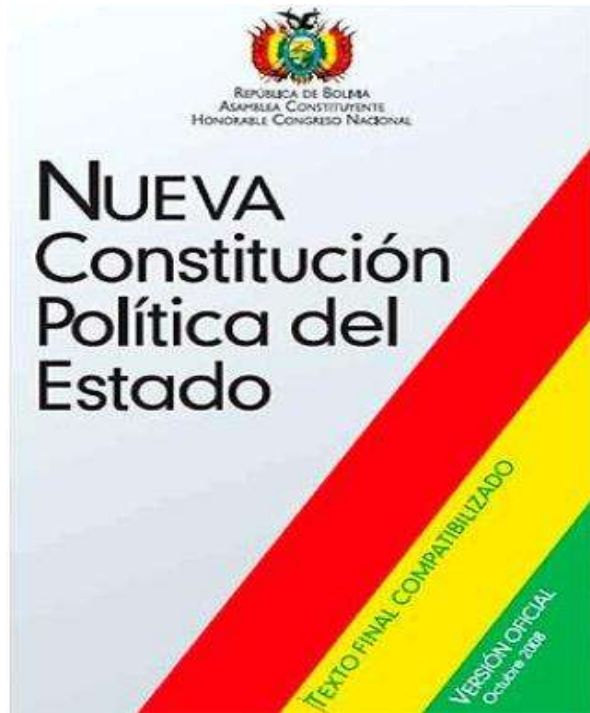




ECONOMICAL SOCIAL POLITICAL CONTEXT OF BOLIVIA FOR THE MOUNTAINS AND SDG BIODIVERSITY PROJECT

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Samaipata, Bolivia
Marzo 2019



Article 1: Bolivia is constituted as a Unitary Social State of Plurinational Community, Free, Independent, Sovereign, Democratic, **Intercultural, Decentralized and Autonomous**. Bolivia is based on **plurality** and political, economic, legal, cultural and linguistic pluralism, within the country's integrating process.

Title II, First Chapter, ENVIRONMENT

Art. 342: It is the duty of the State and the population to conserve, protect and take advantage of natural resources and biodiversity in a sustainable way, as well as maintain the balance of the environment.

Seventh Chapter, Section I, BIODIVERSITY

Art. 380: I. The renewable natural resources will be used in a sustainable way, respecting the characteristics and the natural value of each ecosystem.

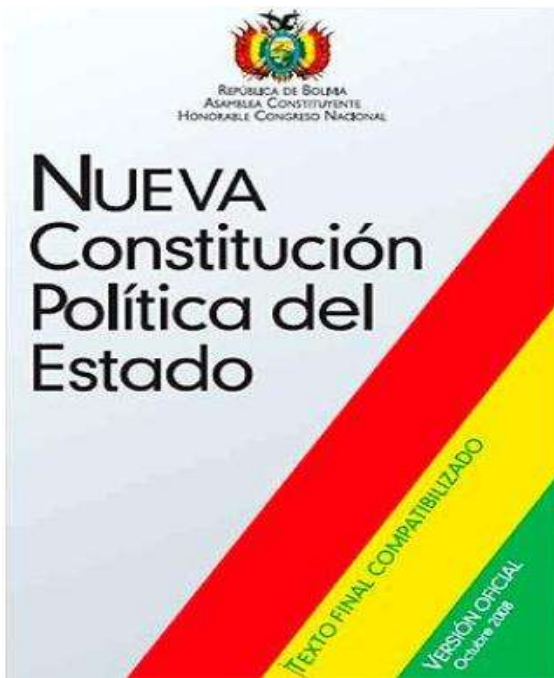
II. To guarantee the ecological balance, the soils must be used according to their capacity for greater use within the framework of the process of organization of the use and occupation of space, considering their biophysical, socio-economic, cultural and political institutional characteristics. The law will regulate its application.

Art. 381: I. Native species of animal and plant origin are natural heritage. The State will establish the necessary measures for its conservation, use and development.

II. The State will protect all the genetic resources and microorganisms found in the ecosystems of the territory, as well as the knowledge associated with their use and exploitation. For its protection, a registration system that safeguards its existence will be established, as well as intellectual property in favor of the State or the local social subjects that claim it. For all those unregistered resources, the State will establish the procedures for their protection by law.

In art. 382 requires powers and deverses of the state and Art. 383 the measures of total, temporary and permanent restriction.

In the Seventh chapter there is the section III about PROTECTED AREAS and section IV NATURAL RESOURCES to consider



Chapter Two, PRINCIPLES, VALUES AND PURPOSES OF THE STATE

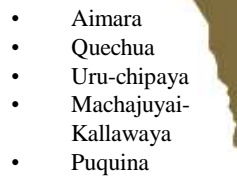
Art. 8: I. The State assumes and promotes ethical-moral principles of plural society: ama qhilla, ama llulla, ama suwa (do not be lazy, do not be a liar, don't be a thief), sum qamaña (live well), ñandereko (harmonious life), teko kavi (good life), ivi maraei (earth without evil) and qhapaj ñan (way or noble life).

Chapter Two, PRINCIPLES, VALUES AND PURPOSES OF THE STATE

Art. 9: Are essential purposes and functions of the State, in addition to those established by the Constitution and the law:

1. To constitute a fair and harmonious society, based on decolonization, without discrimination or exploitation, with full social justice, to consolidate plurinational identities.
2. Guarantee the welfare, development, security and protection and equal dignity of individuals, nations, peoples and communities, and foster mutual respect and intracultural, intercultural and multilingual dialogue.
3. Reaffirm and consolidate the unity of the country, and preserve plurinational diversity as historical and human heritage.
4. Guarantee compliance with the principles, values, rights and duties recognized and enshrined in this Constitution.
5. Guarantee people's access to education, health and work.
6. Promote and guarantee the responsible and planned use of natural resources, and promote their industrialization, through the development and strengthening of the productive base in its different dimensions and levels, as well as the conservation of the environment, for the well-being of generations current and future.

A collage of eight photographs arranged in a 4x2 grid. The top-left photo shows a woman in a wide-brimmed hat holding a small white llama against a backdrop of mountains. The top-right photo is a close-up of a smiling young girl with dark hair. The second row, left, shows an older man in a black hat and white shirt looking up at a large snow-capped mountain. The second row, right, is a black and white photo of a person in a poncho and hat walking across a dry, hilly landscape. The third row, left, shows a woman in traditional dress with a feathered headdress. The third row, right, shows a woman in a red hat and patterned clothing holding a baby. The bottom-left photo shows a young girl in a wide-brimmed hat and colorful patterned clothing. The bottom-right photo shows the silhouettes of a group of people walking and carrying large, colorful flags.



- Guarayu
- Mojeño trinitario
- Mojeño ignaciano
- Tapiete
- Toromona
- Weenhayek
- Zamuco

- Araona
- Baure
- Canichana
- Cavineño
- Cayubaba
- Chácobo
- Chimán
- Esse eja
- Guarasugwe
- Itonama
- Joaquiniano
- Leco
- Machineri
- Maropa
- Mojeño
- Moré
- Mosetén
- Movima
- Pacahuara
- Sirionó
- Tacana
- Yaminahua
- Yuki
- Yuracaré



Law No. 301 Law on Autonomy and Decentralization "Andres Ibañez"



LEY MARCO DE AUTONOMÍAS Y
DESCENTRALIZACIÓN
"ANDRÉS IBÁÑEZ"

LEY N° 031
LEY DE 19 DE JULIO DE 2010

Article 1: (CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK). Within the framework of the Political Constitution of the State, Bolivia is constituted as a Unitary Social State of Plurinational Communitarian Law, free, independent, sovereign, democratic, intercultural, decentralized and with autonomies, which guarantees the self-determination of the nations and native indigenous peoples peasants preserving the unity of the country.



Bolivia unida con
Ministerio de Autonomías y Descentralización

ESTRUCTURA DE LA LEY

La Ley esta compuesta por 8 Títulos, 146 Artículos y Disposiciones Finales

| TITULO | ARTICULO | CONTENIDO |
|--|----------|--|
| I. DISPOSICIONES GENERALES | 1 - 13 | Marco Constitucional, Objeto, Alcance y Ámbito de Aplicación; Principios y Definiciones; Bases del Régimen de Autonomías |
| II. BASES DE LA ORGANIZACIÓN TERRITORIAL | 14 - 29 | Bases de la Organización Territorial; Espacios de Planificación Gestión; Mancomunidades. |
| III. TIPOS DE AUTONOMÍAS | 30 - 47 | Autonomía Departamental; Autonomía Municipal; Autonomía Regional; Autonomía Indígena Originaria Campesinas. |
| IV. PROCEDIMIENTO DE ACCESO A LA AUTONOMÍA Y ELABORACIÓN DE ESTATUTOS Y CARTAS ORGÁNICAS | 48 - 63 | Acceso a la Autonomía; Estatutos y Cartas Orgánicas. |

Law No. 301 Autonomy and Decentralization "Andres Ibañez"



ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE BOLIVIA

LEY MARCO DE AUTONOMÍAS Y
DESCENTRALIZACIÓN
"ANDRÉS IBÁÑEZ"

LEY N° 031
LEY DE 19 DE JULIO DE 2010

FUNCIONES DE LA AUTONOMÍA



AIOC

Impulsar el desarrollo integral como naciones y pueblos, así como la gestión de su territorio.

**AUTONOMÍA
DEPARTAMENTAL**

La autonomía departamental, impulsar el desarrollo económico y social en su jurisdicción.

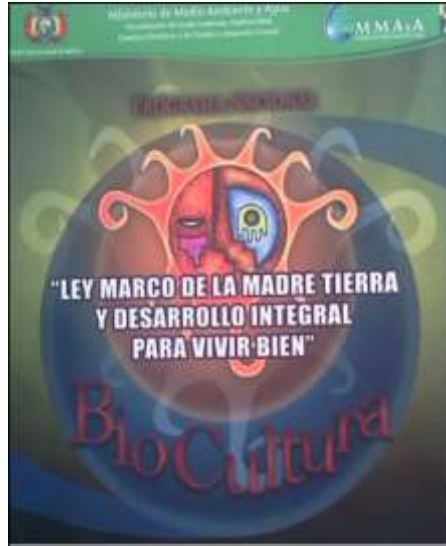
**AUTONOMÍA
MUNICIPAL**

Impulsar el desarrollo económico local y humano a través de la prestación de servicios públicos a la población, así como coadyuvar al desarrollo rural.

**AUTONOMÍA
REGIONAL**

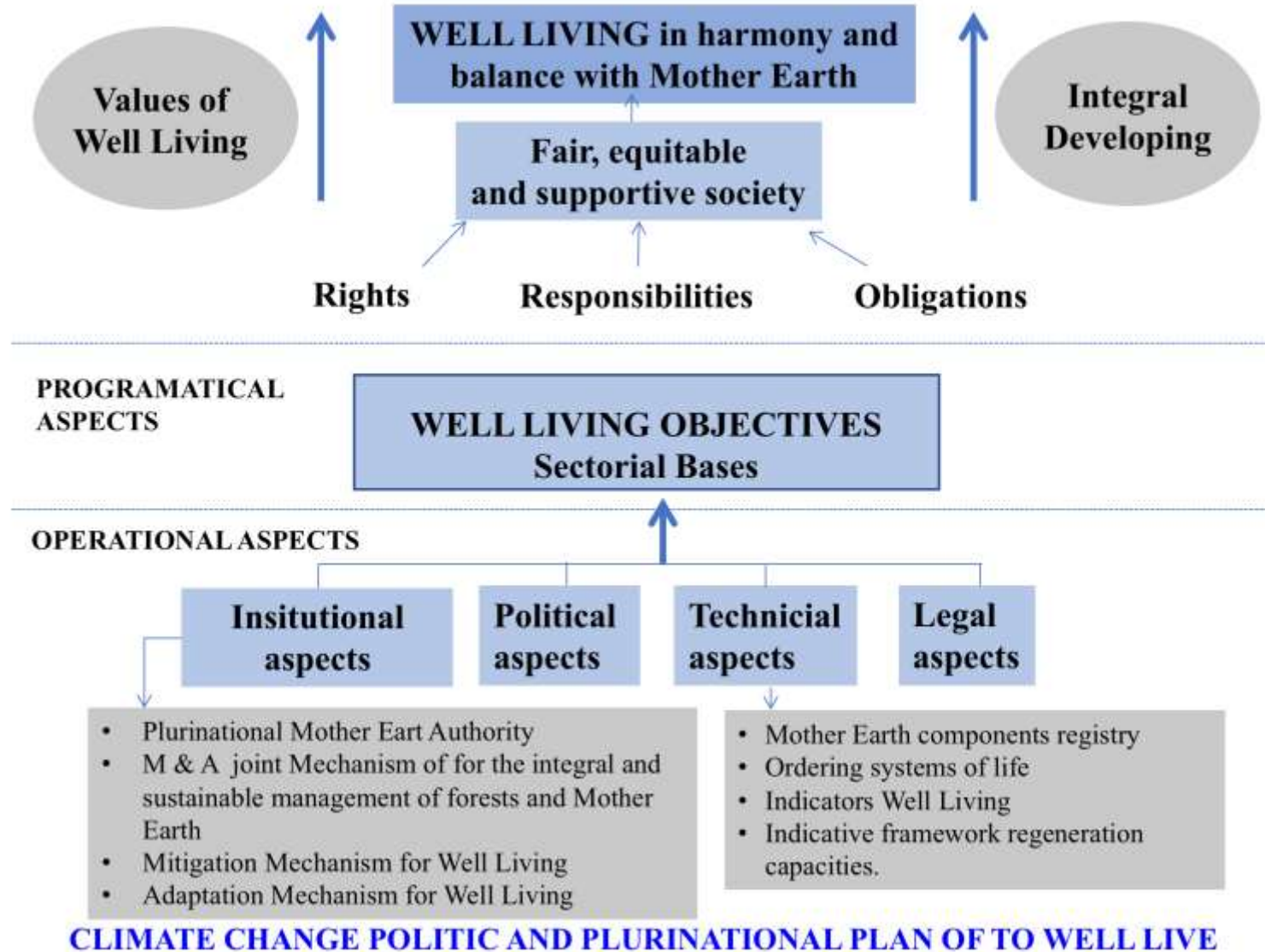
Promover el desarrollo económico y social en su jurisdicción mediante la reglamentación de las políticas públicas departamentales en la región en el marco de sus competencias conferidas.

Law No. 300 Mother Earth and Integral Development for Well Living



Article 1. (OBJECT). The purpose of this Law is to establish the vision and the foundations of integral development in harmony and balance with Mother Earth to Well living, guaranteeing the continuity of the regeneration capacity of the components and life systems of Mother Earth, recovering and strengthening the local knowledge and ancestral knowledge, within the framework of the complementarity of rights, obligations and duties; as well as the objectives of integral development as a means to achieve **Living Well**, the foundations for planning, public management and investments and the strategic institutional framework for its implementation.

COMPREHENSIVE VISION OF THE LMMT



Law No. 300 Law of Mother Earth and Integral Development for Well Living



Title I, Chapter I, Article 3. (FINNISH). The purposes of this Law are:

1. Determine the guidelines and principles that directs access to the components, zones and life systems of Mother Earth.
2. Establish the objectives of integral development that guide the creation of the conditions to move towards Living Well in harmony and balance with Mother Earth.
3. To orient the specific laws, policies, rules, strategies, plans, programs and projects of the Plurinational State of Bolivia for Living Well through the integral development in harmony and balance with Mother Earth.
4. Define the institutional framework to promote and operate integral development in harmony and balance with Mother Earth to Live Well.

Title I, Chapter I, PRINCIPLES AND DEFINITIONS

Art.4: (Principles)

17. Dialogue of Knowledge. The Plurinational State of Bolivia assumes the complementarity between traditional knowledge and knowledge and sciences.

Art. 5: (DEFINITIONS)

1. Mother Earth.
2. **Well Living** (Vivir Bien, Sumaj Kamaña, Sumaj Kausay, Yaiko Kavi Päve).
3. **Integral Development To Well living**
4. Components of Mother Earth to Live Well.
5. **Biological Diversity.**
6. Exploitation
7. **Cultural diversity**
8. Environmental functions.
9. Natural process
10. Restoration.
11. Regeneration.
12. **Life Systems.**
13. Just, Equitable and Solidary Society.
14. Use.
15. Edifying Links
16. **Life Zones**

Title I, Chapter I, PRINCIPLES AND DEFINITIONS

Art. 5: (**Life Systems**) Are organized and dynamic communities of plants, animals, micro organisms and other beings and their environment, where human communities and the rest of nature interact as a functional unit, under the influence of climatic factors, physiographic and geological, as well as the productive practices, the cultural diversity of Bolivians, including the cosmovisions of indigenous nations and indigenous people, the intercultural and Afro-Bolivian communities. In the operational, life systems are established from the interaction between life zones and the predominant sociocultural units that inhabit each area of life and identify the most optimal management systems that have developed or can develop as a result of said interrelation .

Title I, Chapter I, PRINCIPLES AND DEFINITIONS

Art. 5: (**Life Zone**) These are the biogeographic-climatic units that are constituted by the set of Mother Earth's organized communities components in similar conditions of altitude, ombrotype, bioclimate and soil.

Law No. 300 Mother Earth and Integral Development for Well Living



Title I, Chapter I, PRINCIPLES AND DEFINITIONS

ART. 5: (Mother Earth) It is the dynamic living system conformed by the indivisible community of all life systems and living beings, interrelated, interdependent and complementary, that share a common destiny. Mother Earth is considered sacred; feeds and is the home that contains, sustains and reproduces all living beings, ecosystems, biodiversity, organic societies and the individuals that compose it.

Title I, Chapter I, PRINCIPLES AND DEFINITIONS

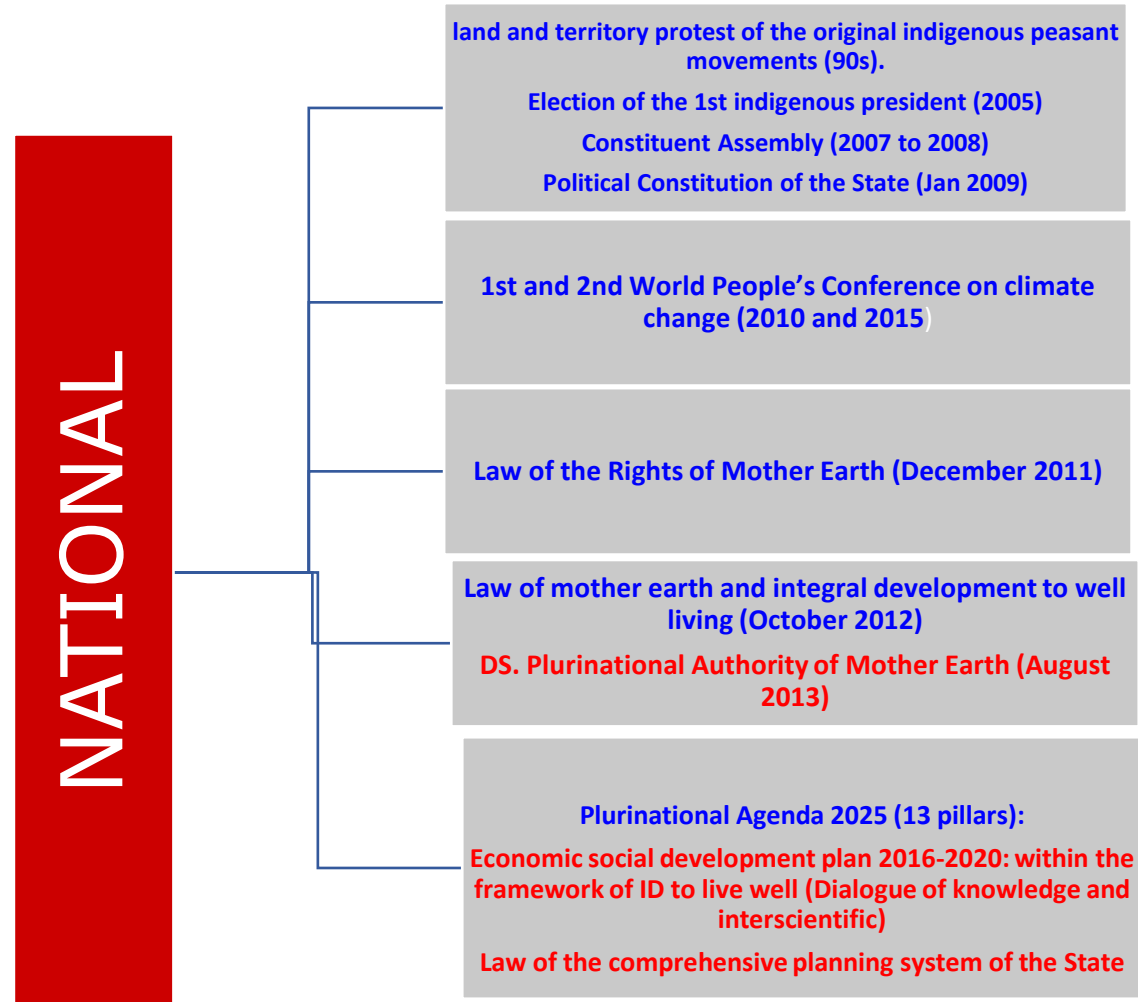
Art. 5: Well Living (Vivir Bien, Sumaj Kamaña, Sumaj Kausay, Yaiko Kavi Päve).

It is the civilizatory and cultural horizon that is an alternative to capitalism and modernity, born in the cosmovisions of indigenous peoples and indigenous peoples, and intercultural and Afro-Bolivian communities, and is conceived in the context of interculturality. It is achieved in a collective, complementary and solidary way integrating in it's practical realization, among other dimensions, the social, cultural, political, economic, ecological, and affective, to allow the harmonious meeting between the set of beings, components and resources of Mother Earth. It means living in complementarity, in harmony and balance with Mother Earth and societies, in equity and solidarity and eliminating inequalities and mechanisms of domination. It is Well Living with us, Living Well with what surrounds us and Well Living with yourself.

Title I, Chapter I, PRINCIPLES AND DEFINITIONS

Art. 5: (Integral Development for Well Living) It is the continuous process of generation and implementation of social action disposal, community, citizen and public management actions for the creation, provision and strengthening of conditions, capacities and material, social and spiritual means , within the framework of practices and culturally appropriate and appropriate actions, which promote solidarity, mutual support and cooperation, complementarity and strengthening community and collective edification links to achieve Well Living in harmony with Mother Earth. It is not a goal, but an intermediate phase to achieve Well Living as a new civilizatory and cultural horizon. It is based on the compatibility and complementarity of the rights established in this Law.

THE NATIONAL POLICY ON MOTHER EARTH AND INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT TO WELL LIVING



THE INTERNATIONAL POLICY ON MOTHER EARTH AND INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT FOR WELL LIVING



Participation in international negotiations of:

- Climate change.
- Sustainable development (Rio +20)
- Biological diversity (CDB / IPBES)

ATLAS

UNAPE

NECESIDADES BASICAS INSATISFECHAS

REFERENCIAS

Limite Internacional

Salares

Cuerpos de Agua

Zonas de Vida

Bosque Humedo

Bosque Muy Humedo

Bosque Nublado

Bosque Pluvial

Bosque Seco

Desierto

Estepa

Estepa Espinoza

Matorral Desertico

Matorral Seco

Monte espinozo

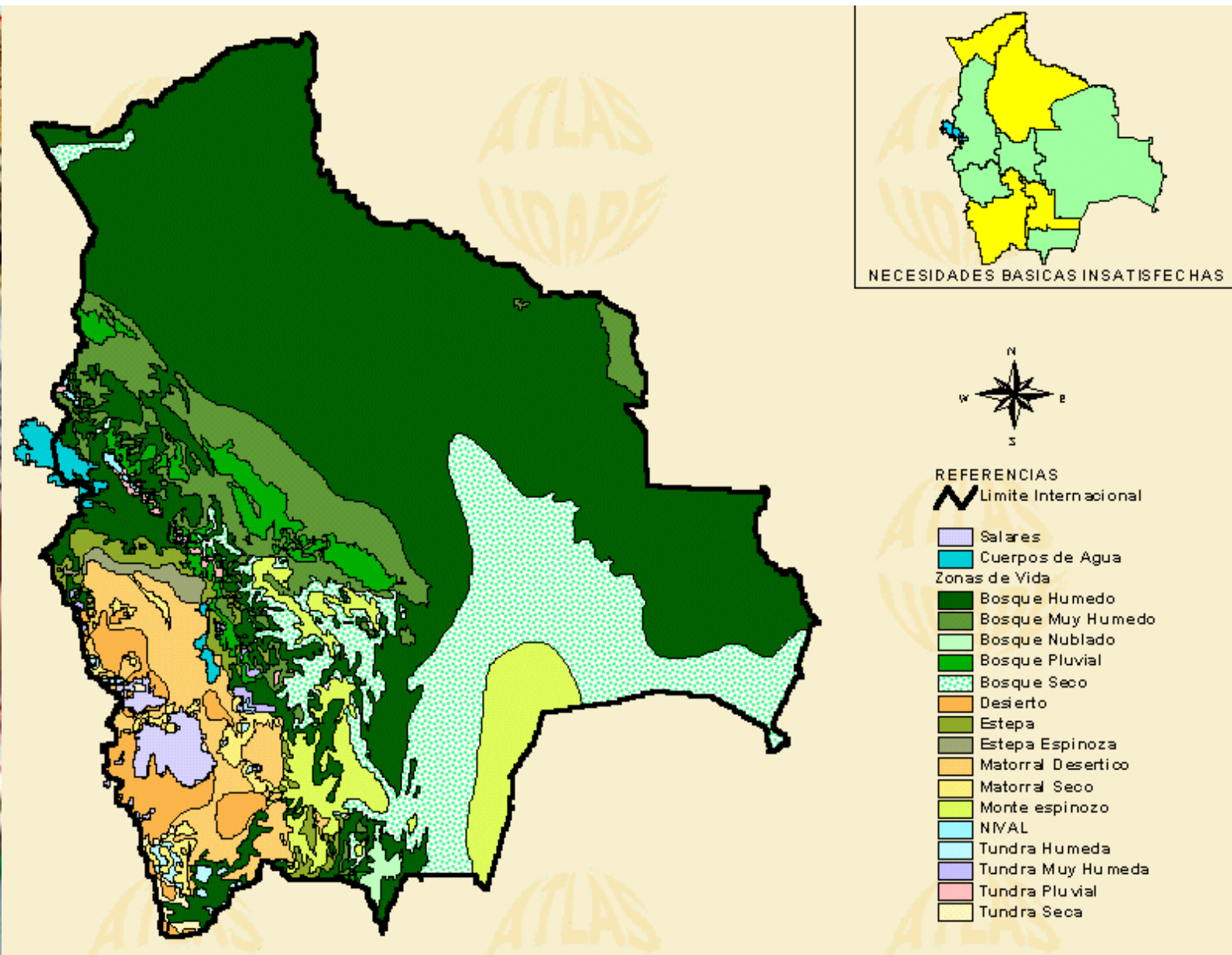
NIVAL

Tundra Humeda

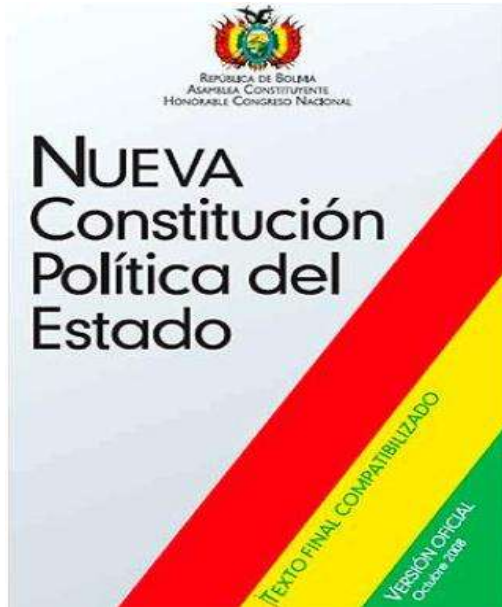
Tundra Muy Hu meda

Tundra Pluvial

Tundra Seca



Law No. 777 of the State's Integral Planning System (SPIE)



Number 1 of Article 316: The role of the State in the economy consists of: Conduct the process of **economic and social planning**, with citizen participation within the framework of a state's integral planning system, incorporating all territorial entities.



- Conducts the process of planning the integral development of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, within the framework of Well Living.

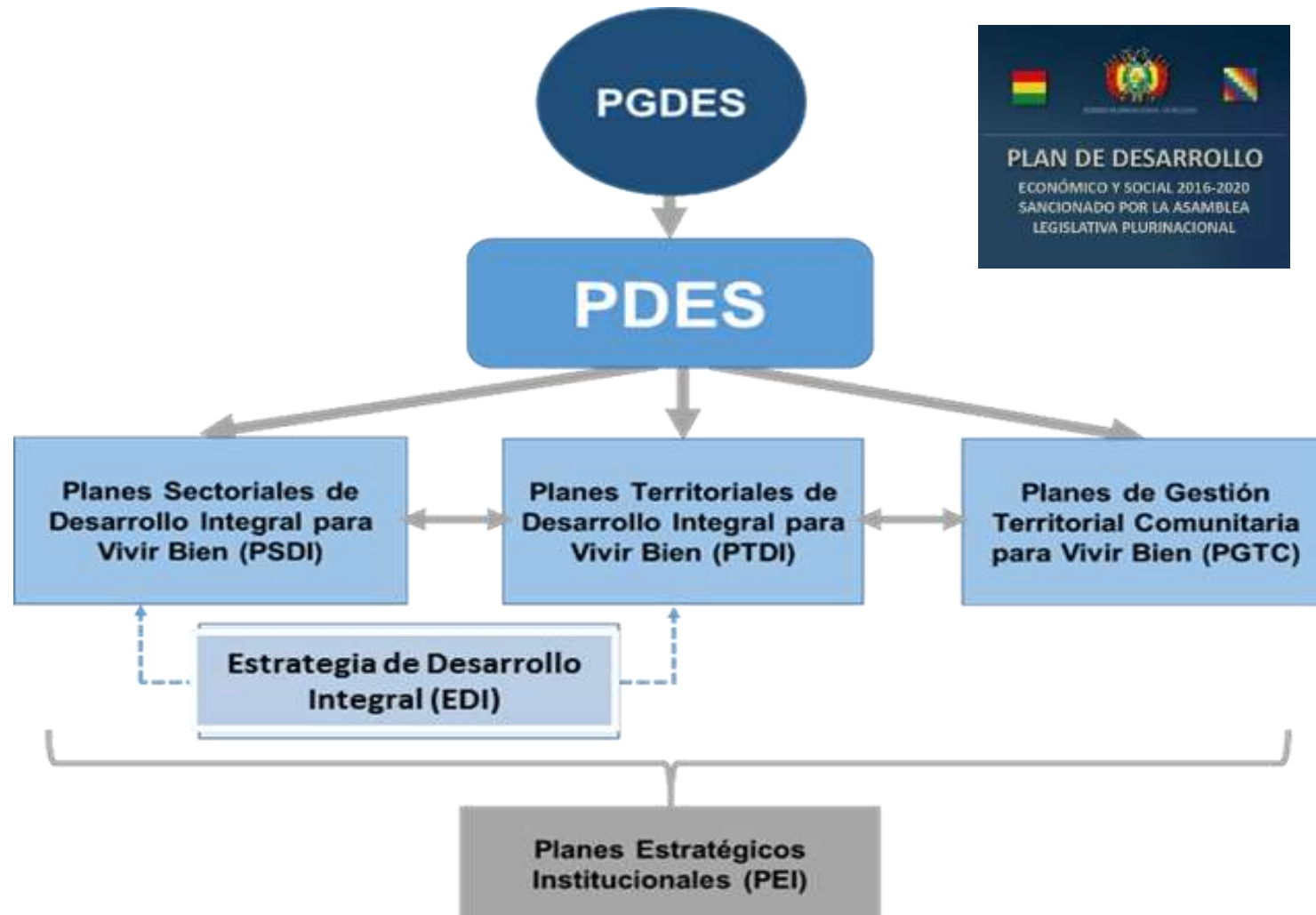
- It is constituted in the organized and articulated set of norms, subsystems, processes, methodologies, mechanisms and procedures for the long, medium and short term integral planning of the Plurinational State.

The State's integral Planning System (SPIE) is made up of sub systems:

- Planning**
- Public investment and external financing**
- Integral monitoring and evaluation of plans**

The planning subsystem:

It establishes the set of long, medium and short-term plans of all the levels of the Plurinational State, delimiting its structure, content and main criteria for the elaboration of each of them.



METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES

1



2



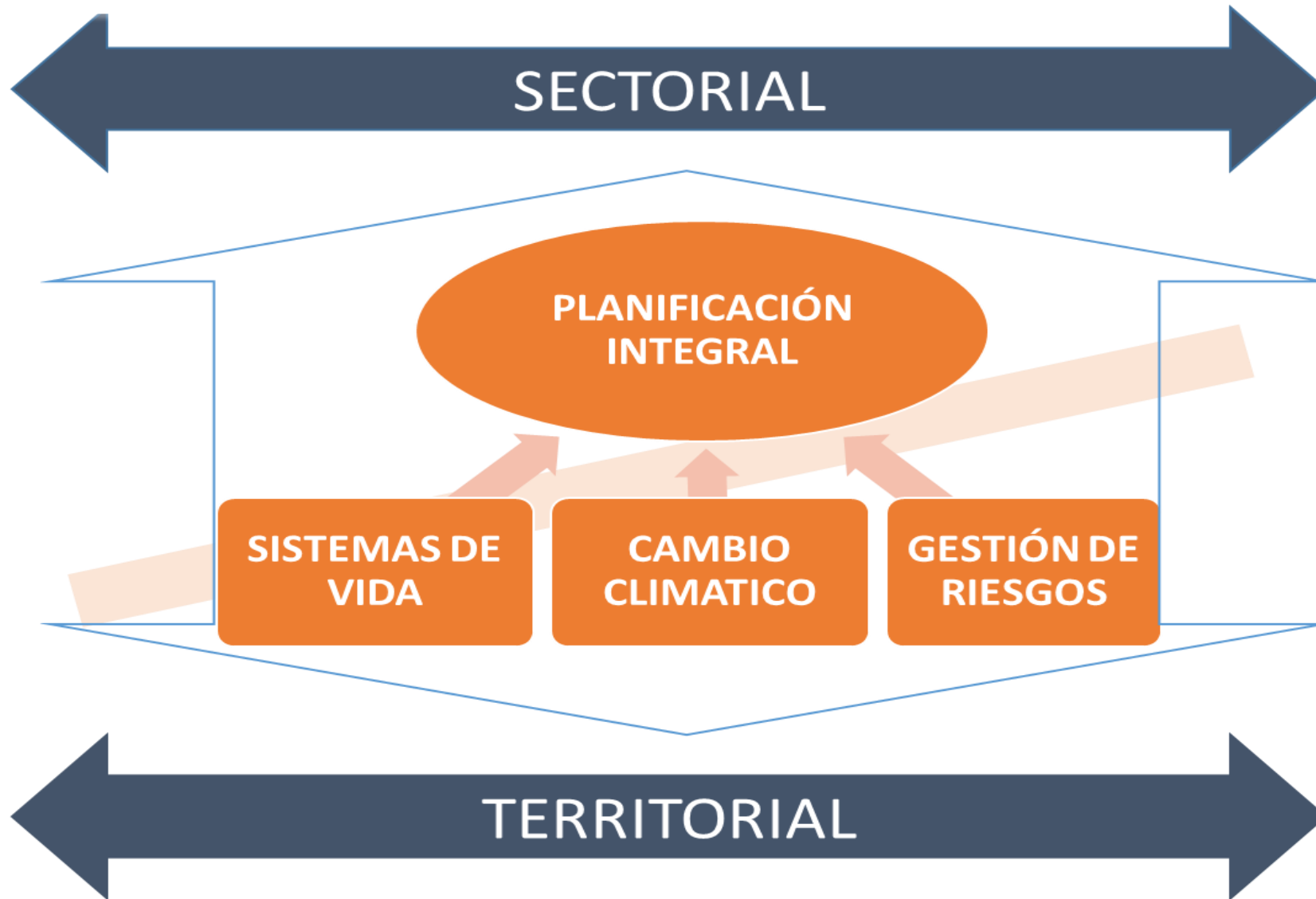
3



4

**LINEAMIENTOS METODOLÓGICOS
PARA LA FORMULACIÓN DE PLANES DE GESTION
TERRITORIAL COMUNITARIA PARA VIVIR BIEN (PGTC)**

Integral Management of the SPIE



TERRITORIAL PLAN FOR INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT (PTDI)

In this new vision of territorial planning, two processes are integrated in the formulation of a single PTDI:

- I) the planning processes of integral development, and
- II) the processes of territorial ordering.

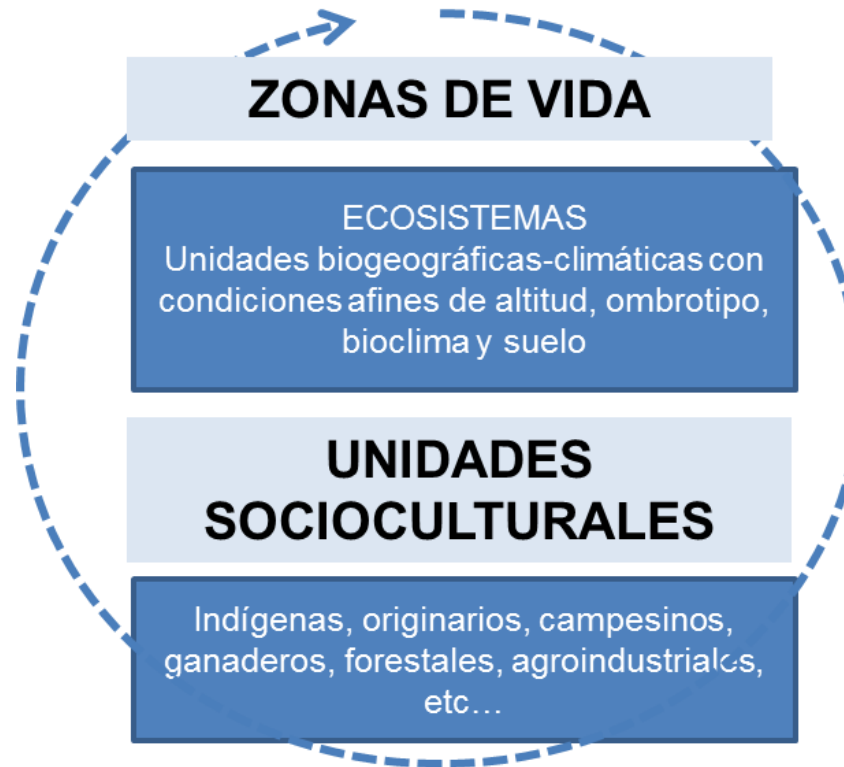
This unique plan contains elements

- Human and integral development,
- Plural economy and
- Territorial planning

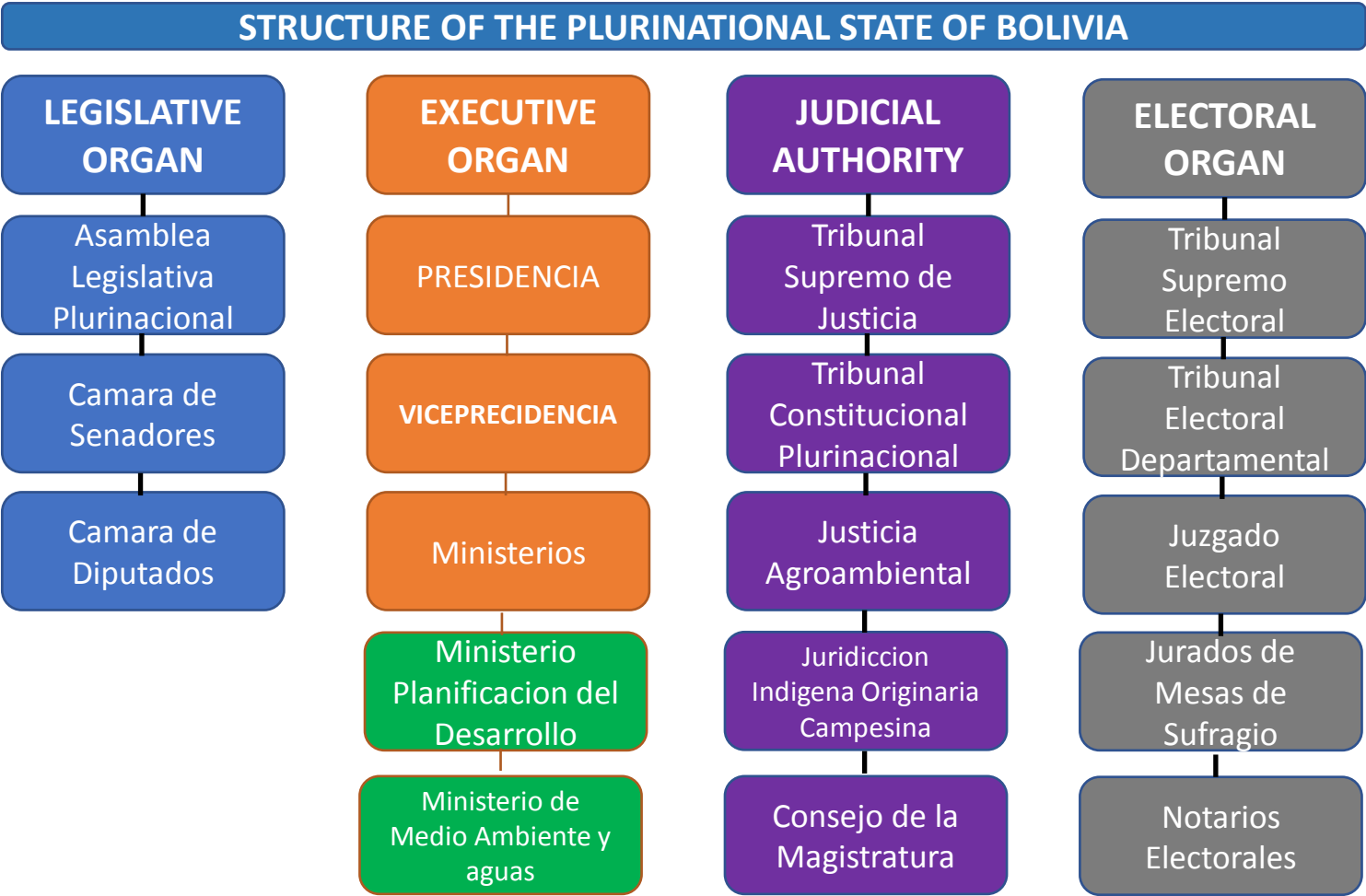
With a focus on life systems management, risk management and climate change.

Life systems management (Proposal)

- A living zone (ecosystem) includes the biogeographic-climatic units with altitude conditions, ombrotype, bioclimate and soil (dialogue of knowledge).
- Socio-cultural units refer to groups with similar social or cultural characteristics, such as: indigenous, indigenous, peasants, intercultural, agroindustrial, forestry entrepreneurs, among others.
- The management of the Mother Earth's life systems, supposes the integral development through the strengthening of sustainable productive systems and eradication of extreme poverty, in complementarity with the protection and conservation of the environmental functions of the Mother Earth's components.



Mountain Biodiversity and SDG Interrelation with the Executive Council in Bolivia



At the State level, the biggest one involved in the topic of Mountain Biodiversity and SDG is the Ministry of Environment and Water, which together with the Ministry of Development Planning have the function of managing the preparation of the departmental and municipal development plans (PTDI). The competences that concern us are mentioned below (D.S. 29894):

SDG To Well Living: SDG and A.P. And PDES 2016-2020 Alignment

MARCO DE COMPLEMENTARIEDAD DE NACIONES UNIDAS PARA VIVIR BIEN EN BOLIVIA 2018-2022



In the 70th General Assembly of the UN (2015), the Plurinational State of Bolivia committed to give continuity to the SDGs and the signed International Agreements was ratified.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which in Bolivia adopts the United Nations Complementary Framework for Well Living, is the strategical programming framework that describes the response and the commitment to work of the United Nations System (UNS) with Bolivia's national development priorities under an approach that incorporates three programmatic principles: (1) Human Rights and Leave no one behind, (2) Sustainable development and resilience and (3) Mainstreaming the gender approach.

ECONOMICAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Patriotic Agenda 2025 constitutes the General Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Plurinational State of Bolivia. It guides the formulation of the Economic and Social Development Plan within the framework of the Integrated Development for Living Well 2016-2020 (PDES), to which short and medium term plans should be articulated.

In the context of the Patriotic Agenda 2025, the PDES establishes the general guidelines for the integrated development of the country with the horizon of the Living Well paradigm. These guidelines provide the general frame for public, private and community actions.

The Patriotic Agenda 2025 has thirteen pillars:

1. Eradication of the extreme poverty.
2. Socialization and universalization of basic services with sovereignty for Well Living.
3. Health, education and sport for the formation of an integral human being.
4. Scientific and technological sovereignty with own identity.
5. Communitary financial sovereignty without servility to the financial capitalism. (Scientific and technological sovereignty, states that "Bolivia has the capacity to develop knowledge and technology in the strategic, productive and service areas, complementing traditional knowledge and knowledge with modern science in an inter-scientific dialogue)
6. Productive sovereignty with diversification and integrated development without the dictatorship of the capitalist market.
7. Sovereignty over our natural resources with nationalization, industrialization and commercialization, in harmony and balance with Mother Earth.
8. Food sovereignty through the construction of the knowledge about how to eat for Well Living .
9. Environmental sovereignty with integrated development and respecting the rights of Mother Earth.
10. Complementary integration of population with sovereignty.
11. Sovereignty and transparency in public governance under the principles of not stealing, not lying, not being lazy and not being greedy.
12. Full enjoyment and happiness of our parties, our music, our rivers, our forests, our mountains, our snow-capped mountains, our clean air, our dreams.
13. Sovereign encounter with our joy, happiness, prosperity and our sea.

PATRIOTIC AGENDA, PDES 2016-2020 AND SDG TO WELL LIVING





VI Latin American Congress of Ethnobiology from September 24 to 28, 2019 Sucre-Bolivia

Transverse thematic lines

- Cosmovisions, sacred plants and spirituality
- Inter-scientific dialogue, southern epistemologies and new paradigms of science and development
- Sustainable food systems, agro-ecology and indigenous wisdom for food security and sovereignty
- Climate change, traditional knowledge and knowledge dialogue
- Continuous intra and intercultural training
- Femininity, masculinity and youth from the biocultural and ethnobiological vision
- Relationship between societies-natures (plants, animals, fungi and others) for social action



Hacia el dialogo de saberes e intercienfifico: Nuevos paradicmas de las ciencias y el desarrollo



Pachi...



Thank you...