



GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

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USAID's climate change activities in Bolivia promote sustainable land use and forestry management practices, improve the management of parks and protected areas, and support redesign of industrial production processes to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Local capacity building, training, and public-private partnerships that promote environmental and resource protection are important strategies in these endeavors.

Background. For the past several decades, Bolivia has progressed significantly on political and economic fronts. In December 2005, Bolivia elected its first-ever indigenous president, who promised to repair Bolivia's economy and its extensive geographic and social divisions. Many of this new administration's economic, social and counternarcotics policies have diverged from those of the past, with longer-term effects yet to be seen.

Bolivia is one of the few landlocked nations in South America and one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere, where one in four live in extreme poverty and infant, child and maternal mortality rates are the second highest in the hemisphere.

USAID's program in Bolivia supports strengthened democratic institutions with efficiency and transparency at all levels; increased economic opportunities in business/agricultural development and trade, especially in rural areas; improved access to health services; improved natural resource management; and the promotion of social and economic development in coca growing areas to reduce dependence on the coca economy.

Sector-Specific Climate Change Activities. USAID focuses its resources in Bolivia on technical assistance and training to:

- Increase income generation, improve local governance and inclusion of historically marginalized groups through sustainable forestry management;
- Improve park and protected area management, fostering participation to create local benefits (particularly through tourism); and
- Help Bolivian industries implement cleaner production practices and become more efficient, competitive, and less polluting.

Enabling Sustainable and Climate-Friendly Natural Resource Management by Broadening the Benefits of Forestry. Under the *BOLFOR II* project, USAID/Bolivia supports diverse capacity building and training activities that simultaneously foster sustainable land use and forestry management practices while conserving carbon stocks. These activities include training in:

- Improved forestry techniques for indigenous organizations, non-indigenous community groups, and municipal forest units;
- Improved business practices for forestry exports and broadened benefits of forestry by including more community forestry operations; focusing on conservation of the Bolivian forest lands by engaging municipalities and generating local economic development through community forestry; local government strengthening; and promoting better private business; and
- Increasing forestry land under sustainable management to 3,350,000 hectares.

USAID's partners in climate change activities in Bolivia include*:

- Agrupaciones Sociales de Lugar
- Bolivia's National Chamber of Industries
- Tropical Forest Trust
- Cámara Forestal Boliviana
- Fundacion Amigos de la Naturaleza (FAN)
- Federación de Asociaciones Municipales de Bolivia (FAM)
- Pact, Incorporated
- Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF)
- Centro Amazonio de Desarrollo Forestal (CADEFOR)
- Cochabamba Departmental Government
- Conservation International (CI)
- The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
- Protección del Medio Ambiente de Tarija (PROMETA)
- Tacana Indigenous Council
- Territorios Comunitarios de Origen
- Tropico
- Wildlife Conservancy Society (WCS)
- World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
- Centro de Promoción de Tecnologías Sostenibles (CPTS)

* Because partners change as new activities arise, this list of partners is not comprehensive.

For more information on Bolivia, visit USAID/Bolivia's Mission Web site at: <http://www.usaidbolivia.org.bo/>

Bolivia continues to be a global leader in certified commercial tropical forests internationally. In 2005, USAID assistance under the BOLFOR II project resulted in improved management of 2,800,000 hectares.

Addressing Climate Change through Protected Areas Management. In Bolivia, nearly 14 million hectares of forest and protected areas – an area the size of Alabama – are under approved management plans. By 2004, 13,700,000 hectares of protected areas had approved management plans. With USAID assistance, communities in the Pilon Lajas Biological Reserve and Indigenous Territory, and the Carrasco National Park, totaling 1,022,000 hectares, have been able to develop sustainable ecotourism ventures, while strengthening the managerial capacity of the Consejo Regional Tsimanae Mosenen in Pilon Lajas.

Additionally through its *Landscape Conservation Program*, USAID supports conservation efforts of 1,900,000 hectares in the northern Bolivian Andes combining land-use, environmental planning and conflict management at the local level and municipal level while building institutional capabilities within indigenous groups to sustainably manage resources at the landscape level.

Cleaner Production to Avoid Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Improve Environmental Health. The USAID-supported Center for the Promotion of Sustainable Technologies (CPTS) is a partnership with Bolivia's National Chamber of Industries. The CPTS works with industry to redesign their production processes, reducing costs, inefficiencies, and pollution. In 2004, 65 industrial plants in the Yungas and Chapare regions adopted cleaner production practices, while an additional 43 plants underwent environmental audits. In 2005, five industrial plants began implementing audit recommendations.

With USAID support, in 2005, the CPTS published and disseminated a number of guidelines, case studies and manuals consolidating lessons learned; creating awareness of the market for cleaner production services, providing step-by-step instructions for technicians to implement cleaner production in different industries; and outlining general methods for promoting efficient use of water, energy and raw materials. With the contribution of the World Bank, the CPTS established the Cleaner Production Fund to facilitate financing for cleaner production measures. Finally, legal support is being provided to improve environmental impact standards under the Bolivian Environmental Law in the industrial sector.