MARKETS)**



## Paragraph 67

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



- **PUBLIC AND COLLECTIVE ACTION ARENAS**
- **MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION**
- **PUBLIC FUNDING**

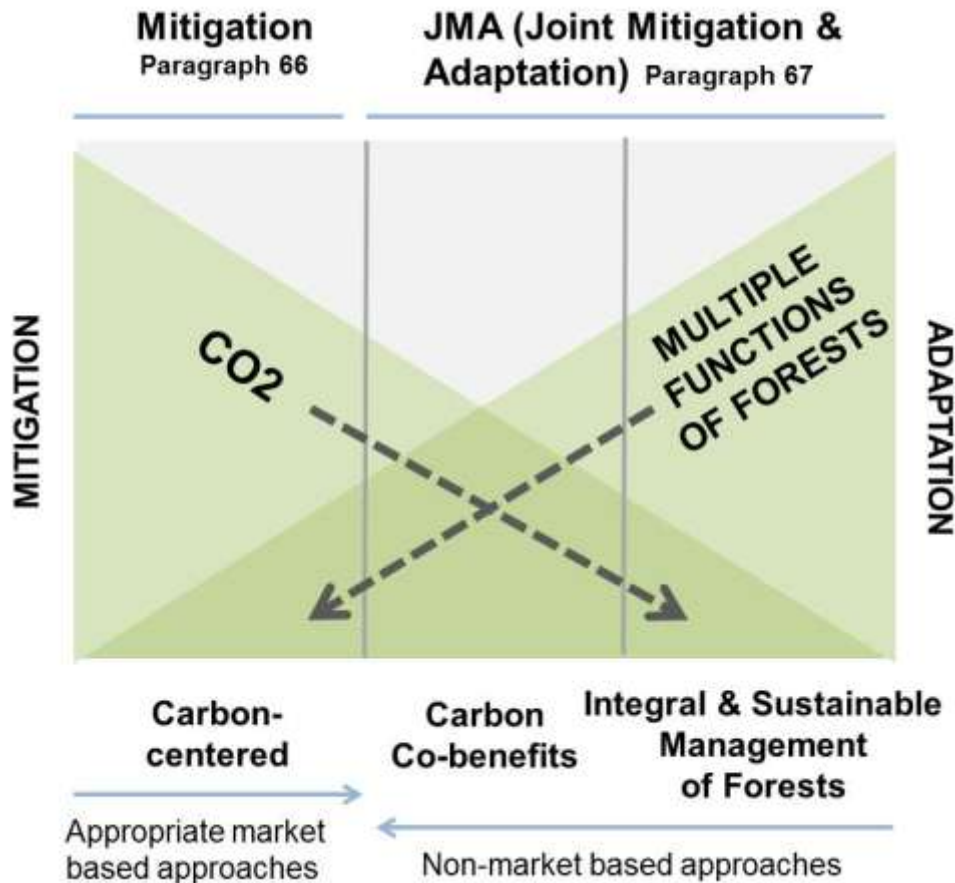
# THE JOINT MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION APPROACH

- Forests have a dual role in mitigation and adaptation to climate change. The IPCC identified the need to explore the possibility of incorporating adaptation practices into mitigation projects to reduce vulnerability.
- The challenge: to promote the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation, and at the same time the risks and vulnerability of forest ecosystems and of forest-dependent people.

The UNFCCC at the COP17 has agreed to consider ecosystem adaptation and forestry after an extensive lobbying from Bolivia:

- The incorporation of the joint mitigation and adaptation approach.
- The Nairobi Work Programme interest on considering the adaptation, ecosystem and forest links.

## DIFFERENT APPROACHES AT WORKING GROUP 3(b)(iii) OF THE UNFCCC



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

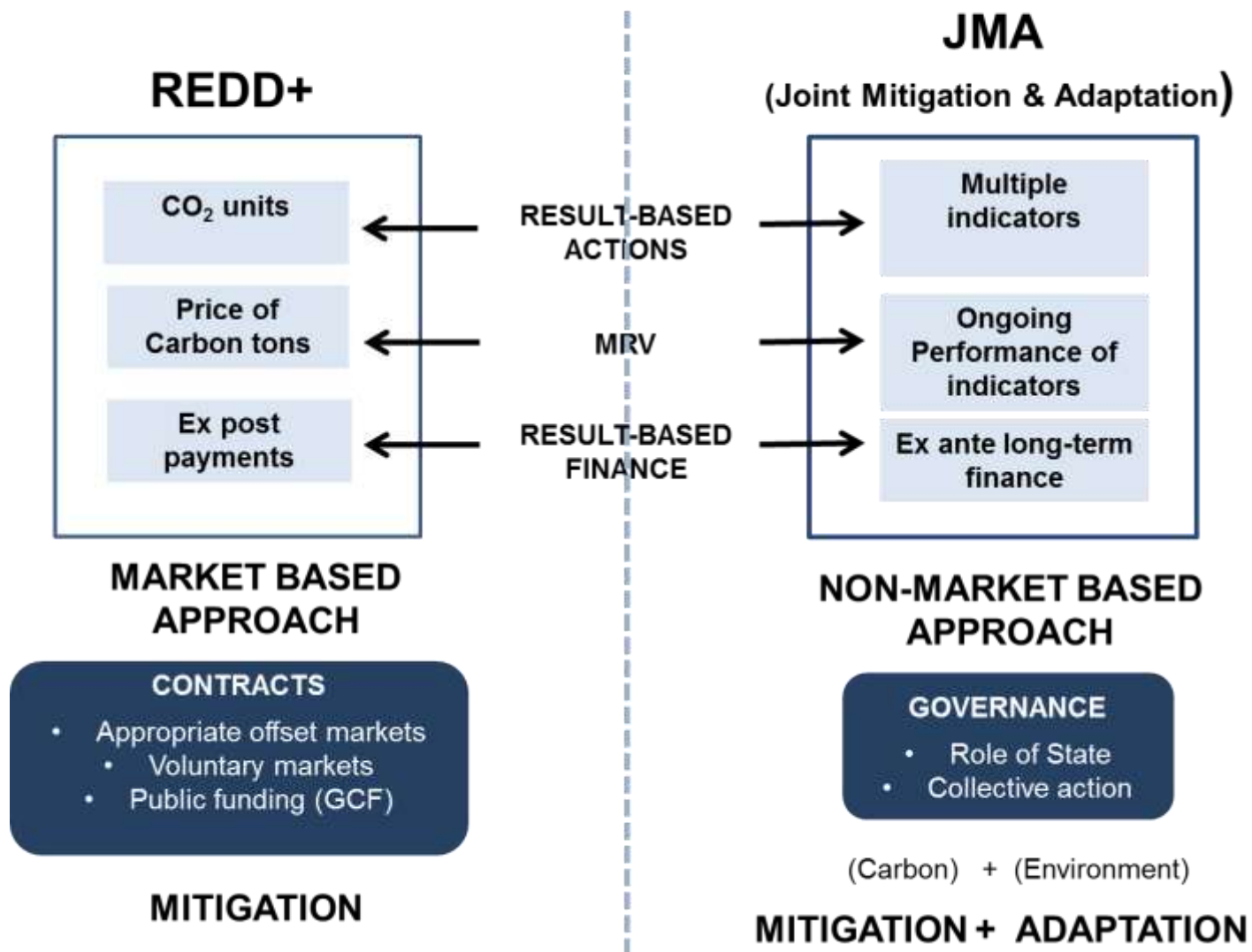
66. Considers that appropriate market approaches... could be developed.

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;

# JOINT MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION (BEYOND THE SCOPE OF REDD+)

	<b>REDD+</b> <b>Paragraph 66</b> <b>Market based approach</b>	<b>The JMA Mechanism</b> <b>Paragraph 67</b> <b>Non-market based approach</b>
Theoretical	Rational choice (RCH)	Second generation theories of collective action
Scope	Mitigation (quantified emissions reductions)	Linkages and synergies between mitigation and adaptation
Baselines	Reference levels for forest cover and emissions	Territorial planning in order to set up a baseline for intervention
Financial	Payment of ex-post results (quantified emissions reductions)	Sustained ex-ante funding (conditional to future performance of joint mitigation and adaptation indicators)
Drivers of D&FD	Mentioned repeatedly but they are not taken into account seriously	Supports forest governance, land tenure and local institutional arrangements
Private sector	They are buyers or sellers of carbon credits	Engagement of private sector on productive investments for diversified use of forest products
Scale of intervention	Different levels of scale and performance	Appropriate scale and multiactoral intervention

# Reduction of emissions of deforestation and forest degradation and sustainable management of forests



# 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;



# **THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JOINT MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION MECHANISM IN BOLIVIA**

## **The legal framework (Law of Mother Earth and Integral Development for Living Well)**

Constitution of “The Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Integral and Sustainable Management of Forests and Mother Earth” to channel finance and technology transfer to mitigation and adaptation.

## **The methodological framework**

Bolivia is developing the methodological issues in order to implement the joint mitigation and adaptation approach in a participatory way.

# 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 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.
- Linkages between mitigation (reduction of emissions) and adaptation (reduction of vulnerability to climate change).
- Explicit recognition of the multiple functions of the forests (environmental, social, economic, cultural)
- Subscription of initiatives (strengthening indigenous and local people's decision making).
- Linkages between Conventions: UNFCCC/CBD.

# ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

**GCF**

## INTERNATIONAL ARENA

Joint Mitigation and Adaptation  
Approach for the Integral and  
Sustainable Management of Forests

**PLURINATIONAL  
AUTHORITY OF  
MOTHER EARTH**

## NATIONAL ARENA

**FRAMEWORK LAW No. 300  
LAW OF MOTHER EARTH AND  
INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT FOR  
LIVING WELL**

**Joint Mitigation  
and Adaptation for  
the Integral and  
Sustainable  
Management of  
Forests and  
Mother Earth**

**Mitigation  
Mechanism  
for Living Well**

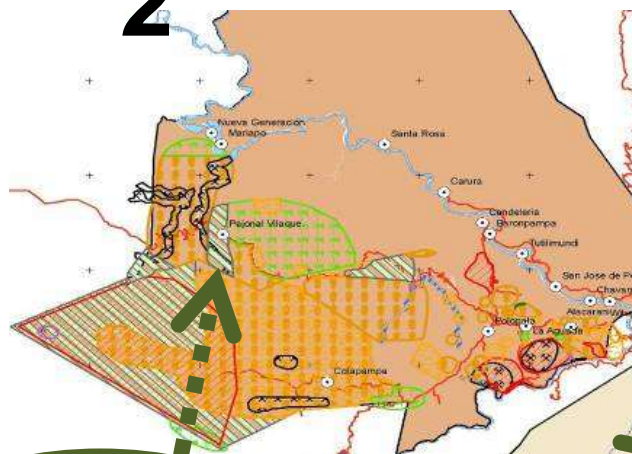
**Adaptation  
Mechanism  
for Living Well**

**Plurinational Fund  
of Mother Earth**

# 1 Forest governance

- Land tenure
- Decentralization (autonomy)
- Local institutions

# 2 Territorial planning



# 3 Multiactoral agreements on common objectives and/or goals



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

# 4 Conditional transferences on finance and technology

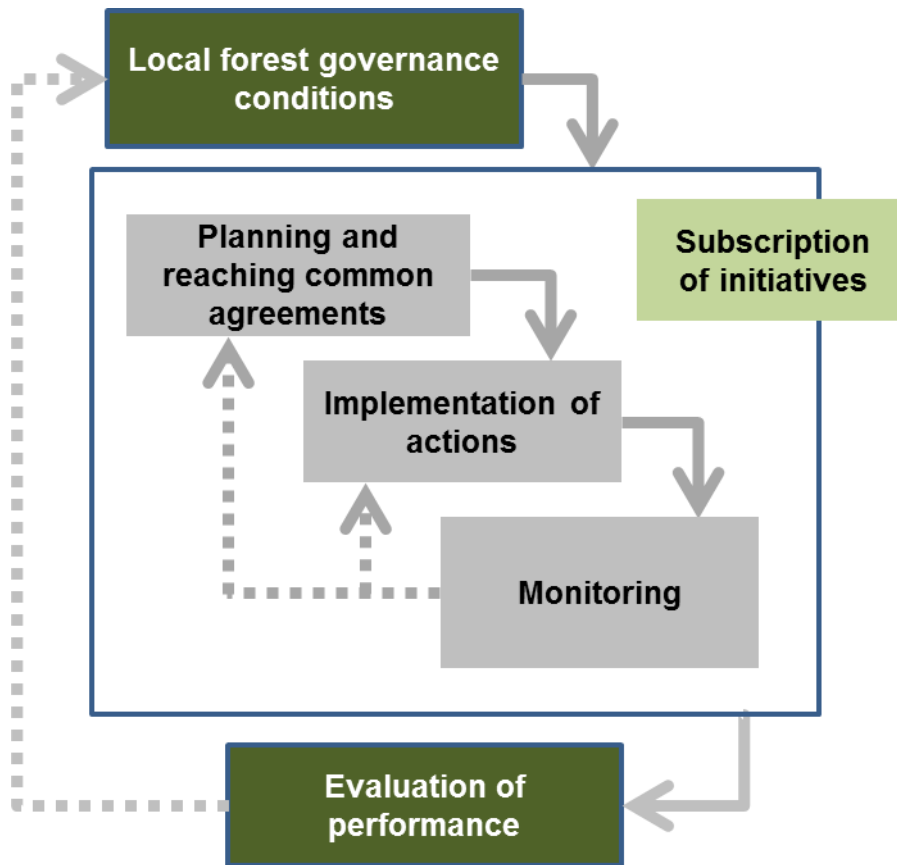
	Regulation/ control	Promotion
Public entities		
Municipal governments		
Communities		
Proprietors		

# 5 Monitoring

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

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

# THE METHODOLOGICAL BASICS



Components	Description
Planning and reaching common agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of territorial planning.</li> <li>Reaching multiactoral agreements on common objectives and/or goals (JMA indicators).</li> </ul>
Implementation of actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Linking a bundle of instruments: regulation, control and promotion.</li> <li>Transfers of finance and technology (JMA indicators)</li> </ul>
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring of JMA indicators.</li> </ul>

# 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>• 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 (regional workshops , 2011).</li> <li>• Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism (national and multi-actor workshops, 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).</li> <li>• Development of the Forest Law (ongoing process)</li> </ul>

# **PROPOSAL OF DECISIONS REGARDING THE JOINT MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION APPROACH AT COP18 – DOHA 2012**

## **Group 3(b)(iii): Reduction of emissions of deforestation and forest degradation**

For the implementation of the activities referred to in paragraph 70 of decision 1/CP.16, decides to establish different approaches according to paragraphs 66 and 67 of the decision 2/CP.17; requesting the SBSTA to conduct a work programme to consider the modalities, procedures and the institutional arrangements for the development of the joint mitigation and adaptation approach for the integral and sustainable management of forests and to report for adoption at the COP19, inviting developed country Parties to support through financial, technical and technology transfer assistance the activities and needs identified for its implementation by developing country Parties.

Also, decides to request the Board of the Green Climate Fund to establish a specific window for the financing of the different approaches as referred to in paragraphs 66 and 67 of the decision 2/CP.17;

## **Group 3(b)(v): Various approaches to promote mitigation**

Defines to incorporate in the work programme of the framework for various approaches the consideration of the Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Integral and Sustainable Management of Forests, as a non-market based approach, operating under the guidance and authority of the Conference of the Parties