JOINT MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION MECHANISM FOR
THE COMPREHENSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT
OF FOREST AND THE MOTHER EARTH
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August of 2012
La Paz, Bolivia
1. THE FOREST IN BOLIVIA

In the framework of the Political Constitution of the State, Bolivia is a Social Unitary State of Community Plurinational Rights, free, independent, sovereign, democratic, intercultural, decentralized and autonomous, with ensuring the self-determination of nations and indigenous people native and peasants while preserving the unity of the country (Art. 1). In this framework it has been recognized the central level of the State and departmental, municipal, autonomous governments and indigenous native peasant autonomies with competences of different nature, some of them reserved or exclusive of a certain level and others where the functions of legislation, regulations and implementation are shared1.

The policy for biodiversity and environment is exclusive competence of the central level of the State as well as the forestry policy and general arrangements of soils, forest resources and forest. However, the regulation and implementation functions can be delegated to the autonomous territorial units (departmental, municipal governments and indigenous native peasant autonomies). It is also the exclusive competence of the central level the development and implementation of the system of protected areas of the country in coordination with autonomous governments where appropriate, and being able to transfer to the administration of protected areas within its jurisdiction.

It is a concurrent competence between the central level of the State and the autonomous governments, the preservation, conservation, and contribution to the protection of the environment and wildlife while maintaining the ecological balance and control of environmental pollution, as well as the conservation of soils, forest resources and forest. However, the indigenous native peasant governments have competition on the management and sustainable use according to the Constitution.

At the same time the autonomous governments have exclusive jurisdiction on Territorial Ordering and land use in coordination with municipal governments and indigenous native peasant autonomous.

Bolivia occupies the sixth place in extension of tropical forests in the world, and the 15th in forest cover and is one of the countries with greater diversity in the world. Exists different forest formations in Bolivia which are classified in the following vegetation biogeographic zones: Amazon, plains (Beni), boliviano-tucumano, chiquitania, pantanal, puna, yungas2.

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1 In this context some competences are reserved for the central level of the State (exclusive rights), others executed at a certain level of government which can be delegated the regulation and implementation functions (exclusive), others which are regulated and carry out in the context of the central level legislation of the State (concurrent) or those where the legislation is developed in the framework of a basic legislation and the regulation and implementation is incumbent to the autonomous entity (shared).

Around 80% of the total land of forests of the country lies in the lowlands, and 20% remaining are scattered forest lands in the high plateau, and inter-Andean valleys where still exists primary vegetation. The area of forest has been estimated at 45 million hectares by the end of the year 2011 (40% of the national territory). Of this total approximately 41.2 million hectares have been classified as Land of Permanent Forest Production (LPFP), of which 28.1 million hectares can be used for forestry use without restrictions and 2.3 million hectares with restriction, and the rest is in the protected areas that they are part of the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP for its acronym in Spanish).
The forest performs multiple functions, therefore, have a strategic role not only for the sustainable economic development and the well-being of local populations but also for the continuous provision of environmental functions and natural processes. These functions are important in the tropical and sub-tropical regions in our country, where the forests are abundant as well as in regions of high plateau and valleys where forests are scarce. Thus, forest provide livelihoods for a diverse number of local users (indigenous peoples, agricultural communities, small farmers and local forest users), and are an integral part of the territory that makes possible the social and cultural development of the populations that live in the forest or in its vicinity. Finally, forest fulfills important roles not only in the mitigation of climate change but because contribute significantly to the adaptation.

The Forest is distributed under different forms of ownership and types of exploitation, as follows:
Table of Types of Property and Rights on Forest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Property</th>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Collective</strong></td>
<td>Indigenous Native Peasant Territory-TIOC (Spanish acronym)</td>
<td>Belongs to nations and indigenous people native and peasant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Properties</td>
<td>Belongs to small farmers with access to and collective land and forest property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Individual</strong></td>
<td>Small</td>
<td>Farmers who makes diverse use of soil and forest with access to and individual property of land and forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Company</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State Owned</strong></td>
<td>Protected Areas</td>
<td>In the framework of National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) managed by the National Service of Protected Areas (SERNAP, Spanish acronym). One part is overlapped to the TIOC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rights to Temporal Use Permits</td>
<td>Forest Areas handed over to individuals or corporate body under temporal agreements, for use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Bolivia, a process of regularization of agricultural property (known as land quiet title) is in the course, since 1996, which is implemented by the National Institute of Agrarian Reform (INRA, Spanish acronym), as a result of that the regularization of the ownership rights of land and forests is taking place. At the present, this process advanced almost in half of the country, mainly in the lowlands. In the context of regularization of agricultural property, about half of the forests have been demarcated under different forms of ownership and rights. Also, advances in the regularization of the land ownership entitled until the end of the year 2010 reflects a structure of tenure with a significant importance of the TIOC and community property.

Table of the State of the Agrarian Property Quiet Title in Bolivia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quiet Titling State</th>
<th>Hectares</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Area of Bolivia</td>
<td>109,858,100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprised Area in the quiet titling</td>
<td>106,751,722</td>
<td>100,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Quiet Title and Titled</td>
<td>54,927,533</td>
<td>51,45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. In process of quiet titling</td>
<td>10,557,765</td>
<td>9,89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. To be quiet titled</td>
<td>41,266,423</td>
<td>38,66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: INRA, 2010
The cumulative total of deforestation in Bolivia is 7 million hectares. The rate of deforestation is accelerated in the country since the second half of the 1980s, when a major expansion of the agricultural boundary took place, linked to the growth of agro-industrial crops in the lowlands of the country. The annual deforested area remained at high levels between the years of 2000 and 2008 (close to 300,000 hectares a year), after of which declined from 2009. This is in part due to the efforts of Monitoring and Control that are being carried out by the Land and Forest Social Control and Monitoring Authority (ABT, Spanish acronym). However, additional efforts are needed to avoid the deforestation in the long term.

Map of Deforestation in Bolivia (year 2011)

Source: ABT, 2011 (Preliminar)
2. THE PROPOSAL OF BOLIVIA: “SUSTAINABLE LIFE OF FOREST”

The year 2010, Bolivia convenes and is home to the World People’s Conference on Climate Change and Rights of Mother Earth (April 2010 Tiquipaya) where more than 30,000 representatives of Governments, social organizations, nations and peoples of the world come together. With regard to forest, this Conference has declared as follows: “Condemn the mercantilism mechanisms, such as the mechanism of REDD (emissions reduction from deforestation and forest degradation) and their versions + and ++, which is violating the sovereignty of peoples and their right to free, prior and informed consent, as well as the sovereignty of National States”, and violates the rights, usages and customs of peoples and the Rights of the Nature”

In October of the same year (2010) the President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Evo Morales Ayma, addressed a letter to indigenous peoples of the world, so-called “The nature, forest and indigenous peoples are not for sale”, where manifest that “...it is essential that all countries of the world should work together to avoid the deforestation and degradation of forest and the rainforest.” It is an obligation of the developed countries, and is part of its environmental and climate debt; contribute financially to the preservation of forests, but not through its mercantilism. “There are many ways to support and finance to developing countries, indigenous peoples and local communities that contribute to the preservation of forest”. The same year, following the mandates of the World Conference of the peoples of Tiquipaya, Bolivia rejects the COP16 in Cancun agreements and expresses its opposition to the process of mercantilism of environmental functions, including the REDD+.

During the year of 2011, extensive consultations with social organizations and community members regarding the construction of an alternative to REDD + are made in Bolivia. These consultations have resulted in the formulation of the proposal called “The Sustainable Life of the Forest” based on the following principles:

- No mercantilism of the environmental functions of the forest.
- Comprehensive and Sustainable Management of the forest (including land, water and biodiversity) with emphasis on traditional and local practices.
- Promotion of the multiple functions of forest: economic, social, environmental, and cultural
- Complementarity of rights, obligations and duties for the forest management, emphasizing the rights of indigenous people native peasant and the rights of Mother Earth.
- Recognition of the double role of forest in mitigating and adapting to climate change.
This proposal supports the principle of non-mercantilism of environmental functions of the forest and the importance of recovery of holistic and integral vision of the forest that keep the nations and indigenous peoples native peasant, intercultural communities and afrobolivians, as well as the importance of developing visions and actions that support the integrated and sustainable management of the forest as a basis for joint actions for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

**Vision of the Forest from the Nations and Indigenous Peoples**
Sketch made during a workshop with the Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia (CIDOB, Spanish acronym) in the framework of consultation and formulation of the Bolivian proposal on the Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Comprehensive and Sustainable Management of the Forest and the Mother Earth.

The collective approach of the Bolivian proposal ratifies the position of rejecting the proposals of mercantilism of the environmental functions of the forest, strengthening the participation of social organizations and members of the community in the formulation of national and international proposals, and includes the demand that have been doing for more than 15 years, indigenous peoples, agricultural communities and other rural communities in Bolivia in order to move towards the construction of the comprehensive and sustainable forest management, position which has been supported by several public and private entities related to the issue of forest, sustainable development and conservation.

The proposal for “Sustainable Life of the Forest” was presented by the Bolivian delegation in the COP17 of South Africa. This proposal obtained the support of a majority of the countries of the world on the understanding that this proposal filled a great lack of policies in the international negotiations on climate change, taking into account that the emphasis of working group in forest, “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”, it was mainly directed to support the commitments of reducing greenhouse emissions in developed countries as part of their mitigation actions to climate change with the participation of the developing countries through the establishment of global carbon markets.

As a result, the decision 2/CP.17 of South Africa within the framework of the Working Group in forest retrieves the whole approach of “Sustainable Life of the Forest” presented by Bolivia and stating as follows: “Recommend that approaches not based on the market, could be developed, such as concerted approaches to mitigation and adaptation for the comprehensive and sustainable management of forest as an alternative of non-market that supports and strengthens the governance, the implementation of the safeguards referred to in paragraph 2 (c-e) of Appendix I of the decision 1/CP. 163, and the multiple functions of forest”

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3 c) The respect for knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, taking into account the relevant international obligations and conditions and national legislation, and bearing in mind that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples; FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1 GE.11-60553 29; (d) the full and effective participation of interested people, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the regulations mentioned in paragraphs 70 and 72 of the present decision; (e) the compatibility of the regulations with the conservation of natural forests and biodiversity, ensuring that shown in paragraph 70 of the decision are not used for the conversion of natural forest, but they serve to encourage the protection and conservation of these forest and the services resulting from its ecosystems and to promote other social and environmental benefits (taking into account the need of livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities and their interdependence with forests in the majority of countries, that are reflected in the United Nations Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples and the celebration of the international day of Mother Earth).
The present proposal is an ambitious one not only limited to progress in the construction of a concrete approach for promoting the role of forest in mitigating and adapting to climate change in the context of the Framework Convention of the United Nations (CMNUCC, Spanish acronym), but also planned with the purpose of advancing the implementation of the Declaration of Rio + 20 “The future we want to” (June 2012) where is proposed by the urgent implementation of the “Non-binding Legal Instrument on all Types of Forest”, as well as the Ministerial Declaration of the top-level chairman of the ninth session of the Forum on Forest of the United Nations, which is focused on start-up actions for the sustainable management of forest. Also, this proposal is focused to advance in the synergy proposed by the Decision VIII/30 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in terms of synergies between biodiversity conservation and mitigation and adaptation to the climate change, as well as Aichi goals number 5, 7, 11, 14 and 15, related to forest and adopted by the last Conference of the Parties of the CBD.

Based on the above mentioned agreements and suggestions of the international negotiations on climate change, forest and biodiversity, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, has taken the challenge to implement the proposal under the name of “Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Comprehensive and Sustainable Management of the Forest and the Mother Earth” in order to put into practice a progress in compliance – integrated and indissoluble - of the goals on mitigation and adaptation to climate change at the same time, but as part of a proposal of non-mercantilism of forest and promoting integrated and sustainable management of forest, in synergy with the protection and sustainable management of other components of the mother earth (land, water, forest and biodiversity) and the development of sustainable production systems.

This document contains the preliminary proposal of this Concerted Approach, which is the result of the active participation of public and private entities, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Water, Social Control and Monitoring Authority of Forest and Land (ABT), Bolivian National Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Innovation (INIAF), National Service of Protected Areas (SERNAP), as well as the organizations of nations and indigenous peoples, native and peasant and intercultural communities, non-governmental organizations and national and international research institutions as well as renowned academics of the country and abroad. A Forest Technician Team has been established to build up this proposal with representatives of the above mentioned entities.
3. THE FUNDAMENTALS FOR THE JOINT MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION MECHANISM

Nowadays is well known fact that forest performs a double role in mitigation and adaptation of climate change. Also is necessary to think about a double adaptation: of the forest and the people who live in the forest where the climate change takes place.

The Mechanism is focused and considers that the comprehensive and sustainable management of forest has a direct impact in the process of mitigation and adaptation to climate change which must be understood as two inseparable and indissoluble aspects. In other words:

- The integrated and sustainable management actions makes possible to promote processes of territorial management, strengthen the local Government of the forest, promote local forest management practices, protect forest, strengthen local livelihoods, then creating the best conditions to minimize the risk and vulnerability of ecosystems and the local population to climate change and take advantage of their opportunities, with important implications for adaptation.

- One of the main functions of forest is the mitigation to climate change through the environmental role with regard to the absorption of carbon dioxide. However, only through the adaptation of forest and the people who live in the forest can be generated sustainable processes in the time ensuring to climate change.

- Climate mitigation is the result of a good adaptation of ecosystems and of the people to the climate change.

4. THE JOINT MECHANISM IN BOLIVIA

Objectives and Scope of the Concerted Approach

The Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Comprehensive and Sustainable Management of the Forest and the Mother Earth aims to advance effectively in mitigation and adaptation to climate change through integrated management and the sustainable use of forest and the systems of life of Mother Earth, promoting the conservation and restoration of the life systems, the management, conservation and protection of biodiversity, facilitating the transition to more optimal uses of land through the development of more sustainable productive systems in order to reduce deforestation and forestry degradation.
The Mother Earth

The Mother Earth is a subject, living being, sacred, fruitful, fertile and source of life from the worldviews of the nations and indigenous peoples, native and peasant, intercultural communities and afrobolivians. The Mother Earth is the source of feed and is the home which contains, support and reproduce to all living beings, ecosystems, biodiversity, organic societies and individuals that make up part of it. It is the dynamic living system consisting of the unique community, indivisible and self-regulated of all systems of life and living organisms, interrelated, interdependent and complementary, that share a common destiny.

Project of Mother Earth Law and Integrated Development for Well Living Plurinational State of Bolivia

The Joint Mechanism considers forest from a holistic perspective as part of systems of life where different components of nature interact (water, land and forests), therefore, is made evident the need for progress in the comprehensive and sustainable management of forests, as well as the need to articulate the management and utilization of forests to the development of agricultural production systems, livestock, fisheries and forestry, i.e., taking into account the complex interaction that exist between forests, agriculture and water supply.

Comprehensive and Sustainable Management of the Forest and the Mother Earth

Is the group of actions and decisions about forest and ways of life of Mother Earth, which is aimed at the maintenance of structural integrity and ecosystem of interaction of land, water and forest, and the improvement of their economic and social value as a source of goods and environmental functions to meet demands of current and future society. These actions include multiple uses of the forest and systems of life of Mother Earth which start recognizing and meeting the usability of the earth taking advantage of its ability for use without changing the overall matrix: the forest. The integral and sustainable management of forest and systems of life of Mother Earth comprises a variety of dimensions including the dimension of forest resources, biological diversity of forest, the health and vitality of forest, productive, protection, socio-economic and cultural functions and a legal, institutional and political framework. It also considers the sustainable management of landscapes including promotion of productive agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry systems, and their sustainable combinations.

The Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism to climate change advances in the building up of an institutional structure and action that retrieves the efforts and financial investment that have been made in Bolivia over the past fifteen years and which has resulted in several
successful experiences of integrated and sustainable management of forest. The main force of the approach is in the articulating - from a simultaneous approach to mitigation and adaptation to climate change - from the different local experiences that have been developed in Bolivia to advance in the management and sustainable use of the forest from multiple institutional arrangements (public, private, and community). As explained below, this will be done in an orderly and systematic way through a process of collection of integral and sustainable management initiatives for the Approach.

As part of those efforts of coordination of interventions and public actions existing in the country, the Approach is proposed within this new vision to articulate other public efforts that are very important for the achievement of the objectives such as: agricultural property quiet title, decentralization in the management of forest and other natural resources, land use zoning and land management planning, research and innovation in farming and forestry, as well as regulation, monitoring, monitoring and control and management of soils and forest and protected areas. These ongoing processes will be harmonized with the efforts to promote of the integral and sustainable management of forest.

Finally, the respect for the rights of the nations and indigenous peoples and the strengthening of its capacity for self-government which translates into decisions for the management of their territories are central to this proposal. The strengthening of the institutional capacity of these nations and indigenous and local peoples and their capabilities for management of forest, in conjunction with their local perspectives, to implement various social and economic options for the management of multiple use of forest is important.

The Joint Mechanism as Processes Articulating

The Joint Mechanism assumes that to achieve an effective reduction of deforestation and degradation is not sufficient only to implement incentives for the sustainable use of the forest, but also is necessary to develop an effective coordination and mobilize a group of processes, as follows:

- **Appropriate Institutional Conditions** that ensure safe and clear proprietary rights to the owners of forest (with the regularization of agricultural and forest property), as well as effective progress in the processes of decentralization and autonomy in the governance of forest.
- **Approaches to land management** dealing with zoning, legal regulation and spatial planning according to the suitability of the land and dynamics of territorial control.
- **Coordination of common goals among public and private actors** that makes possible to articulate common efforts at different territorial levels, to face deforestation and forest degradation.
- **Articulated Public Interventions and Actions** for the implementation of a wide
range of instruments with options of regulations and incentives for the promotion of the comprehensive and sustainable management of forests and life systems.

- **Articulation of forest with agriculture** within the visions of landscape management to promote optimal uses of the land, the construction of agricultural and forestry production systems more sustainable, and ensure the provision of water and other environmental services
- **Sustained efforts of technology and financing transfer** to strengthen processes of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improve the resilience of ecosystems and people to climate change.

In this context, the Approach is an effective instrument to face the causes that encourage deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustained processes in time for mitigation and adaptation to climate change, achieving important collateral beneficiaries in poverty reduction, strengthening the livelihoods and conservation/restoration of forest and the life systems of the Mother Earth.

**Institutional Framework of the Concerted Approach**

The approach of no mercantilism for mitigation and adaptation to climate change named in Bolivia as “Sustainable Life of the Forest” Bolivia has resulted in the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the proposed constitution of three entities articulated among themselves, according to the following detail:

i. **Plurinational Entity of Climate Justice.**

ii. **Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Comprehensive and Sustainable Management of the Forest and the Mother Earth (or Concerted Approach).**

iii. **Plurinational Fund of Climate Justice.**

By means of the proposed constitution of those three entities, the Plurinational State of Bolivia declares the strategic importance to face the implications of climate change as part of the national objectives of achieving the Well Living in harmony and balance with Mother Earth.

**Plurinational Entity of Climate Justice**

It is an entity under the authority of the Ministry of Environment and Water, which is responsible for the formulation of policies, planning, policy management, technical and methodological knowledge related to climate change, as well as the elaboration and implementation of strategies, plans, programs and projects related to the processes and dynamics of mitigation and adaptation to climate change by means of technical and financial mechanisms that are listed below.
**Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Comprehensive and Sustainable Management of the Forest and the Mother Earth**

This Technical Approach has the capabilities to improve land management to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, promote optimal uses of soils and sustainable production systems, and move towards the sustainable use of the components of the Mother Earth (water, land, forests and biodiversity) preserving their environmental functions, with simultaneous objectives of mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Relevant actions will be the harmonization of policies of development, conservation, and climate change; promote the coordination of efforts among the public, community and private actors towards common objectives and/or goals of mitigation and adaptation to climate change. For this purpose develop an articulated outline of implementation of regulation, control, promotion and evaluation instruments and monitoring for the integrated and sustainable management of forest and Mother Earth. In this context will be developed a process of enclosing of the local experiences of integral and sustainable forest management to the Approach to strengthen them focusing to mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

**Plurinational Fund of Climate Justice**

This financial support is created with the function of facilitating, manage and allocate in the way of: efficiency, transparency, expedite, proper time and financially sustainable. **This fund is composed by new public financial resources, predictable additional and sustainable over time** (being the Green Fund an important source) for the support to the implementation of the plans, programs, projects, initiatives, actions and joint activities for mitigation and adaptation to climate change established within the framework of the “Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Comprehensive and Sustainable Management of the Forest and the Mother Earth”.

The financial resources are directly transferred towards public entities, autonomous governments (departments and municipalities), community-based organizations and private actors so conditioned to the concerted implementation of objectives and / or goals for mitigation and adaptation to climate change in the context of the integrated and sustainable management of forest and Mother Earth, promoting the integrated implementation of regulatory instruments, control, promotion, evaluation and monitoring.

**The Joint Mechanism as a Networking for Articulating and Coordination**

The Joint Mechanism works in practice as an instance of coordination and articulation through the construction of (horizontal and vertical) institutional and social networks in different areas, by promoting the following aspects:

- **Recovery of current initiatives for integrated and sustainable management of forest and systems of life of the Mother earth to the Concerted Approach.** Exists in the country a set of experiences of public, community, private entities and their combination in relation to the integrated and sustainable management that
is required to strengthen this approach to mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

- **Articulation of public efforts** (including instruments of regulation, control, promotion, evaluation and monitoring) towards the integral and sustainable management of forest and systems of life of Mother Earth, including in first place at the central level of the State, and after this with autonomous governments (municipal, departmental and indigenous native peasant autonomies)

- Promotes the articulation and coordination of common goals of local actors in relation to joint indicators for mitigation and adaptation to climate change, including the participation of local public authorities, local population and forest users, including local productive actors of property owners and are in charge of the management of natural resources.

- Institutional platform for the **articulation of national actions, not only at the central level but also the departmental, municipal and local levels with the international efforts of the CMNUCC** relating to mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

On the other hand, in the framework of the articulation of the public efforts at the central State level, the Joint Mechanism does not operationally substitute the legal mandates that have public entities in different fields, including departmental, municipal, autonomous governments and indigenous native peasant autonomous, but rather guarantees its articulation, making possible the development of joint efforts and collective learning. In this context is intended to achieve an effective synergy of public, private and Community institutional effort on the issues of integrated and sustainable management of forest with a focus on mitigation and adaptation.
Potential Roles of Public, Community and Private Entities in the Joint Mechanism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENTITY</th>
<th>ROLES IN THE APPROACH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Bank of Bolivia</td>
<td>Jointly with Plurinational Fund of Climate Justice, responsible of administration, facilitating and allocation of financial resources oriented to comprehensive and sustainable management of the forest and the Mother Earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Control and Monitoring Authority of Forest and Land-ABT</td>
<td>Support to the Formulation of Territorial Management Plans/Comprehensive and Sustainable Management of Forest focused on mitigation and adaptation. Recovery (certification) of comprehensive and sustainable forest management initiatives Monitoring and Control of authorized management of the forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice ministry Of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Forestry Management and Development (VMA)</td>
<td>Coordinations of policies for Environment, biodiversity and forestry management and development. Coordination with other sectorial and economic policies with influence in management of components of Mother Earth (named as natural resources’).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Service of Protected Areas-SERNAP</td>
<td>Recovery of the experiences of Protected Areas to the Approach. Support to the Control of Protected Areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Institute for Agricultural and Forestry Innovation-INIAF</td>
<td>Action in transfer and innovation of technology focused to mitigation and adaptation to climate change for the development of sustainable productive systems. Technical Assistance and Forestry and Agricultural Research focused on mitigation and adaptation...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autonomous Territorial Entities</td>
<td>Territorial management processes of departmental and municipal and of indigenous native peasant autonomous. Coordination of common goals of intervention involving perspectives of diverse actors. Implementation of joint actions of mitigation and adaptation to climate change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communities</td>
<td>Participation in processes of territorial management and coordination of common goals. Elaboration and implementation of joint actions to mitigation and adaptation of climate change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Technical and logistic support in processes of territorial management. Support for the follow up to the implementation of the projects. Support to the monitoring networking implementation and learning based on fulfilled experiences.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. OPERATION OF THE CONCERTED APPROACH

The Joint Mechanism develops its interventions within the framework of territorial management with autonomous territorial entities (departmental, municipal government or indigenous native peasant autonomy) and Indigenous native peasant Territories (TIOC). In these scenarios promotes an effective articulation between public and private actors in objectives or common goals with respect to joint indicators for mitigation and adaptation to climate change (including deforestation and forest degradation) through the promotion of integrated and sustainable management of forests and Mother Earth. This support will be achieved through the implementation of an integrated scheme of instruments (regulation, control, promotion, evaluation and monitoring) under criteria of conditionality, which are those that have been agreed between the actors.
For the implementation of the Approach is required to take into account the evaluation of the conditions of local governance to be oriented on what context conditions are necessary to ensure the maximum impact of the Approach. At the same time the operation of the Joint Mechanism is based on the integration of the three components: planning and agreement, operational framework of action, monitoring of joint indicators, and performance evaluation.

Additionally should be noted that the implementation of the Approach - in the Bolivian context - is based on a process of recovery and inclusion of initiatives of integral and sustainable management of forest and systems of life of Mother Earth. Also is set up an evaluation of the scope of the objectives or goals for mitigation and adaptation in the context of an assessment of performance.

**Diagram of the joint mitigation and adaptation mechanism**

**Conditions of local governance**
An appropriate implementation of the Joint Mechanism involves the good governance of the forest. The Joint Mechanism may not have the expected impact if the same does not apply in an institutional context of legal security of rights and forest landowners, clear autonomic processes for the management of the forests and ecosystems, as well as development of technical skills, local organizational and institutional for the management of the forest. Thus the most important conditions of context to consider are the following:

- Proprietary Rights (individual and collective) on land and forest.
- Development of processes of autonomous character regional, municipal and indigenous native peasant.
- Development of technical and administrative capabilities for territorial management.
If these conditions were not fulfilled at the beginning of implementation of the Joint Mechanism it is necessary to promote that during the process of support to integrated and sustainable management of forest and the Mother Earth should be guarantee the compliance with these conditions of local governance.

**Components of the Joint Mechanism**

The Joint Mechanism is based on three components:

i. Planning and agreement
ii. Operational framework of action
iii. Monitoring of joint indicators of mitigation and adaptation

**Description of the mechanism components**

**Planning and agreement**

It begins with the formulation of Territorial Management Plans in the self-governments (or life plans in the case of some indigenous communities) to determine the different land uses and build a baseline of reference regarding the development of the joint processes of mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
At the same time, this process makes possible the conclusion of objectives and / or common goals related to the accomplishment of joint indicators of mitigation and adaptation to climate change with the participation of all public and private entities of territorial jurisdiction (or self-government TIOC). The global goals are at the same time the result of smaller joint goals of minor territorial areas (community or individual owners). At the same time these are the base of the actions of monitoring and performance evaluation at the local level.

**Operational framework of action**

In the framework of previous year actions of support for the comprehensive and sustainable management of forest and Mother Earth are formulated with approach to mitigation and adaptation of climate change. For this purpose two processes are considered:

- The first process is related to the identification and articulation of rights, obligations and duties in relation to the comprehensive and sustainable management of forest and Mother Earth. These are the commitments of public and private entities in relation to the Mother Earth from the perspective of mitigation and adaptation of climate change.
- The second step is related to the identification and effective articulation of the instruments of regulation, control and promotion for the comprehensive and sustainable management of forest and the Mother Earth.
- The third step is related with the conditional transfers of financial resources and technology to public and private actors, aimed to fulfilling the objectives and / or common goals of mitigation and adaptation.

**Instruments of regulation and control**

- *Penalties, and economic sanctions for bad practices.* Imposing effective penalties to illegal processes of dumping or forest mismanagement.
- *Monitoring and Control.* Sanctions for no planned and not sustainable use of forest and areas suitable for forestry.
- *Ejection of the Mechanism in cases of non-compliance of their commitments.*

**Promotional instruments**

- *Legal.* Through the granting of property rights and of access to the exploitation of products and services of the forest.
- *Financial support.* In the form of conditional transfers public-public or public-private (refundable and non-refundable) for the carrying out of programs or
community projects and preferential conditioned access to credit lines at the level of particular individuals.

- **Technical assistance, technological development and innovation.** Through technical assistance processes and services for the comprehensive management and diversified of forest products, facilitating access to information and supplies needed for the implementation of sustainable production systems.

- **Territorial Defense.** By promoting the territorial integrity and control. Also the utilization of illegal products by third parties and services in titled properties, through the strengthening of local strategies of territorial control and effective coordination with the entities of control and supervision.

- **Strengthening instances of social control and self-regulatory.** Facilitating local initiatives coordinated with regional and national systems established for the management of the forest.

- **Prioritization of the development of social and productive infrastructure and access to basic services.** Promoting that the sectors require integral interventions for access to basic services and infrastructure conditions for the production.

- **Management and development of production chains articulated with national and international market.** Promoting the search for national and international markets for preferential goods coming from sustainable forest management and promoting them through official channels.

- **Organizational strengthening.** Through the development of organizational capabilities, local management and promoting exchanges and learning processes.

- **Strengthening education systems of appropriate to the territorial context.**

The articulation of these instruments will make possible to advance in the commitments of conservation and local living systems restoration, maintenance and protection of environmental functions of forest and Mother Earth and of improvement or change of agricultural and livestock production systems towards more sustainable systems.

**Monitoring of joint indicators of mitigation and adaptation**

To the effective monitoring of the results of the Joint Mechanism it will advance in the performance of integrated monitoring of mitigation and adaptation indicators in the context of a Plurinational System of integrated forest monitoring with strong leading role of grassroots organizations. These indicators are named as joint indicators because they have direct and simultaneous impacts both on mitigation as well as adaptation by reducing the vulnerability of forests and living systems of Mother Earth and the people living in the forests. A preliminary relationship of joint indicators of mitigation and adaptation is presented as following.
Preliminary relationship of variables for the building of joint indicators of mitigation and adaptation to climate change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Risk management</td>
<td>Presence of forest fires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Production</td>
<td>Sustainable food production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated development of livelihoods</td>
<td>Impact on human health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection and conservation of forest environmental functions</td>
<td>Water availability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visible changes in biodiversity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Changes into the land use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-management</td>
<td>Institutional capacities for local forest management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The monitoring system will be reported on two levels:

- **National Report.** Constitutes an aggregate of national information about the indicators, those can be reported voluntarily on international meetings of negotiation on climate changes and others.

- **Local reports by unit of intervention.** Constitutes a detailed relationship and more comprehensive of indicators on the intervention unit that enables carry out a monitoring to advance in fulfilling the common goals at the local level.

**Performance Evaluation**

Within the framework of Joint Mechanism it will advance in performance evaluation of autonomous territorial entities (departmental governments, municipality’s governments and indigenous native peasant autonomous). Initially the development of a categorization based on three colors: red, yellow and green have been planned. In this categorization the red color entities correspond to the entities with the worst performance in joint indicators for mitigation and adaptation, and on the contrary, green color referred to those entities that have achieved a better performance on these indicators. This will provide guidance the processes of planning and operational activities of the Concerted Approach.

**6. MODALITY OF INTERVENTION**

**Territorial units of intervention**

The intervention scenario of the Joint Mechanism is the jurisdiction of the autonomous government (departmental, municipalities and indigenous native peasant autonomy)
and Indigenous Native Peasant Territories. Then, based on the process of assignment of initiatives, and in the framework of the modular process presented, takes place the process of construction of the territorial units of intervention.

- In the first instance, the Joint Mechanism will prioritize the intervention in the municipal scenarios and indigenous native peasant autonomy (or TIOC).
- In a second instance, it will be articulated to the prior scenarios in order to build a larger scale with the possibility of achieving greater impacts in scenarios such as departments and macro regions.

In the framework process of the Joint Mechanism intervention, the autonomous territorial entities (departmental government, municipalities and indigenous native peasant autonomous), as well as the community and private entities pursue a double role: such as units of provision and production of integrated scheme of instruments (regulation, control, promotion, evaluation and monitoring) of support integrated and sustainable management of the forest. In other words, the Joint Mechanism strengthens multiple institutional arrangements that exist at the local level and for which any of these entities can become a producer entity or service provider.

For example, a municipality may be constituted in the unit of services provider, and, at the same time, the municipal government can offer the services of the Concerted Approach, in other words, act as a production unit of services of the Concerted Approach. In this case there would be a direct relationship between a single unit of provision and production of services. However, the production of the services also can be additionally in charge of a TIOC, community or private offer. In this direction, the Joint Mechanism also promotes an important logic of co-production of services between different entities in different fields.

**Modular intervention and regionalized**

The Joint Mechanism will be developed on the basis of a modular scheme. This means that will be designed by progressive steps for its implementation in particular geographic areas and specific problematic. This is due to the heterogeneity of forestry problems in the country and the need to adjust the development of the Joint Mechanism flexible conditions of the socio-political and economic context. The development of the Joint Mechanism will be carried out in the framework of a modular process based on a prioritization of forest types in eco regions of the country and types of forest ownership. In this sense, it has been identified the following three modules for potential implementation of Concerted Approach, as follows:

- **First Module:** Identification and strengthening of successful experiences in comprehensive and sustainable management of forests and Mother Earth in the lowlands of Bolivia and beginning of intervention in the Bolivian Amazon territorialized (Department of Pando and north of La Paz city).
- **Second module**: Enlargement of the intervention with the territorial approach with Brazilian-Paranaese and Chaqueña.
- **Third module**: Enlargement of the intervention with territorial approach to the Andean regions (sub region yungueña and sub region puneña).

**Assignment of initiatives**

The Joint Mechanism is based on strengthening the current experiences related to the comprehensive and sustainable management of the forest and systems of life of the Mother Earth. Through the process of assignment, the registration and strengthening is made of the existing programs, projects and actions of integrated and sustainable management of the forests developed by a multi-set of institutional arrangements: public, private and/or community.

The assignment process considers -within the framework of first module - the registration of successful experiences in relationship to the integrated and sustainable management of the forest on the basis of a national public announcement.

**Potential experiences to be assigned to the Joint Mechanism during the first module**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detail of experiences</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Experiences in Protected Areas</strong></td>
<td>Includes initiatives of diversified management of the forests in Protected Areas with participation of the communities inhabiting of them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Experiences in Peasant Indigenous Territories and Communities</strong></td>
<td>Includes experiences of timber management and non-timber with visions of sustainable utilization of the forest with or without associated of territorial management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Experiences of conservation of the environmental functions of the forest and management of water resources</strong></td>
<td>Includes initiatives of local agreements within the framework of the protection of forest as sources of recharge of the water resource.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conditional transfers**

Once is established the provision units and services production as well as the set of actions to support the comprehensive management of the forest and the Mother Earth, are carried out the conditional transfers of financial resources and technology for the implementation of these actions, subject to the fulfillment of the objectives and / or goals of common way agreed in the framework of joint indicators of mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
EXAMPLES OF EXPERIENCES FOR ENCLOSE TO THE JOINT MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION MECHANISM TO CLIMATE CHANGE

EXPERIENCES OF COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE IN PROTECTED AREAS

1. COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT OF COCOA NATIVE AMAZON AND LIZARD MANAGEMENT IN THE TIPNIS

Department of: Beni
Protected Area: National Park Isiboro Secure Indigenous Territory (TIPNIS)
Actors Native cocoa: 20 communities with 170 families
Actors Lizard: 31 communities and 549 families

The comprehensive management of the native cocoa was began the year of 2004 and aims to improve the conditions of management of creole cocoa crop of the TIPNIS indigenous communities and developing marketing within the framework of organic production. In this framework has enhanced the native cocoa the production system maintaining the genetic variety of the species in compatibility with the conservation of ecosystem diversity (174 hectares, of which at least 77 hectares comply with all the comprehensive management practices). Until the year 2011 the Association collected and commercialized a total of 5,777 kilos of cacao native.

In regarding with the lizard has been made the conservation and management of this species which includes the protection, control, monitoring, recovery and sustainable management of it. Until the year of 2010, have been commercialized 6456 leather lizard vests. For the commercialization of lizard leather, until the year of 2010 has been generated a gross income of around 1,085,000 Bs. in function of the quantity, quality and prices respectively.

ORGANIC HONEY PRODUCTION OF THE RESERVE OF TARIQUIA

Department of: Tarija
Protected Area: National Reserve of Flora and Fauna Tariquia (RNFFT)
Actors: 20 communities with 88 families

To establish the basis of a production system and commercialization of organic honey and other apiculture products from RNFF Tariquia, sustainable in economic terms, socio-
organizational and technical, compatible with the conservation of the protected area and
generator of benefits for the local population. It has a productive and marketing organization
and it has developed model peasants in RNFFT beekeeping management. In the year of
2010 there were 680 beehives installed from the including 420 were in production. In the
apiculture management of 2009-2010, the partners achieved a production of approximately
11,000 kilos.

CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION OF RUBBER IN THE RESERVE MANURIP
Department of: Pando
Protected Area: Reserve of the Amazon Wildlife Manuripi (RVSAM)
Actors: 6 communities and 76 families

Experience initiated the year of 2009 to develop and strengthen technical and organizational capacities of peasants of the Manuripi Reserve, for the extraction of natural rubber latex, primary processing, storage and marketing of rubber clots, and enhancing the socioeconomic development of peasant communities and conservation of biodiversity in the protected area. To date there have enabled a total of 135 rubber estradas, of which 113 are geo referenced, with a total quantity of 11,462 trees and an average of 85 trees/estrada. The global production reaches to 8.5 tons of dry rubber. The success of ASGOMA to achieve in a short time to obtain a quality product and the commercialization at prices with margins of profit, is awakening the interest of others community members to develop this activity.

COFFEE PRODUCTION “MADIDI”
Department of: La Paz
Protected Area: National Park Madidi
Actors: 16 communities, 182 members and 16 cooperatives

The experience started in the year of 2004 to promote the use and conservation of biodiversity of the National Park and its buffer zones with production of high quality organic coffee. The main attention is the development, maintenance and control of the highest quality standards at all stages of production. The year of 2010 is commercialized about 17,000 kg of Coffee Oro Verde. Approximately half of this amount is delivered to coffee customers in Bolivia, and the other half directly in foreign markets. The
incomes of the producers cooperativized have improved significantly, so in many cases is their main activity the management of coffee. Since the specific production area of 300 ha have increased over 90 acres with new plantings.

EXPERIENCES OF CONSERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL FUNCTIONS OF FOREST AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
In Bolivia has been encouraged a new mechanism based on nonmonetary promotional instruments for the preservation of environmental functions of the forest. Thanks to its success in the management of water resources and sustainable comprehensive management of forest, in harmony and balance with nature, this initiative has been replicated in other countries in the Andean region as Ecuador, Peru and Colombia. This Mechanism is the reciprocal arrangements for Water (ARA)1 or Supplemental Agreements with the Mother Earth. This Mechanism has the purpose of promoting voluntary agreements between villagers to conserve or enhance the environmental functions of these ecosystems and in turn, improve the livelihoods from the local people.

Within the framework of these processes local water users establish an institution formed by the Municipal Government of the place, the Water Cooperatives, Irrigation Associations and other civil society organizations. This institution helps small farmers to participate above watershed nature friendly projects such as apiculture and fruit production. These additional incentive measures to make these citizens effort to preserve our natural heritage for the benefit of self and others. Thus, the water users in the lower basin voluntarily carried out a contribution in their bills for water service according to consumption, amount of money that goes to a local fund, managed by a local institution as the entity providing Water Service (EPSA). This instance is responsible for to promote voluntary conservation agreements and sustainable use of forest and comprehensive in such a way as to maintain the flow of water quality and quantity.

There are 22 initiatives Complementarity working with the Mother Earth. The municipalities are: Pampagrande, Saipina, Comarapa, Moro Moro, Pucara, Vallegrande, Mairana, Posterrvalle, Samaipata, El Torno, Buenavista, Cabezas and Gutierrez. n the year 2011 more than 400 poor families in the intered valleys have been received beehives, fruit trees, and other consumables politubos of development with a value of more than 1 million Bolivians, of which Bs.765, 000 come from local authorities and the public, and in return voluntarily poor farmers are protecting over 11,000 ha of cloud forest, critical for the provision of water for irrigation and domestic use.

The experience and results have shown that these agreements to preserve hydric environmental functions provided by forests of upper basin in a comprehensive manner indirectly retains other forest functions and properties, ensuring a harmonious coexistence with nature in balance, the simultaneously improving the media and life quality of local populations.