



ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE BOLIVIA

Submission by the Plurinational State of Bolivia

WORK OF THE AWG-LCA CONTACT GROUP

Agenda item 3.2.3

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

JOINT MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION MECHANISM: “SUSTAINABLE FOREST LIFE”

The Plurinational State of Bolivia presents this proposal for the implementation of a new mechanism: “Sustainable Forest Life” to promote the integrated and sustainable management of forests and forest lands. The mechanism will contribute, through the application of financial, social and institutional resources, to the strengthening of local and global climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.

1. Different sources of finance, (indicative list of sources identified by Parties)

A new mechanism, entitled “Sustainable Forest Life” will foster the role of forests and local populations and their contributions to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The mechanism uses complementary and sustainable financing to recognize and value local and national efforts in the development of integrated and sustainable forest management. These financial resources are aimed at strengthening processes of collective action and fomenting economically sustainable integrated forest management initiatives.

Within this context, a funding source will be created from public funds of developed countries to compensate the mitigation and adaptation role that forests play when managed under integrated forest management actions. Public funds will be provided in accordance with Article 4.3 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. The provision of public financial resources to developing countries will be done directly and on the basis of “national objectives” for integrated and sustainable forest management.



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2. Mitigation actions in the forest sector being implemented by developing country Parties as referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, and the role of different sources of financing.

In order to guarantee the sustainability of mitigation actions in forests, the Convention must recognize the multiple environmental, economic, social, and cultural functions of forests. Therefore, there is a need to develop integrated and sustainable forest management that articulates climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The "Sustainable Forest Life" mechanism complements local and global efforts that support and foster the role of forests and local populations and their contributions to climate change mitigation and adaptation. This mechanism is based on: a) the principle of "NON-commodification" of forests' functions;" b) a focus on integrated and sustainable forest management with joint results in mitigation and adaptation; c) supporting and strengthening processes of collective action and community values in local populations including indigenous communities, taking into account a respect for local rights, and compliance of State duties and society obligations; d) the construction of global financial mechanisms based on complementarity, trust and recognition by developed countries of the local and national efforts in developing countries to develop actions of mitigation and adaptation through integrated and sustainable forest management.

3. Linkages with modalities relating to the SBSTA work programme.

The climate management mechanism entitled, "Sustainable Forest Life" aims at integrated and sustainable forest management. In order to implement this mechanism it is necessary to design additional technical and methodological criteria in relation to the following aspects of the SBSTA work programme:

- a) Develop methodologies for evaluating local and national efforts in integrated forest management with joint actions in climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- b) Establish the definition of integrated forest management and design indicators of "forest integrity" in order to identify national objectives to receive the direct transfer of public funds from developed countries to developing countries.