



ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE BOLIVIA
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

VRE-DGRM-UMTA- Cs- 141/2016


La Paz, 30 AGO. 2016

Señor Secretario Ejecutivo:

Tengo a bien dirigirme a usted, a objeto de hacer referencia a la notificación SCBD/MCO/AF/ML/GD/85691 relacionada a la Decisión XII / 5: La biodiversidad para la erradicación de la pobreza y el desarrollo sostenible, mediante la cual solicita que las Partes envíen información sobre sus acciones que vienen planteando para integrar la diversidad biológica, la erradicación de la pobreza, y el desarrollo sostenible.

En ese sentido, tengo a bien remitir adjunto a la presente el documento del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, con la información solicitada.

Con este motivo, aprovecho la ocasión para reiterarle las seguridades de mi más alta y distinguida consideración.


José Crespo Fernández
VICEMINISTRO
DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES a.i.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Al señor:

Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias

**SECRETARÍA DEL CONVENIO
SOBRE LA DIVERSIDAD BIOLÓGICA (CBD)**

Fax: +15142886588

Montreal, Canadá.-



PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA

Information on the efforts of Bolivia on how to integrate biodiversity, poverty eradication, and sustainable development, in the framework of decision XII/5

¿How to integrate biodiversity and nature's benefits to people, including ecosystem services and functions, into poverty eradication and development strategies, initiatives and processes at all levels and vice versa, to integrate poverty eradication and development concerns and priorities into national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other appropriate plans, policies and programs, and to monitor, evaluate and report on these integration efforts through appropriate indicators and tools (see paragraph 3 of decision XII/5)?

Plurinational State of Bolivia has been developing and offering the world a comprehensive vision of indigenous nations and peoples originating farmworkers, intercultural and Afro-Bolivian and transcends the rest of society. "Wellbeing is the alternative civilizational and cultural horizon of capitalism and modernity that is born in the world views of indigenous nations and peoples originating farmworkers, and intercultural and Afro-Bolivian communities, and is conceived in the context of multiculturalism. It is reached collective, complementary and severally liable integrating its practical realization, among other dimensions, social, cultural, political, economic, ecological and emotional, to allow the harmonious meeting between all beings, components and resources of Mother Earth ". Complementarity means living in harmony and balance with Mother Earth and societies, equity and solidarity and eliminating inequalities and the mechanisms of domination. Wellbeing is among us, a wellbeing that surrounds us and wellbeing with itself" (Article 5, Paragraph 2 of Law No. 300, Mother Earth and Integral Development for Wellbeing).

Thus in the Economic and Social Plan of Development 2016-2020 advances in the consolidation of Wellbeing as the set of knowledge of individuals and communities, which constitute the basis of harmonious relations of the individual himself, with the community, the cosmos, the Supreme Being, his family and Mother Earth, the following knowledge comprising:

1. Knowing how to be and grow
2. Learning and thinking
3. Knowing how to relate
4. To feed responsibly
5. Work-ethic
6. Knowing how to dance, laugh, cheer and rest
7. Knowing how to love and be loved
8. knowing how to dream
9. The knowledge communication and listening.

In turn, this knowledge interrelates with the functional areas of Wellbeing: a good taste, doing well, being good and feeling good. This knowledge is the fundamental foundation under which the Wellbeing in the Plurinational State of Bolivia is built, together with the ancestral values *ama suwa* (do not steal), *ama llulla* (do not lie) and *ama qhilla* (do not be lazy), ensuring a solid foundation for the process of change both personally and in community life.

The development of the new BSAP will have three strategic outcomes, the first result will be comprised of three phases, the first will be an exercise in participatory evaluation of the first NBSAP (2001-2010) in terms of implemented actions, results and threats, opportunities, strengths and weaknesses identified in meeting the objectives and actions outlined in the first Strategy. The second phase will focus on the reinterpretation of the Aichi national context considering the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 of the CBD and Wellbeing. And finally, the third phase will define the strategic framework, goals, actions and alternatives for implementing the NBSAP 2015-2025 in the framework of new national policies. In accordance with PDES, the BSAP prioritizes consistency between economic and productive development, social development and maintenance of environmental functions. It includes assessing the impact of actions in relation to the reduction of extreme poverty, environmental conservation functions and development of sustainable production systems. This analysis should lead a progress in the harmonization of systems of life or improve the balance between these variables.

¿How to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem benefits, including services and functions, into national budgeting processes in order to capture the value of biodiversity in national development planning across all sectors (see paragraph 4 of decision XII/5)?

Plurinational State of Bolivia has been developing efforts to build a different model of organization, these processes are reflected in the new Strategy of Biodiversity and Action Plan that visualize the intrinsic, holistic and diverse values of biodiversity where the Aichi Targets should articulate to the paradigm of sustainable and holistic model of development that promotes synergies between the economic, social and environmental dimensions.

In this sense the focus of the construction of a new BSAP shown the complementarity of rights of individuals and societies and Mother Earth, promotes balance between sustainable production systems, protection of environmental functions and eradication of extreme poverty through the integral development of sustainable production systems, not limiting the production development, but regulating it, controlling and setting limits. The integration of biodiversity and ecosystem benefits, including services and functions in national planning processes are being considered in the BSAP, whose premise is the analysis of the new political, regulatory and social context of the country and its adaptation to the Aichi goals. Likewise, the BSAP will show the contribution of biodiversity and ecosystem functions within the framework of the new vision of development in harmony with Mother Earth.

¿How to enhance contribution of biodiversity to sustainable development and poverty reduction through the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components (see paragraph 5 of decision XII/5)?

Based on the approach to the management of environmental functions of Mother Earth, taking into account the provisions of Law No. 071 of Mother Earth Rights and Law No. 300 Mother Earth and Integral Development for Wellbeing which they establish that genetic resources are the cornerstone of environmental functions, are a public, strategic and integral development of the Bolivian people and in harmony with Mother Earth well and must not be commoditized. It is important to have procedures and means of implementation procedures that allow genetic resources contribute:

- Participation and social control in the management of genetic resources, this dimension should consider a strong and transparent management of genetic resources based on

role of the people as a whole and particularly of those engaged in the use of genetic resources.

- It is also necessary to promote a systematic and progressive process of inventories and records of genetic resources and associated knowledge linked, by implementing strong and transparent systems of records on local, traditional knowledge and ancestral knowledge in favor of indigenous peoples, local communities and collective right.
- Finally, it should be counted on a form of access and based on non-commodification and solidarity and complementarity between states and peoples, this should be based on solidarity and mutual access to genetic resources to states and peoples for non-commercial purposes through dialogue and integration between states subject specific deals that must taking in account the rights of Mother Earth.

¿ How to build resilience of ecosystem functions and services to climate-change risks and to natural hazards, and other anthropogenic pressures, as well as for adaptation to environmental stress for consideration in strategies and national development/sectoral plans (see paragraph 6 of decision XII/5)?

In the Plurinational State of Bolivia there is a new environmental vision within the framework of the complementarity of rights of individuals and societies and Mother Earth, with the effective capacity to promote the development of sustainable production systems and reducing significantly environmental pollution, in a context of climate change. This model does not limit the potentiality of productive development of the country, nevertheless, it does regulate, control and set limits. This model of management at promotes a balance between sustainable production systems, protection of environmental functions and eradication of extreme poverty by guaranteeing the industrialization of natural resources and their use in a manner consistent with the care and protection of Mother Earth. By 2020, this is a central priority ninth pillar of the Patriotic Agenda and expressed in the results of Economic and Social Plan of Development, which drives the civilizing model of Wellbeing Agenda, driving the integral development in the country respecting the capabilities of regeneration of the components of Mother Earth within the framework of the principles of the Law 300, Mother Earth and Integral Development to Wellbeing.

In this regard Bolivia 2020, will be developed and implemented a new environment vision under management systems of life a focus and instrument for making decisions about the actions to be promoted to achieve comprehensive development in harmony with Mother Earth, in operational terms means advancing in the various territorial jurisdictions in the country (macro-regions, departments, regions, municipalities and communities) in the best possible balance between strengthening sustainable production systems for the integral development of Bolivian people in a complementary way with the challenges of eradicating extreme poverty and protecting the environmental functions of the components of Mother Earth.

¿ How to raise awareness on best practices of sustainable use, including agro-ecological approaches with positive impacts on the conservation of biodiversity, and to promote actions compatible with biodiversity conservation to strengthen food security and nutrition as mechanisms for poverty eradication in rural areas (see paragraphs 7 and 8 of decision XII/5)?

By 2020, Bolivia shall have developed and implemented a new environmental vision in the context of management systems of life of Mother Earth as a focus and a tool for making decisions about the actions to be promoted to achieve comprehensive development in harmony

with Mother Earth. In this context, the development of the country drives, including the production and industrialization, compatible development care of Mother Earth and the redistribution of wealth. In operational terms means advancing in the various territorial jurisdictions in the country (macro-regions, departments, regions, municipalities and communities) in the best possible balance between strengthening sustainable production systems for the integral development of the Bolivians in a complementary way with the challenges eradication of extreme poverty and the protection of environmental functions of the components of Mother Earth.

The agricultural and fisheries model is aimed at strengthening the capacities of small rural producers in food production and stimulate more efficient production systems medium producers to meet the demand of domestic consumption and external markets. This through actions that encourage the use of practices and more efficient, integrated systems and the use of technologies that conserve natural resources on which are based. The model also includes the active participation of the state in food production on public lands for the establishment of strategic reserves. Expanding the acreage of small farmers in land for agricultural use in the lowlands to consider the establishment of appropriate agro-ecological conditions (including agro-forestry and

Forests conservation) production systems and for the production of strategic products in the highlands, according to the characteristics of the products (quinoa); strengthening the monitoring and control systems.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia, through the Ministry of Environment and Water, currently began implementing the project "Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agrobiodiversity to improve human nutrition in the five macro-regions", by which it seeks to manage and sustainably use of Agrobiodiversity to improve food security and sovereignty with the increasing access of indigenous peoples and local communities to a nutritious and varied diet, the same will be achieved through in situ conservation and sustainable intensification of production ecotypes of plants / crops, selected-based on their nutritional value and adaptability to local trends in climate variability and genetic erosion.

Under the indicated project, agricultural biodiversity is recognized as having a principal role in mitigating the consequences of climate change and to provide foods that contribute to the diversification of the diet, especially for vulnerable populations, therefore improvements the quality of the diet contribute to reducing malnutrition and chronic disease.

¿ How to recognize and take into account the diverse and holistic intrinsic values of biodiversity, including its spiritual and cultural values, and to use appropriate and effective non-market-based, market-based and rights-based approaches, taking into account national circumstances, visions and approaches (see paragraph 9 of decision XII/5)?

Considering that the time came to make visible the great contribution of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, highlighting its contribution generated based on values that guide the behavior of its population for survival is guaranteed to long term territories, resources, people, systems life and for that of Mother Earth, being in the

world indigenous peoples, have a population of about 370 million (about 5% of the world population), which occupy 20% of the earth's surface.

In this context the collective actions of indigenous peoples and local communities respond to external pressures while maintaining the functions of ecosystems and biodiversity are very important. In some cases these local actions are intended to protect certain zone or territory, while other users have organized to protect environmental resources or specific functions (eg water quality). However, in other cases the socioeconomic realities of local populations may also limit the efforts of conservation of biological diversity.

Based on the methodology proposed in the past COP12, the Plurinational State of Bolivia based on their national policies reflex the collective actions of their indigenous and local peoples based on a geo-spatial analysis, linking the analysis of environmental changes at different scales with the analysis of institutional arrangements that examine the mechanisms of individual and collective local action to protect biodiversity and ecosystems.

It has identified that the collective actions of indigenous peoples and local communities are important in contributing to the preservation of biodiversity through actions from all continents, ranging from local levels to extensive regional levels, span centuries in time, with varying degrees of community, ranging from the widespread practice of cultural transmission of an entire community to specific actions aimed at targets small groups within a community, contributing in this way to the achievement of wellbeing in harmony and balance with Mother Earth.

¿ How to identify and promote, policies, activities, projects and mechanisms on biodiversity and development that consider traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and that empower indigenous and local communities, the poor, marginalized and vulnerable, who depend directly on biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions for their livelihoods, recognizing the role of collective action in the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components (see paragraphs 10 and 13 of decision XII/5)?

Fourth pillar in Scientific and technological sovereignty of Social Economic Development Plan 2016-2020, is aimed at have the ability to develop knowledge and technology in strategic, productive and service areas, complementing the knowledge and traditional knowledge with modern science in inter-scientific dialogue. Developing own knowledge and technology is critical to meeting Plan different results due to they are influencing the provision of basic services, boosting communication processes, education, productive enterprises, energy initiatives and transformation of raw materials for food production. Ultimately, overcoming scientific and technological dependence is central to boost the rural economy, changing the energy matrix and the primary export pattern. The priorities in science and technology by 2020 have to do with its articulation to the effective development of productive complexes and public enterprises in strategic sectors, the incentive to creative economy and building a knowledge society. The aim is to lay a solid foundation for putting science and technology for production and economic development with sovereignty, articulating the knowledge of modern science with ancestral and ancient knowledge.

Also in the framework of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) the Plurinational State of Bolivia organized a workshop for Regional Dialogue

on Indigenous and Local Knowledge for the Evaluation of the Americas, whose aim was to integrate ancestral knowledge of indigenous science in the Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in the Region of the Americas, the workshop was formed is a sample of the concretization of Dialogue inter-scientific that allowed indigenous representatives and experts in knowledge and indigenous knowledge and local take a thoughtful look of the report.

In IPBES recognizes the importance of linking scientific knowledge with knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities, this undoubtedly means a breakthrough in the world regarding the development of initiatives of this nature, same that could feed processes being developed in the CBD.

¿How to support indigenous and community conserved areas and territories, community-based management, customary sustainable use and community governance of biodiversity, and ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision-making processes, taking into account international instruments and law related to human rights in accordance with national legislation and to consider traditional knowledge related to biodiversity conservation in their national policies and initiatives (see paragraph 11 of decision XII/5)?

Under the State Constitution, indigenous peoples exercise governance of their territories and exercise their rights, particularly those relating to the recognition of their own rules, to strengthen indigenous organizations in the management of titled territories in the form of Community land of Origin (under the Constitution defined as Indigenous Territory Originating Campesino TIOC) it was implemented in the Amazon the Indigenous land Management or its equivalent in highlands called Territorial Management Community, that it can be understood from the following areas: political, economic, organizational space, territory, natural resources, culture and relationship with national society. This form of governance is the practical application and exercise of indigenous rights under the Constitution of the State and particularly those relating to the recognition of own laws. This new constitutional route is not only important but strategically, so that the rights of indigenous peoples are not left only in principles or statements not applicable as these spaces are in the best instance of collective local debate for administration, planning and management sustainable of their livelihoods and conservation of biodiversity and also for the implementation of rules and procedures in the implementation of mechanisms for conflict resolution and environmental problems at the local level in coordination with other national governance.

In protected areas overlapping with indigenous territories, the Constitution of the State recognizes shared management as a new model of participatory management mandate it is part of the Master Plan for Comprehensive Management of the National System of Protected Areas). This Plan recognizes that this model requires for its operation the generation of rules and regulations, but fundamentally necessary instruments and mechanisms to promote the transfer and development of technical, organizational, administrative capacity and operation aimed at social organizations and institutions involved with national parks management, and thus respond to elements of ecological, social and economic sustainability. At present, the spaces for participation of local stakeholders in the management of protected areas are Management Committees. Currently there are sixteen management committees operating in protected areas of national importance

¿How to take steps to identify and overcome barriers to the implementation of decisions of the Conference of the Parties, such as lack of cross-sector coordination, resources

and political prioritization, in order to effectively integrate biodiversity, poverty eradication and development, and to share lessons learned and the approaches or methods used to overcome barriers using the clearing-house mechanism (see paragraph 14 of decision XII/5)?

Using the new regulations it is being sought to operationalize the mandates of the Constitution of the State and the Law of Mother Earth and Integral Development for Wellbeing, in this sense has developed the Economic and Social Plan of Development in the Framework of Comprehensive Development Wellbeing 2016 - 2020, and is begun construction of the new NBSAP as a planning tool and holistic and comprehensive management, clearing-house mechanism to generate the conditions for the participation of local knowledge and ancestral knowledge is part of the assessments of the state of conservation of biodiversity.

Worldwide a trend that causes concern is present, the most biodiverse areas in the world are also the areas with the most extreme poverty. All countries must make a commitment to change this situation of injustice they live with protecting the world's biodiversity. We need to respect human rights and the integral development of the populations living in the areas with the greatest biodiversity, eradicating extreme poverty in these areas

¿ How to develop or strengthen the enabling environment and the capacity of Parties, communities, organizations and individuals, to effectively integrate the interlinkages between biodiversity and poverty eradication and sustainable development, and relevant cross-cutting issues by providing the necessary technical, scientific support and financial resources (see paragraph 15 of decision XII/5)?

In the Economic and Social Plan of Development in the Framework of Comprehensive Development for Wellbeing (PDES) 2016-2020, The Plurinational State of Bolivia for 2020, will be developed and implemented a new environmental vision in the context of management systems life of Mother Earth, as an approach and tools for making decisions about the actions to be promoted to achieve comprehensive development in harmony with Mother Earth.

In this context, the development of the country drives, including the production and industrialization, development compatible with the care of Mother Earth and the redistribution of wealth, in this way the fourth, fifth and ninth Pillars of the Economic and Social Plan of Development are integrated, the fourth pillar aims to consolidate a productive community social economic model of the country, being necessary financial boost private domestic and foreign resources to implement the Plan, maintaining a social vision of the economic model and strengthening the EU economy.

The fifth pillar is aimed at developing knowledge and technology in strategic, productive and service areas, complementing the knowledge and traditional knowledge with modern science in a inter-scientific dialogue, in order to lay a solid foundation for putting science and technology at the service production and economic development with sovereignty, articulating the knowledge of modern science with traditional knowledge. The ninth pillar drives the civilizing model of wellbeing, boosting the integral development in the country respecting the capabilities of regeneration of the components of Mother Earth within the framework of the principles of the Law of the Mother Earth and Integral Development to Wellbeing.

In this sense we try to advance in the different territorial jurisdictions in the country (macro-regions, departments, regions, municipalities and communities) in the best possible balance

between strengthening sustainable productions systems for the integral development of Bolivian people complementarily with challenges of eradicating extreme poverty and protecting the environmental functions of the components of Mother Earth.