



The Plurinational State of Bolivia

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

**Presented to the UNFCCC
August, 2012**

THE JOINT MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION APPROACH

- Forests have a dual role in mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
- The IPCC 4AR 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 simultaneously 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 will organize a workshop on considering the adaptation, ecosystem and forest link.

DURBAN DECISION 2/CP.17

Paragraph 66

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

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 RATIONALE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NON-MARKET BASED APPROACH

1. According to paragraph 67 (decision 2/CP.17), in order to channel public funding for issues of deforestation and forest degradation it is necessary to fully develop the non-market based approach.
2. At the core of the non-market based approach is the issue of the development of the joint mitigation and adaptation through the integral and sustainable management of forests.
3. Since REDD+ has been centered only on mitigation and on methodologies towards a market-based approach (quantified emissions reductions), is unable to address the issues of joint mitigation and adaptation.
4. This means that it is necessary to develop THE JOINT MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION MECHANISM for the Integral and Sustainable Management of Forests (**JMA MECHANISM**) as the best instrument for implementing the non-market based approach.

THE SCOPE OF THE JOINT MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION MECHANISM AS A NON-MARKET BASED APPROACH



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

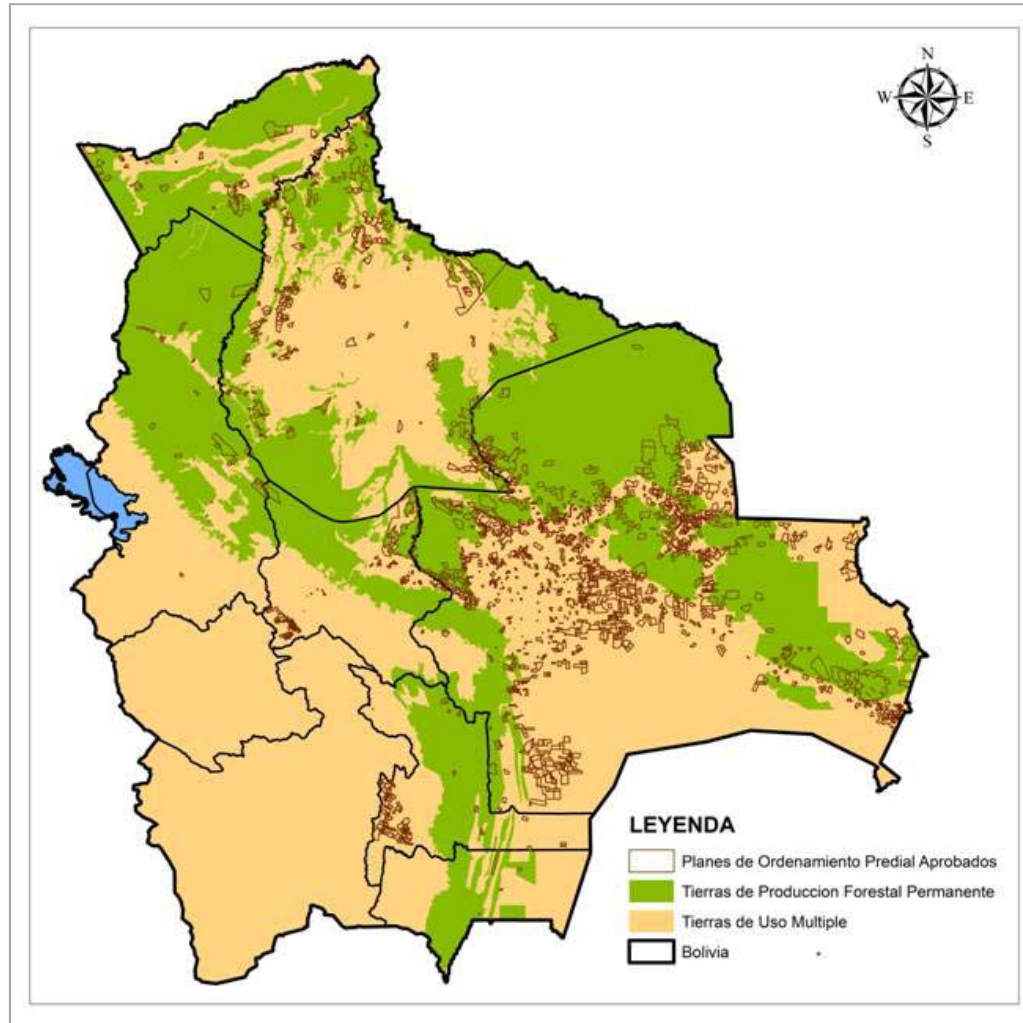
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JOINT MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION MECHANISM IN BOLIVIA

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

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



FORESTS IN BOLIVIA

Decentralized forest governance

Bolivian area = 109 MM ha

Forest area = 45 MM ha
(41% of the Bolivian territory)

Protected areas = 23.7 MM ha

Secure land rights = 65 MM ha
(60 % of the total Bolivian surface)

Deforestation = 7 MM ha
(1970-2010)

Forest management plans = 9 MM ha

1 Forest governance

- Land tenure
- Decentralization (autonomy)
- Local institutions

2 Territorial planning



3 Multiactoral agreements on common objectives and/or goals



Joint Mitigation & Adaptation Mechanism

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

4 Transferences on finance and technology

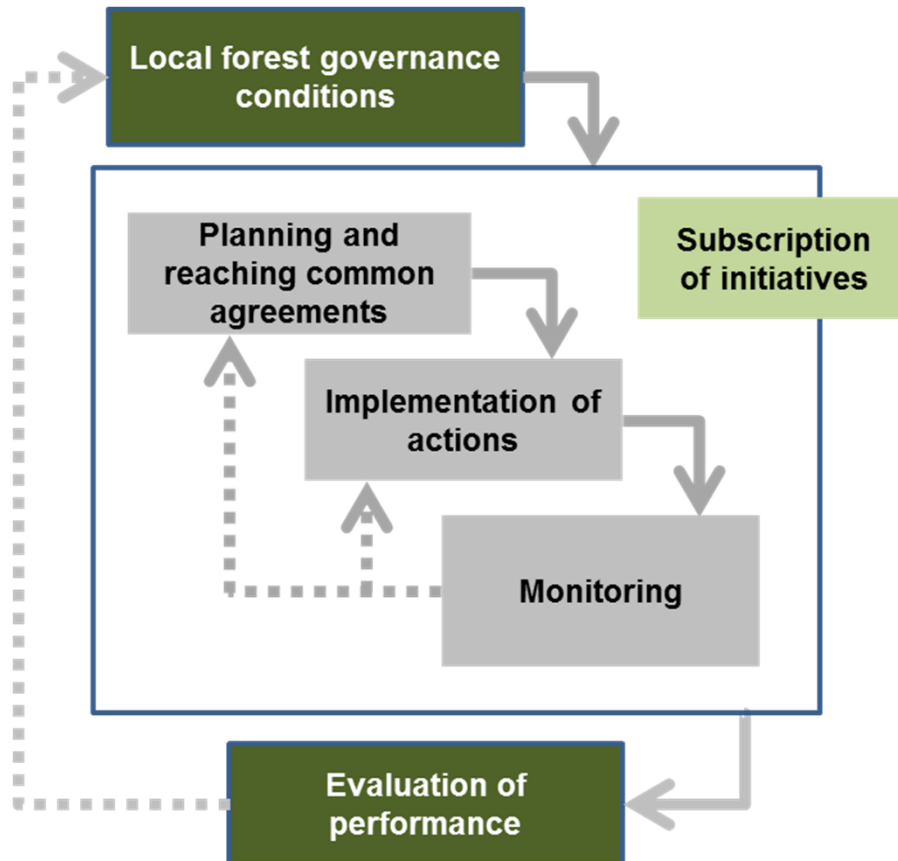
	Regulation/control	Promotion
Public entities		
Municipal governments		
Communities		
Proprietors		

5 Monitoring

Upstream indicators:
Upstream indicators: capacity-related indicators

Downstream indicators:
Vulnerability and the assessment of development

THE METHODOLOGICAL BASICS



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

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

	REDD+ Paragraph 66 Market based approach	The JMA Mechanism Paragraph 67 Non-market based approach
Theoretical	Rational choice	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
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 (municipal governments): multiactoral intervention
Financial	Payment of ex-post results (quantified emissions reductions)	Sustained ex-ante funding (conditional to future performance of joint mitigation and adaptation indicators)

DECISIONS FOR FINANCING THE JOINT MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION APPROACH

1. Decides to establish **The Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism (JMA)** under the guidance and authority of the Conference of the Parties.
2. Decides to create the **JMA Mechanism window under the Green Climate Fund** in order to ensure new, additional and reliable public funding to support the implementation of the joint mitigation and adaptation.
3. Decides to establish a Consultative Group of Experts under the guidance of the SBSTA in order to develop the design of the modalities, methodologies and procedures, and the institutional architecture of the JMA Mechanism.
4. Request a Standing Committee to assess and support the needs identified by developing countries Parties in terms of implementing the JMA Mechanism.
5. Request the Consultative Group of Experts to employ participatory modalities to explore the JMA Mechanism interactions with the Convention of Biological Diversity and with the Rio+20 agenda.