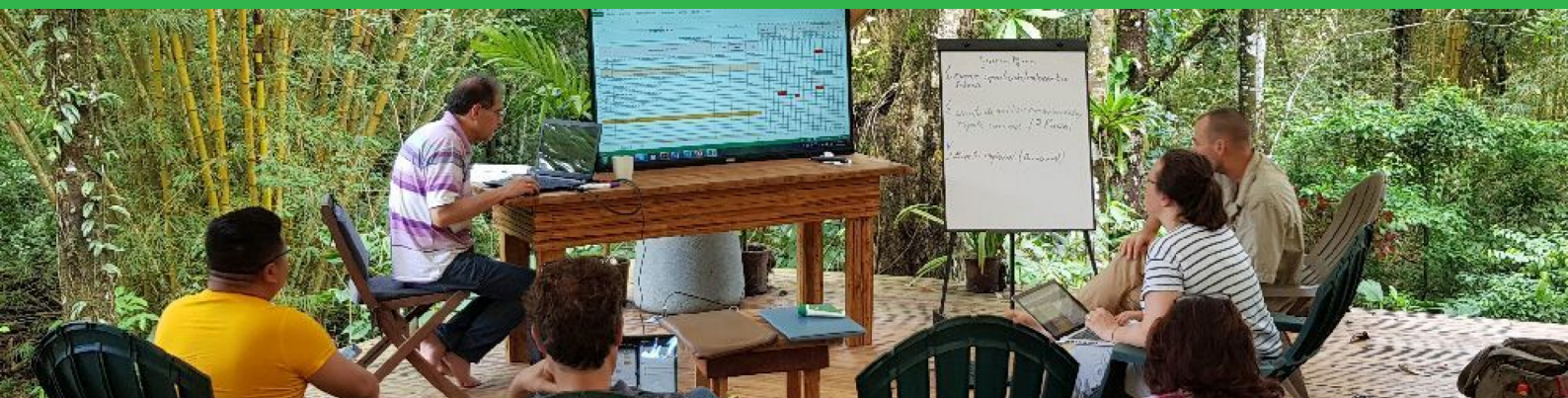


Non-Carbon benefits

Institutionalizing the Non-Carbon Benefits in Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies



Implementation period

32 months

April 2019 - December 2021

Countries



Bolivia



Panama

EU grant amount

€ 961,773

Overall project amount

€ 1' 255,662

OBJETIVE

The non-carbon benefits (NCB) were institutionalized in the climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies in the forests of Bolivia and Panama.

*NCB's are the positive socio-economic, environmental or biocultural effects of well governed activities developed in forests.

ECOSYSTEMS

Panama:

Tropical forest in the Mamoni Valley and the Chagres and San Juan de Pequeñí river basin.

Bolivia:

The Chiquitano dry forest is the largest, most preserved dry forest in the world. More than 75% of its timber species have commercial value, and its non-timber species are of great interest, such as the copaiba and chiquitana almonds.

PILOT SITES

Bolivia:

- Indigenous land of Monteverde
- Indigenous land of Lomerío
Both are located in Santa Cruz in Chiquitania

Panama:

- Four communities in Valle del Río Mamoni
The work is done directly with young people
- Seven Embera communities linked to the Chagres National Park and the Emberá Éjuä So Territory

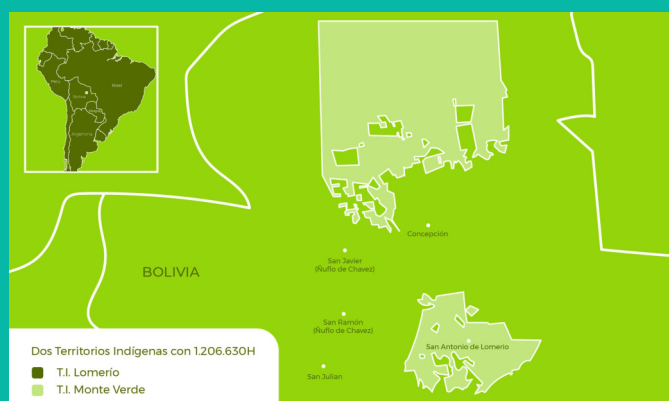
BENEFICIARIES

Bolivia: 2,343 people

Panama: 400 people

(including leaders, community authorities, male and female community members, and young people from the indigenous lands)

MAP - PROJECT INTERVENTION AREAS



“The honey of the bees was collected by our grandparents. They used it as medicine and food. With the project, it will no longer be necessary to cut down a tree to get honey, and bees will be more protected. We, the women of Lomerío, are also going to sell honey and bring income to our households.”

Margarita Cacique of Natural Resources, Indigenous Head Office of Lomerío Communities

FIRST RESULTS

1

A NCR concept defined and based on regional research was applied with multi-stakeholder consultations including environmental ministerial institutions in Panama/Bolivia and pilot projects in the Monteverde and Lomerío indigenous territories in Bolivia and Emberá Éjuá So, and rural Mamoní Valley in Panama.

2

In Bolivia, four pilot projects prioritized by the indigenous communities, especially Chiquitano indigenous women, were implemented. The actions focused on the creation of a communal protected area for the protection of the copaibo tree, beekeeping to complement agroforestry systems, raising native bees to improve their income, and extraction of essential oils from native plants.

3

Incorporation of the NCB in the Departmental Climate Change Strategy of the Department of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, based on the results of pilot experiences led by leaders of indigenous Chiquitano communities, dissemination actions in different regional and national forums, and dissemination campaigns led by young indigenous activists.

EXCHANGE BETWEEN COUNTRIES

Bolivia and Panama exchanged experiences about how communities prioritized the NCB and their experiences in the application of monitoring, reporting and verification.



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