



National Programme Document - Bolivia

UN-REDD PROGRAMME

17-19 March 2010





**UNITED NATIONS COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMME ON REDUCING EMISSIONS
FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
BOLIVIA NATIONAL PROGRAMME DOCUMENT**

1. Cover page

Country: Bolivia

Programme: UN-REDD Bolivia Programme

Programme Outcome: Strengthening the institutional and organizational capacity for productive development and job creation through the sustainable management of natural resources and the environment.

Programme Duration: 36 months
Start/End Dates: May 2010 – April 2013
Fund Management Option: TBD
(Parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)
Managing agency: UNDP
MDTF Office

Total estimate budget: USD 4,400,000

Details:

1. Available budget: USD 4,400,000

2. Unfunded budget: 0

Financing bodies:

Government:

UN-REDD MDTF USD 4,400,000

Other:

Names and signatures of (sub) national counterparts and participating UN organizations

UN Organizations	National counterparts
Yoriko Yasukawa Resident Representative UNDP Signature Date	René Orellana Halkyer Ministro de Medio Ambiente y Agua Minister of Environment and Water Signature Date
Elisa Panadés FAO Representative in Bolivia Signature Date	Juan Pablo Ramos Morales Vice-Minister of Environment, Biodiversity and Climate Change Signature Date
Cielo Morales UNDP Deputy Resident Representative Signature Date	Jaime Villanueva Cardozo VMABCC – National Climate Change Programme Coordinator Signature Date
Angela Cropper UNEP Deputy Executive Director Signature Date	

Civil Society Organizations	Civil Society Organizations
Representative CONAMAQ Signature Date	Representative CSCIB Signature Date
Representative CSUTCB Signature Date	Representative CNMCIOB-BS Signature Date
Representative CIDOB Signature Date	Representative Signature Date

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2. Accronyms

ABT	<i>Autoridad Bosques y Tierras</i> (Forestry and Land Authority) (formerly <i>Superintendencia Forestal</i> , Forest Superintendence)
CI	Conservation International
CIDOB	<i>Confederación Indígena del Oriente Boliviano</i> (Confederation of the Indigenous Peoples of Eastern Bolivia)
CIM	<i>Centro para la Migración Internacional y el Desarrollo</i> (International Migration and Development Center)
CNMCIQB-BS	<i>Confederación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas Indígenas Originarias de Bolivia "Bartolina Sisa"</i> (National Confederation of Peasant Native Women of Bolivia "Bartolina Sisa")
CONAMAQ	<i>Consejo Nacional de Ayllus y Markas del Qullasuyu</i> (National Council of Ayllus and Markas del Qullasuyu)
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSUTCB	<i>Confederación Sindical Única de Trabajadores Campesinos de Bolivia</i> (Sole Union Confederation of Campesino Workers of Bolivia)
DD	Deforestation and Forest Degradation
DGF	<i>Dirección General Forestal</i> (Directorate-General for Forestry)
DGMACC	<i>Dirección General del Medio Ambiente y Cambio Climático</i> (Directorate-General for Environment and Climate Change)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAM	<i>Federación de Asociaciones de Municipios</i> (Federation of Municipal Association)
FAN	Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
ESF	Economic and Social Function
GPFM	General Plans for Forest Management
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation Agency
HACT	Harmonized Approach Cash Transfers
IBIF	<i>Instituto Boliviano de Investigación Forestal</i> (Bolivian Institute of Forest Research)

INE	<i>Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas</i> (National Institute of Statistics)
INRA	<i>Instituto Nacional de Reforma Agraria</i> (National Institute for Agrarian Reform)
IPCC	Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change
KfW	German Bank for Development
LA	Local associations
MDP	Municipal Development Plans
MDRyT-DGF	<i>Ministerio de Desarrollo Rural y Tierra – Dirección General Forestal</i> (Ministry of Rural Development and Land – Directorate-General for Forestry)
MDTF	Multi Donor Trust Fund
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NF	Natural Forests
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NJP	UN-REDD National Joint Programme
PDES	Departmental Economic and Social Development Plans
PENSAT	<i>Plan Estratégico Nacional de Saneamiento y Titulación de Tierras 2007 – 2013</i> (National Strategic Plan for Sanitation and Land Titling 2007-2013)
PLOT	<i>Plan de Ordenamiento Territorial</i> (Territorial Planning Program)
PLUS	<i>Plan de Uso del Suelo</i> (Land-Use Plan)
PNCC	<i>Programa Nacional Cambio Climático</i> (National Climate Change Programme)
POT	<i>Plan de Ocupación del Territorio</i> (Territorial Planning and Zoning Program)
REDD	Mechanism for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation of Forests
REDD+	REDD+ Mechanisms including issues regarding conservation, forest management and the increase of carbon stock
R-PIN	Readiness Plan Idea Note
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SAA	Standard Administrative Arrangement
SF	<i>Superintendencia Forestal</i> (Forest Superintendence, see ABT)
(S) FM	(Sustainable) Forest Management
SERNAP	<i>Servicio Nacional de Áreas Protegidas</i> (National Service for Protected Areas)
TCO	Tierras comunitarias de origen (Indigenous territories)
TIPNIS	<i>Territorio Indígena y Parque Nacional Isiboro Secure</i> (Isiboro Secure Indigenous Territory and National Park)
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from

Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries

3. Executive Summary

Bolivia is a country with an important extension of forest land, as approximately 50% of its territory is covered by forests. Bolivia is also vulnerable to climate change. Such vulnerability becomes evident in the increase of droughts threatening food security in the highlands, as well as in the rise of floods in the lowlands. For decades, the country has experienced important changes in its forest land – mainly due to changes in land use. Nowadays, it is estimated that 330.000¹ ha of forests are lost every year.

There are several causes for deforestation and forest degradation in the country, which vary according to region. The most important are agricultural expansion for the supply agro-industries and an increase in the number of small farmers who migrate to the lowlands due to droughts and lack of opportunities in the highlands. Unsustainable logging, as well as wood trade has a crucial role in forest degradation and – even more – in deforestation.

The Bolivian Government has been carrying out efforts to improve its policies in different sectors (such as Environment and Forestry); it has also sought to improve development strategies and plans, and regulations within the Forestry Sector. Several barriers hindering the implementation of REDD mechanisms in Bolivia have been identified. The UN-REDD National Joint Programme will support Bolivia in its efforts to overcome such obstacles and will ensure national REDD+ readiness+. In order to achieve this goal, the Programme will support capacity building at a national and local level with the purpose of achieving the following outcomes and outputs:

Outcome 1: “Improving capacity among national government institutions for implementing REDD+ activities, and monitoring and assessing carbon stock in forests”.

Output 1.1: Forest and Land Use Monitoring System

Output 1.2: Emission Benchmarks

Output 1.3: Proposal of Adjustments to the Legal and Normative Framework related to REDD+ issues

Output 1.4: System for transferring and distributing REDD+ resources

Output 1.5: A stronger Climate Change National Programme with enough resources

Output 1.6: Action Plan for Reducing Emissions from DD (REDD+ Plan)

Outcome 2: “Improving civil society’s capacity for implementing REDD+ activities”

Output 2.1: Training Programme and dissemination of REDD+ activities

Output 2.2: Programme for Social Participation in REDD+

Output 2.3: Strengthening Programme for REDD+ Management and Applied Research

Outcome 3. “Generating REDD+-related experience at a local level, with the participation of territorial bodies and the civil society”

Output 3.1: Standard Methodological Framework for implementing pilot projects.

Output 3.2: Pilot REDD+ programmes and projects

These activities will allow integrating and deploying REDD+ components in plans, programmes and budgets of the involved institutions. In parallel, relevant actors will be trained to ensure that Bolivia achieves REDD+ readiness within the established deadlines and in a sustainable manner. The future contribution of the NJP, through its components for implementing policies to fight poverty and promote human rights, is considered of particular importance. The REDD+ Programme will be included in the policies that are relevant to forest degradation and deforestation. Through all its phases, the NJP will emphasize the involvement and participation of all actors – especially forest-dependent indigenous peoples – with the aim of ensuring an

¹ Former *Super Intendencia Forestal*, 2008.

adequate assimilation and sustainability of REDD+ topics and the instruments to be developed within the Programme's framework.

Furthermore, the UN-REDD NJP includes important coordination efforts and cooperation actions for Bolivia. Such efforts for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation were carried out with the assistance of the World Bank and the German Cooperation.

4. Situation Analysis

General Context

1. The Bolivian territory shares borders with Brazil in the north and east, Paraguay and Argentina in the south and Chile and Peru in the west. It has a total area of 1,098,581 km² and, according to the last census in 2001², an estimated population of 8,274,325 people with a growth rate of 2.74%; at that moment, the population estimate for year 2010 was 10,426,154 people. Thirty nine per cent of the population is under the age of 15 and 60% under 25; 70% of the population is concentrated in the departments of La Paz, Santa Cruz and Cochabamba; 62.42% lives in urban areas; 49.9% is classified as indigenous³ and there are 36 officially recognized indigenous groups.
2. Bolivia has a varied topography which includes areas above 3,000 m. in the Andean region (28% of the national territory), as well as lowlands in the northern and eastern plains (59% of the national territory). This diverse topography results in extreme temperature variations and precipitations, from low temperatures in the highlands to warm temperatures in the lowlands with higher precipitations. This results, in turn, in a diversity of forest ecosystems. Natural ecosystems include mainly humid tropical forests, dry and humid valleys, deciduous forests, savannahs, lakes and rivers (see map on page 58 in the Annex). Therefore the country has great biodiversity: Bolivia is one of the 17 Megadiverse Countries in the world and possesses 35 to 45% of the world biodiversity. Bolivia has more than 60 protected areas and 22 national parks that cover 20% of the national territory.
3. Approximately half of the country area is covered by forests⁴ (see map on page 58 in the Annex). Eighty per cent of forest lands are located in lowlands. Forest biodiversity is particularly high in Bolivia, with more than 4,000 species of trees⁵, a wide variety of mammal species and other animals and a large number of endemic species – mainly located along the Amboró-Madidi Corridor.
4. Bolivia's average Human Development Index is 0.723, placing the country 111th out of 179 countries in 2008⁶. Nevertheless, the country holds the last position in South America

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