



FRAMEWORK FOR VARIOUS APPROACHES AND NON-MARKET-BASED APPROACHES

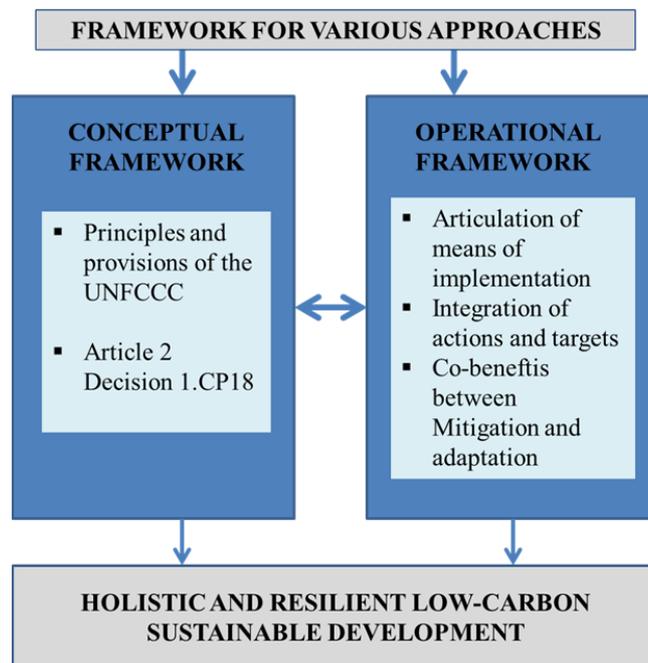
**Submission by the Plurinational State of Bolivia
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1. FRAMEWORK FOR VARIOUS APPROACHES

The Framework for Various Approaches (hereinafter called FVA) in order to enhance the implementation of the Convention in the 2015 agreement must encompass three interrelated aspects, which are the following: i) a conceptual framework; ii) an operational framework; and iii) the approaches and their mechanisms.

The distinction between the conceptual framework and the operational one is vital since the framework for various approaches must be fully addressed in the context of the principles and provisions of the Convention, which must be understood as the conceptual framework. The operationalization of the conceptual framework of the Convention is also a practical need, which is the operational framework. Finally, different approaches and their mechanisms are derived from both the conceptual and operational frameworks. This is graphically described in the following Figure 1.

Figure 1. The Framework for Various Approaches and Non-market-based Approaches



Because of the comprehensive implementation of the principles and provisions of the Convention, which is non-market oriented, only non-market-based approaches should be considered in the FVA, such as the “holistic and resilient low-carbon sustainable development”. The exclusion of market-based approaches of the FVA is undertaken because of the factors explained in the Bolivian submissions about the New Market Mechanism.

The conceptual framework

The conceptual framework is the UNFCCC itself, and is comprised by the principles and provisions established in the Convention under which any approach and its mechanisms should be defined and operationalized.

- The article 3 of the principles of the UNFCCC shall guide all the definitions to operationalize the convention and particularly the principles of Equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities.
- The article 4 of commitments and particularly 4.7 is at the core of the conceptual framework, by which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments under the Convention depending on the effective implementation by developed country Parties of their commitments under the Convention related to financial resources and transfer of technology, and will take fully into account that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of the developing country Parties.
- Finally, the article 11 is of particular relevance that established the mechanism for the provision of financial resources on a grant or concessional basis, including for the transfer of technology.

Also, the article 2 of Decision 1.CP18 of Doha reinforces the conceptual framework, which states the following: “Also decides that Parties efforts should be undertaken on the basis of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and the provision of finance, technology transfer and capacity-building to developing countries in order to support their mitigation and adaptation actions under the Convention, and take into account the imperatives of equitable access to sustainable development, the survival of countries and protecting the integrity of Mother Earth”. Main elements to be integrated in the conceptual framework are the following:

- Principles of Equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and respective capabilities
- Provision of finance, technology transfer and capacity building from developed to developing countries in order to support their mitigation and adaptation actions under the Convention.
- Imperatives regarding the equitable access to sustainable development and protection of the integrity of Mother Earth.

Consequently, only those approaches that met the elements of the conceptual framework of the FVA should be incorporated as main approaches in the context of the 2015 agreement.

The operational framework

The operational framework is related to the main aspects oriented to the operationalization of the conceptual framework. In the Bolivian perspective, the operational framework considers the following aspects:

- ***Articulation of means of implementation:*** Considers the need for the articulation of the means of the implementation of the Convention: financial provision, technology transfer and capacity building aligned to facilitate the transition of developing countries Parties’ to lower carbon development strategies and sustainable patterns of consumption and production, including actions in the context of article 4.7 of the Convention.
- ***Integration of targets and actions:*** Considers that planning and implementation for achieving low-carbon sustainable development trajectories can be enhanced through complementary actions across levels, from national to international; including socioeconomic processes, sustainable development, and climate change.
- ***Co-benefits between mitigation, adaptation, and sustainable development:*** Managing the risks of climate change involves adaptation and mitigation decisions with implications for future generations, economies, and environments. Significant co-benefits, synergies, and tradeoffs exist between mitigation and adaptation and among different adaptation responses; interactions occur both within and across regions

2. NON-MARKET-BASED APPROACHES

For the implementation of the conceptual and operational framework, the FVA should take into consideration only non-market-based approaches and their mechanisms, to be established in order to strengthen the non-market vision of the Convention.

Non-market-based approaches are those approaches enhancing the implementation of the objective of the Convention through the establishment of means, tools and actions fostering international cooperation in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention. Non-market-based approaches in the Convention are particularly framed in the context of the article 4 of the Convention and particularly in the Articles 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 and 4.7 of the Convention, as follows:

Developed country Parties:

- Developed countries must take the lead in modifying longer-term trends in anthropogenic emissions consistent with the objective of the Convention jointly with other Parties and may assist other Parties in contributing to the achievement of the objective of the Convention (Article 4.2).
- Developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall provide new and additional financial resources to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties in complying with their obligations (Article 12, paragraph 1).
- Developed country Parties shall also provide such financial resources, including for the transfer of technology, needed by the developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures for reduction of emissions (Article 4.3).
- Developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall also assist the developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting costs of adaptation to those adverse effects (Article 4.4).
- Developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties, particularly developing country Parties, to enable them to implement the provisions of the Convention (Article 4.5).

Developing country Parties:

- The extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments under the Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed country Parties of their commitments under the Convention related to financial resources and transfer of technology and will take fully into account that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of the developing country Parties (Article 4.7).

Consequently, non-market-based approaches meant the achievement of all Parties low-carbon development trajectories based on the obligation of the developed country Parties regarding the provision of financial resources and transfer of technology to the developing country Parties, in accordance to the principles of Equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities.

3. THE APPROACH FOR THE HOLISTIC AND RESILIENT LOW-CARBON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change-IPCC (WGII, AR5), climate resilience must be at the center of climate change actions in the future in the context of the sustainable development and poverty eradication framework. Main conclusions of the reports in adaptation (WGII, AR5) and mitigation (WGIII, AR5) are the following:

- Climate-resilient pathways are sustainable-development trajectories that combine adaptation and mitigation to reduce climate change and its impacts.
- Steps that build resilience and enable sustainable development can accelerate successful climate-change adaptation globally.
- Managing the risks of climate change involves adaptation and mitigation decisions with implications for future generations, economies, and environments.
- A first step towards adaptation to future climate change is reducing vulnerability and exposure to present climate variability.
- Resilience helps to improve human health, livelihoods, social and economic well-being, and environmental quality.

In this regard, there is the need for the implementation of the approach of the “holistic and resilient low-carbon sustainable development”, as the principal approach for the implementation of the Convention as a non-market-based approach. This also implies establishing a new institutional arrangement to move the old paradigm that has promoted the establishment of separate silos between mitigation and adaptation to climate change under the Convention. This implies creating synergies between mitigation, adaptation, sustainable development, and poverty eradication.

Bolivia suggests establishing a concrete mechanism in order to enhance mitigation and adaptation to climate change, sustainable development and poverty eradication in a more holistic, comprehensive, and integrated way in the context of climate change and taking fully into account the principles and provisions of the Convention, particularly the principles of Equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities.

4. THE MECHANISM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Mechanism for Climate-Resilience and Sustainable Development (hereinafter called as CRD) is oriented to implement climate-resilient pathways, which are sustainable-development trajectories that combine adaptation and mitigation to reduce climate change and its impacts (IPCC, WGII, page 25). For developing countries the challenge of climate change is the urgent need to create effectively linkages between mitigation, adaptation, sustainable development and poverty eradication; which mean to address mitigation and adaptation in the course of developing countries' sustainable development. Sustainable development in turns implies decoupling economic growth from carbon emission as the long-term strategy in climate change for developing countries.

Objective of the Mechanism

The objective of the CRD is to assist developing country Parties to achieve an effective and successful transition towards holistic and resilient low-carbon sustainable development patterns, trajectories and pathways in the context of the principles and provisions of the United Nations Convention on Climate Change.

Relationship of the Mechanism with the FVA

The CRD allows strengthening the non-market-based vision of the Convention, underscoring the need for international cooperation amongst Parties for the achievement of the objective of the Convention, while developed countries must take the lead. In this context, the Mechanism is fully aligned to the conceptual framework of the Convention.

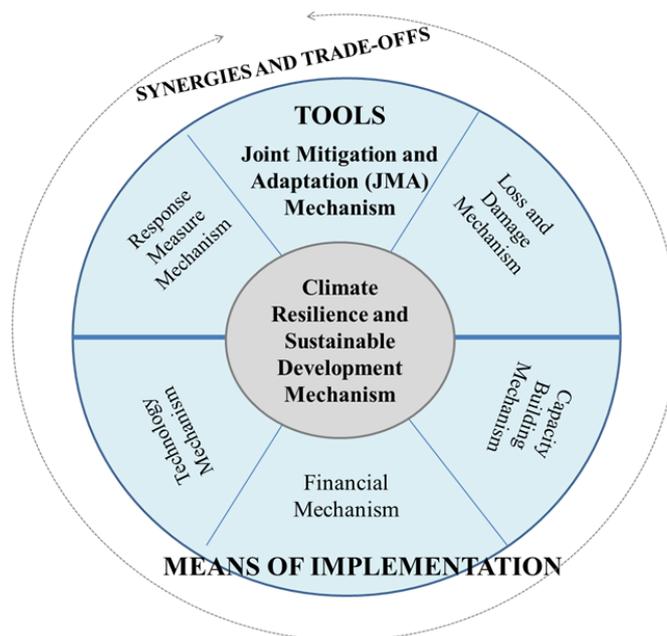
Also, the CRD provides the necessary institutional arrangement for the operationalization of the non-market means of the Convention. The CRD enhances the operational framework highlighted previously that supports the comprehensive, holistic and integrated implementation of the means and tools of the Convention, addressing climate change by strengthening climate-resilience pathways and trajectories.

Articulation of means of implementation and tools

The constitution of the CRD helps to enhance non-market-based approaches under the Convention and bring together all means of implementation under the Convention (provision of finance, technology transfer and capacity building) towards facilitating in developing countries the transition towards low-carbon sustainable development trajectories in the context of article 4.7 of the Convention.

International commitments for the provision of means of implementation for developing countries to address climate change must be related to the established instruments and mechanisms of the Convention, such as the financial mechanism and other mechanisms already established (e.g. the Technology Mechanism) and being proposed for establishment. All means of implementation of the Convention must be addressed in an integrated and aligned manner towards the long-term objective of the achievement of a holistic and resilient sustainable development in all Parties.

Figure 2. Articulation of Means of Implementation and Tools under the CRD



Also, existent and proposed mechanisms under the Convention are tools linked to the achievement of the targets under the CRD, as follows:

- The International Mechanism of Loss and Damage
- The Joint Mitigation and Adaptation for the Integral and Sustainable Management of Forests (proposed by Bolivia).
- The Response Measures Mechanism (Proposed by the G77 and China)
- Other Mechanisms as necessary.

Integration of targets and actions:

The CRD considers that climate change must be addressed in the context of the sustainable economic growth of Parties, which is only possible through the conservation and protection of environmental functions and ecosystems. Also, in this dynamic poverty reduction is the overarching objective of developing country Parties whilst addressing gender and peoples' inequalities.

Co-benefits between mitigation, adaptation, and sustainable development

The CRD strengthens sustainable development patterns and pathways in developing countries through the implementation of joint mitigation and adaptation to climate change. This means that mitigation and adaptation are not addressed separately but in an integrated manner allowing for better synergies, trade-offs and links among them in the context of sustainable development.

Integrated and complementary targets

The CRD is oriented to achieve the following integrated and complementary and integrated targets, as follows:

1. *Integrated sustainable development in harmony with nature including sustainable patterns of production and consumption.* This action is oriented to achieve in practice the decoupling of economic growth from carbon emissions while enforcing sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
2. *Integrated ecosystems management.* This action is related to the protection, conservation, and restoration of the ecosystems and systems of life of Mother Earth, ensuring the respect for the limits of regeneration of ecosystems, enhancing adaptation of peoples' and ecosystems to climate change.
3. *Large coverage of emissions reductions and limits among sectors.* Developing country parties while addressing low-carbon sustainable development patterns generate Quantified Integral Mitigation Units of CO₂ (QIMU) based on the provision of finance, technology transfer, and capacity building under the provisions and regulations of the Convention, as an international complementary action between Parties to address climate change and registered internationally under the Convention.
4. *Integrated risks-resilience systems.* This action takes into account that human and environmental systems that conforms the ecosystems have integral capacities (social, economic and environmental) to cope with hazardous events and disturbances, maintaining their essential functions and structure while adapting and transforming to climate change.
5. *Poverty eradication and reduction of gender and peoples' inequalities.* This action considers that any action related to mitigation and adaptation to climate change must be oriented not only to the reduction of poverty but also to the reduction of gender and income inequalities; including fully the collective rights of indigenous peoples.

Principal functions of the Mechanism

The CRD is oriented to support developing country parties in the following actions:

- Provide technical support for the formulation of national low-carbon development strategies for decoupling economic growth from carbon emissions and ensuring sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
- Coordinate the operationalization of the means of implementation in an integrated manner (financial provision, technology support, and capacity building) towards the achievement of the goals of the development of holistic and resilient low-carbon development strategies, considering different scenarios in the provision of means of implementation: low, medium and high provision of means of implementation.
- Support the monitoring and evaluation of mitigation and adaptation outcomes from sustainable development actions through indicators and standards as appropriate, and registration in the UNFCCC.
- Facilitate developing countries to measure integrated targets, including the quantified integral mitigation units (QIMU) through international complementary actions in the context of article 4.7 of the Convention, and the international registry of QIMUs.

- Establish an international registry called “integrated basket of achieved targets” (IBAT), including the international contributions of QIMUs, sustainable development targets, ecosystem management, risk management, and poverty reduction and peoples-inequalities.
- Share experiences between developed and developing countries in the achievement of national low-carbon development strategies.

Referential actions and outcomes under the CRSD Mechanism

The following are referential actions and outcomes to be undertaken under the scope of the Mechanism, following the categories highlighted in Table SPM1 of the Working Group II in Adaptation AR5 of the IPCC, and its contributions to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Table 1. Referential actions and outcomes undertaken under the Climate-Resilience and Sustainable Development Mechanism

Integrated targets	Category (*)	Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals
1. Integrated sustainable development in harmony with nature including sustainable patterns of consumption and production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human development • Livelihood security • Structural/physical • Institutional 	Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
2. Integrated ecosystems management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem management 	Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
3. Large coverage of emissions reductions and limits among sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantifiable mitigation units 	Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
4. Integrated risks-resilience systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Risk Management 	Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
5. Poverty eradication and reduction of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty alleviation • Social 	Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

peoples' inequalities		Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
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Note: (*) Categories are listed according to Table SPM1WG II but item 3.

5. THE JOINT MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION MECHANISM FOR THE INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS

The Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Integral and Sustainable Management of Forests (hereinafter called JMA), presented by Bolivia in previous submissions, is one of the mechanisms to be used in conjunction with the CRD to fulfill the integrated targets in the context of forests and ecosystems conservation and management.

The JMA is a simpler and a comprehensive way for achieving long-term reduction of deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries in the course of the sustainable management or sustainable management of forests. The JMA will foster achieving sustainable development pathways with lower carbon emissions in the forestry sector and ecosystems; which means that joint mitigation and adaptation outcomes to climate change are reached as a result of the support and strengthening of the sustainable management of the forests, and therefore mitigation and adaptation cannot be considered as ends by themselves but means for sustainable development.

Because the JMA (and other alternative policy approaches) are alternative approaches to REDD+ results-based payments, they need of further guidance in the context of REDD+ and the development of links with the work of the CRD in the context of the FVA. Therefore, after being established the JMA in the context of REDD+ discussions, the links of the JMA with the CRD must be established in the context of the agenda item related to the Framework for Various Approaches and Non-market-based approaches.

6. BOLIVIA PROPOSAL FOR CRP REGARDING FRAMEWORK FOR VARIOUS APPROACHES AND NON-MARKET-BASED APPROACHES

The following is the text proposed by Bolivia for the decision to be taken in the next COP20 to be held in Lima, Peru in the context of Framework for Various Approaches and Non-market-based approaches.

FRAMEWORK FOR VARIOUS APPROACHES AND NON-MARKET-BASED APPROACHES: MECHANISM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Proposal by the Plurinational State of Bolivia

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 41 and 47,

1. *Decides* that the Framework for Various Approaches encompasses the principles and provisions of the United Nations Convention on Climate Change.
2. *Decides* that the operationalization of such a conceptual framework is oriented to the achievement in developed and developing country Parties of the approach for the holistic and resilient low-carbon development trajectories, as a non-market-based approach, considering the following aspects:
 - a) Articulation of the means of implementation of the Convention.
 - b) Integrated targets and actions regarding sustainable development trajectories and climate change.
 - c) Co-benefits between mitigation, adaptation, and sustainable development.
3. *Decides* to establish the Mechanism for Climate Resilience and Sustainable Development (CRD) oriented to the implementation of the following targets:
 - a) Integrated sustainable development in harmony with nature including sustainable patterns of production and consumption.
 - b) Integrated ecosystems management.
 - c) Large coverage of emissions reductions and limits among sectors.
 - d) Integrated risks-resilience systems.
 - e) Poverty eradication and reduction of gender and peoples' inequalities.
4. *Decides* that the main functions of the CRD are the following:
 - a) Provide technical support for the formulation of national low-carbon development strategies for decoupling economic growth from carbon emissions and ensuring sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
 - b) Coordinate the operationalization of the means of implementation in an integrated manner (financial provision, technology support, and capacity building) towards the achievement of the goals of the development of holistic and resilient low-carbon development strategies, considering different scenarios in the provision of means of implementation: low, medium and high provision of means of implementation.
 - c) Support the monitoring and evaluation of mitigation and adaptation outcomes from sustainable development actions through indicators and standards as appropriate, and registration in the UNFCCC.
 - d) Facilitate developing countries to measure integrated targets, including the quantified integral mitigation units (QIMU) through international complementary actions in the context of article 4.7 of the Convention, and the international registry of QIMUs.
 - e) Establish an international registry of "integrated basket of achieved targets", including the international contributions of QIMUs, sustainable development targets, ecosystem management, risk management, and poverty reduction and peoples-inequalities.
 - f) Share experiences between developed and developing countries in the achievement of national low-carbon development strategies.

5. *Decides* that the means of implementation of the Convention shall support the implementation of the CRD, through the Financial Mechanism and the Technology Mechanism, and including the constitution of the Capacity-building Mechanism.

6. *Decides* the establishment of the Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Integral and Sustainable Management of Forest (JMA) to support, in conjunction with the CRD, the achievement of low-carbon development trajectories considering the sustainable management of forests and forest ecosystems.

7. *Request* the SBSTA and SBI to develop the methodological guidelines for the implementation of the CRD in accordance to paragraphs 1 to 6 for taking a decision in the COP21.