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United Nations Development Programme

Project Document template for projects financed by the various GEF Trust Funds

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Project title: Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Bolivia | | |
| Country(ies): <i>Bolivia</i> | Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity): <i>UNOPS</i> | Execution Modality: <i>Agency-implemented</i> |
| Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): <i>National priority: Pillar 6 of the PDES - Productive sovereignty with diversification, Pillar 7 - Sovereignty over our natural resources, Pillar 9 - Environmental sovereignty with integral development</i> <i>UNDAF effect: 2 - Sustainable, resilient, inclusive and egalitarian productive systems strengthened, which guarantee food and nutritional security and sovereignty, based on decent work, technological development and strengthening of the plural economy, conserving and improving the functions of Mother Earth : water, soils, forests and biodiversity, within the framework of life systems</i> <i>Strategic Plan Effect: 1 - Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, and include productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded</i> | | |
| UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: <i>Moderate</i> <i>See further information at SES Toolkit</i> <i>http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/social-and-environmental-sustainability-in-undp/SES.html</i> | UNDP Gender Marker: <i>2</i> | |
| Atlas Award ID: <i>000126342</i> | Atlas Project/Output ID: <i>00012435</i> | |
| UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: <i>6561</i> | GEF Project ID number: <i>10751</i> | |
| LPAC meeting date: <i>TBD January 2021</i> | | |
| Last possible date to submit to GEF: <i>n/a (One step MSP)</i> | | |
| Latest possible CEO endorsement date: <i>n/a (one step MSP)</i> | | |
| Project duration in months: <i>48 months</i> | | |
| Planned start date: <i>30 June 2021</i> | Planned end date: <i>30 June 2025</i> | |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Expected date of Mid-Term Review: <i>n/a</i> | | Expected date of Terminal evaluation: 30 March 2025 |
| <p>Brief project description: The Seventh Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Bolivia, to be financed through this project, proposes to intensify the inclusive and participatory processes initiated in GEF 6 of involving different stakeholders and sectors in landscape planning and management for biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and overall socio-ecological resilience in three National Parks and Natural Integrated Management Areas representing three globally important ecoregions forming part of the department of Santa Cruz. The project seeks to increase the social, ecological and economic resilience of these landscapes, by working closely with the three protected area Management Committees to promote and support local initiatives and small grant projects that strengthen local natural resource management capabilities. The purpose of the project is to: preserve biodiversity; protect and preserve forest ecosystem services; adopt and implement practices for sustainable intensification of production; and develop alternative livelihoods that are compatible with or strengthen biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. The project will enhance and improve local knowledge and stakeholder capacities for comprehensive landscape governance and management in pursuit of these objectives.</p> | | |
| FINANCING PLAN | | |
| GEF Trust Fund grant | USD 1,959,132 | |
| (1) Total Budget administered by UNDP | USD 1,959,132 | |
| CO-FINANCIERS THAT WILL DELIVER PROJECT RESULTS INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (FUNDS NOT ADMINISTERED THROUGH UNDP ACCOUNTS) | | |
| <i>Community Organizations – In Kind</i> | USD 1,040,000 | |
| <i>Community Organizations – In cash</i> | USD 260,000 | |
| <i>UNDP- In Kind</i> | USD 200,000 | |
| <i>FONABOSQUE In cash</i> | USD 1,200,000 | |
| <i>FONABOSQUE In Kind</i> | USD 800,000 | |
| <i>SERNAP In Kind</i> | USD 200,000 | |
| (2) Total confirmed co-financing | USD 3,700,000 | |
| (3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2) | USD 5,659,132 | |
| SIGNATURES: | | |
| Signature: print name below | Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority | Date/Month/Year: <i>within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement</i> |
| Signature: print name below | Agreed by Implementing Partner | Date/Month/Year: <i>within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement</i> |

| | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| Signature: print name below | Agreed by UNDP | Date/Month/Year: <i>within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement</i> |
| Key GEF Project Cycle Milestones: Project document signature: within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement First disbursement date: within 40 days of GEF CEO endorsement Inception workshop date: within 60 days of GEF CEO endorsement Operational closure: within 3 months of posting of TE to UNDP ERC Financial closure: within 6 months of operational closure | | |

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List of Acronyms

| | |
|-------------|--|
| AOPEB | Association of Organizations of Ecological Producers of Bolivia |
| APR | Annual Project Review |
| AWP | Annual Working Plan |
| BD | Biodiversity |
| BOR | Back to office report |
| BPPS NCE-VF | Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, Nature, Climate and Energy, V |
| CABI | Indigenous Union of Lower and Upper Isoso |
| CAF | Forest Management Council |
| CB | Capacity Building |
| CBD | Convention on Biological Diversity |
| CBO | Community-Based Organization |
| CBP | Carbon Benefits Program |
| CC | Climate change |
| CCA | Country Common Assessment |
| CCM | Climate Change Mitigation |
| CCNP | Climate Change National Plan |
| CFV | Bolivian Council for Voluntary |
| CIMCI | Indigenous Women's Union of Isoso Captaincy |
| CITES | Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species |
| CO | Country Office |
| CO2 | Carbon dioxide |
| CPE | Constitution Political of Estate |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DG | Director General |
| EBPAN | Biodiversity Strategy and National Action Plan |
| EE | Energy Efficiency |
| ERC | Evaluation Resources Center |
| FC | Forest Certification |
| FCPC | Forest Carbon Partnership Facility |
| FSP | Full Sized Project |
| FSP | Full Size Project |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GEFSEC | Global Environmental Facility Secretariat |
| GGPN | National Programme Management Group |
| GHG | Green Houses Gases |
| GoB | Government of Bolivia |
| HTA | Head Technical Advisor |
| LD | Land degradation |
| M&E | Monitoring & Evaluation |

| | |
|--------|---|
| MC | Management Committee |
| MOA | Memorandum of Agreement |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MSP | Medium Sized Project |
| NAIM | Natural Area for Integrated Management |
| NDP | National Development Plan |
| NGO | Non-governmental organization |
| NO | National Office |
| NP | National Park |
| NSC | National Steering Committee |
| NSC | National Steering Committee |
| OAS | Organization of American States |
| PA | Protected Area |
| PAPN | National Program Action Plan |
| PES | Payments for Ecosystem Services |
| PETNT | Land Titling National Strategic Plan |
| PIF | Project Identification Form |
| PIF | Project Identification Form |
| PIR | Project Implementation Review |
| PIR | Project Implementation Review |
| POP | Persistent Organic Pollutants |
| POPP | Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures |
| PPG | Project Preparation Grant |
| PRP | Progress Report Project |
| QR | Quarter Report |
| RE | Renewable energy |
| RR | Resident Representative |
| RTA | Regional Technical Advisor |
| SBAA | Standard Basic Assistance Agreement |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SERNAP | National Protected Areas Service of Bolivia |
| SFM | Sustainable Forest Management |
| SGP | Small Grants Programme |
| SGP | Small Grants Program GEF |
| SLM | Sustainable Land Management |
| SNAP | National Protected Areas System |
| STAP | Scientific Technical Advisory Panel - GEF |
| STAR | System for Transparent Allocation of Resources |
| TCO | Native Communal Land |
| TIOC | Native Indigenous Territory |
| TUSOCO | Community Solidarity Tourism Organization |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNCCD | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification |
| UNCT | United Nations Country Team |

| | |
|---------|---|
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNDP EE | UNDP Environment & Energy Group |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNOPS | United Nations Office for Project Services |

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

2.1 Project Description

The project proposes to continue the work initiated in GEF 6 on landscape management in three National Parks and Natural Integrated Management Areas representing three globally important ecoregions forming part of the department of Santa Cruz. The project will intensify the inclusive and participatory processes of involving different stakeholders and sectors in landscape planning and management for biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and overall socio-ecological resilience. These landscapes show different levels of vulnerability due to synergistic processes of biodiversity loss and land degradation from land use change, runaway fires and progressive loss of species from unsustainable harvest of flora and fauna, all driven by insufficient or weak strategies for sustainable livelihoods development.

In this context, the project seeks to increase the social, ecological and economic resilience of these landscapes, promoting and supporting local initiatives and projects that strengthen local natural resource management capabilities. The purpose of the project is to: preserve biodiversity; protect and preserve forest ecosystem services; adopt and implement practices for sustainable intensification of production; and develop alternative livelihoods that are compatible with or strengthen biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. The project will strengthen, enhance and improve local knowledge and stakeholder capacities for comprehensive landscape governance and management in pursuit of these objectives.

The project builds on the community-based activities successfully supported by the SGP Bolivia Country Program in GEF 6. A number of communities in or near the three prioritized protected areas in the unique ecoregions of Gran Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal received small grants to carry out a series of activities framed by landscape strategies aimed at building and enhancing socio-ecological resilience. While progress has been made towards the concrete realization of global environmental benefits (see, for instance, the latest GEF 6 PIR), the community organizations supported by SGP have only been able to diminish the threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services, not overcome them entirely. The threats affecting biodiversity loss in these three landscapes require sustained collective action by community organizations in partnership with government and NGOs. Longer-term support to community organizations is required to ensure that their adaptive management capacities are fully developed and that landscape-wide processes – social, ecological, economic – are firmly established, mutually supportive, and sustainable.

There are multiple threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services in these landscapes. The following threats are among the most important: habitat conversion from increasing deforestation for conventional agricultural and extensive livestock activities; catastrophic habitat conversion from runaway fires, often originally set to clear land for pastures or farmland; and progressive degradation of land, water and biotic resources from

unsustainable agriculture or livestock raising; and growing human settlements without adequate planning. Poaching and overharvesting of forest products leads to pressures on desirable species, which can contribute to forest decline, though this process may be slower to be recognized, given the general lack of adequate species monitoring.

These threats – habitat conversion, species loss, degradation of ecosystem components and function - increase the climate vulnerability of ecosystems and human populations. The livelihoods of local rural and indigenous communities are particularly vulnerable given their reliance on subsistence agriculture for food security, with few possibilities of accessing or developing alternative livelihoods.

Good practices and lessons learned in GEF 6 and earlier (implemented in the same Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal ecoregions) will provide the basis for replication, expansion and scaling up of resilience-enhancing practices and systems that produce biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management benefits.

2.1.-1 General Area of Intervention

Bolivia, located in the central region of South America, represents 0.2% of the total surface of the globe and is one of the 15 most biologically diverse countries in the world. Its unique geographical location, where the Andean, Amazonian and Chaco macro-regions converge, together with the complexity of its topography and altitude variations, allows it to be recognized as one of the countries with the greatest diversity of ecoregions (12 regions divided into 23 sub-ecoregions). Its associated species richness is one of the greatest on the planet.

- It is one of eleven countries with the highest diversity of plant species (at a general level).
- It is one of ten countries with the highest diversity of birds and mammals.
- It ranks fourth in butterfly diversity.
- It is one of thirteen countries with the highest diversity of amphibian species.
- It is one of eleven countries with the highest diversity of freshwater fish species.

As well, the country is recognized for its high crop genetic diversity, forming part of the South America Vavilov center of origin for a series of important domesticated plants and their wild relatives. For example, along with Peru, it is the center of origin of the potato (with more than 4,300 native varieties). Among other food products with high genetic variability there are various tubers, grains, fruits and vegetables.

The National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) was created in 1992 to fulfill the key function of protecting biological diversity and maintaining the regulating and provisioning services provided by natural ecosystems. The ecosystem services provided by the SNAP benefit a large number of people, as according to one estimate the population reliant in some way on its protected areas is close to two million inhabitants, corresponding to approximately 20% of the national population. It is also estimated that approximately 116,000 people live *within* protected areas (1.15% of the national population).

The SNAP is administrated at the national level by the National Service of Protected Areas (SERNAP), and operates locally through Divisions for each protected area, comprising a Director, technical and administrative staff, protection crew (chief of protection and park rangers), and, in some cases, other support staff. These Divisions cooperate with the PA Management Committees (local social representation) and other stakeholders, such as municipalities, departmental governments and local organizations. These Committees

fulfill an important role as governance bodies in their respective territories and they follow-up, oversee and monitor all activities and tasks.

Bolivia recognizes that the conservation of biodiversity is essential to ensure the construction and maintenance of social, ecological and economic resilience, the foundation for successful adaptation to climate change. Integrated sustainable management of forests, wetlands, and mosaic landscapes also contributes to climate change mitigation. Protected areas are one of the most important resources for the on-site conservation of habitats and species, and are vital for optimal ecosystem function. Currently the SNAP covers 17,004,796 ha, that is, 15.5% of the country's total area. Other land units implemented in the country also contribute to biodiversity conservation, such as the Native Indigenous Peasant Territories (TIOC).

2.1.2.1 Ecoregions and Prioritized Protected Areas

The project will focus on three ecoregions of Bolivia: Chaco, Chiquitania and Pantanal. Within these it will prioritize, as specific project intervention areas, three National Protected Areas that are part of the SNAP, which include five sub-ecoregions that are complementary and interrelated using criteria for connectivity and articulated ecosystem functions. In political-administrative terms, the area of intervention corresponds to the department of Santa Cruz, including five provinces and nine municipalities (see [Table 1](#), below):

Table 1: Prioritized Ecoregions and Protected Areas

| Department | Ecoregions | Sub-ecoregions | Protected Areas ¹ | Provinces | Municipalities |
|------------|--------------------|--|---|---|--|
| Santa Cruz | <i>Gran Chaco</i> | Chaco, Cerrado Chaqueño | National Park and Natural Integrated Management Area of Kaa Iya del Gran Chaco and National Park and Natural Integrated Management Area of Otuquis | Cordillera and Chiquitos | Charagua, Pailón and San José de Chiquitos |
| | <i>Chiquitania</i> | Chiquitano Dry Forest, Cerrado Chiquitano, Pantanal Flood Plains | San Matías Integrated Management Natural Area and Kaa Iya del Gran Chaco National Park and Natural Integrated Management Area | Chiquitos, Velasco, Ángel Sandoval and Germán Busch | San Matías, San Rafael, Carmen Rivero Tórrez, Roboré, Puerto Suárez, Puerto Quijarro and San José de Chiquitos |
| | <i>Pantanal</i> | Pantanal Flood Plains, Chiquitano | Otuquis National Park and Natural Integrated | Germán Busch and | Puerto Suárez, Carmen Rivero Torres and San |

¹ These Protected Areas are classed as Important Bird Areas by Birdlife International.

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|--|----------------|-------------------|
| | | Dry Forest and Cerrado Chaqueño | Management Area and San Matías Integrated Management Natural Area | Ángel Sandoval | José de Chiquitos |
|--|--|---------------------------------|--|----------------|-------------------|

Altitudes in the three ecoregions range from 100 to 500 meters above

sea level. The ecoregions are mainly located in the eastern region of Bolivia and are of supreme biological importance for the country, region and globally, for their existing biodiversity values and the global environmental benefits they represent. Below is a brief description of each ecoregion's salient characteristics.

Table 2: Summary of the Characteristics of the three prioritized ecoregions

| ECOREGION 1: CHACO | | |
|---|--|--|
| Location-extension | Biological importance summary | Socioeconomic aspects |
| <p>Transboundary ecological region shared by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay covering about 850,000 square kilometers.</p> <p>The Bolivian Chaco includes approximately 15% of the Gran Chaco area, covering the eastern and southeastern parts of the departments of Chuquisaca (18,772 sq.km.), Santa Cruz (22,737 sq.km.) and Tarija (86,246 sq.km.).</p> | <p>It is home to the largest forested area in South America after the Amazon region and displays an impressive plant and animal diversity, with centers of endemism in vertebrates and plants.</p> | <p>In Bolivia, the ecoregion has large extensions of highly fertile soil and a favorable topography for agricultural development. It has a semi-arid and semi-humid climate (annual rainfall 600-1300 mm) with a dry season of six months and fresh groundwater restricted to one third of the region. Once the vegetative cover is removed, soils are generally prone to wind erosion.</p> <p>It is sparsely populated, with about 300,000 inhabitants. 57% of the population is urban. The average population density in rural areas of the Chaco is 1 inhabitant per square kilometer, while the most densely populated area has 8.46 inhabitants per square kilometer. There are several indigenous peoples' settlements (80,000 inhabitants of which 78% are classified as poor). Indigenous peoples include Ayoreo, Chiquitano, Weenhayek and Guaraníes that maintain their traditional languages and lifestyles, often combining seasonal hunting, harvesting and agriculture activities. The population also includes small</p> |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| | | and large-scale ranchers and farmers. |
| ECOREGION 2: CHIQUITANIA | | |
| Location-extension | Biological importance summary | Socioeconomic aspects |
| <p>Located in the southeastern corner of Bolivia, encompassing much of the eastern department of Santa Cruz in the border areas with Paraguay and Brazil.</p> <p>The Chiquitania is a transitional ecoregion with an extensive undulating plain, whose altitude varies between 300 and 450 meters above sea level, including some mountain peaks. There are many streams and rivers that drain to the North, to the Amazon basin, and towards the East and the South, to the Río de la Plata basin.</p> | <p>Most of the Chiquitania flora is very similar to that of the Gran Chaco regions, with abundant shrubs and grasslands with some scattered hardwood and thorny trees. However, in the northern part of Chiquitania, there are large trees typical of the Amazon biome, including mahogany, especially forming gallery forests in the floodplains of the main tributaries of the Amazon. These species are very valuable for their oils, essences, balsams and products such as rubber in the northeast corner of the region. Fauna species diversity is very rich. The Chiquitano forest has one of the largest certified forest areas in Bolivia (1.2 million hectares).</p> | <p>A large portion of the population lives in small communities of 30 to 50 families. Their main economic activity is subsistence farming, in addition to hunting forest animals for protein. Men work as day laborers on cattle ranches or in sawmills. Some men in the communities also do odd jobs for nearby military garrisons, such as weeding, butchering cattle and cleaning. Women often work as maids in nearby towns. Currently, traditional extensive farming represents the economic engine of the region, as it does for the natural plains of Pantanal and Cerrado ecoregions. Brazilian and Bolivian companies increasingly buy large tracts of forest land, which they then transform into pastures by using heavy machinery and fire. The second main activity in the region is forestry. A half dozen large private concessions and a growing number (currently about 30%) of Place-based Social Groups (Agrupaciones Sociales del Lugar – ASL) cover a considerable portion of the forests in the region.</p> |
| ECOREGION 3: PANTANAL | | |
| Location-extension | Biological importance summary | Socioeconomic aspects |
| <p>The Pantanal is a floodplain that covers the westernmost part of Brazil and neighboring parts of Bolivia and Paraguay. It is one of the largest wetlands in the world, located in the region of Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul Brasil and extending into Paraguay and Bolivia. In Bolivia it covers the eastern part of Santa Cruz representing 10-15% of the ecoregion. The Bolivian Pantanal,</p> | <p>A Ramsar Wetlands of International Importance, it is one of the largest in the world. During the rainy season between December and May, the water level rises three meters, and 80% of the Pantanal is flooded, resulting in a system predominantly of unique aquatic flora. The Pantanal is known as the world's largest freshwater ecosystem, and although estimates of its total area vary depending on the source of information, it is estimated to</p> | <p>The Bolivian portion of the Pantanal remains weakly accessible due to a general lack of basic transportation infrastructure. Sustainable livelihoods are also a major challenge for the communities living within the area. Cattle ranches are the most important economic activity in the area. Other important economic activities are agriculture (sugar cane, corn, rice, cassava, soybeans and others), mining (diamonds, gold, iron, natural gas and manganese), and tourism. The threats the Pantanal faces</p> |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| with 31,898.88 sq. km under protection, protects more of the Pantanal than Brazil: 90% or more of the Bolivian Pantanal has some degree of legal protection, and substantial portions are within two recently created federally protected areas. The first is (PN Otuquis/ANMI Otuquis); the second is the San Matías Natural Integrated Management Area. | cover between 140,000 and 220,000 sq. km. Between the areas of seasonal or dry floodplains, there are marshlands and permanent wetlands. Various types of forest are mixed with large areas of the highlands, such as the Gran Chaco of Bolivia and Paraguay. These dynamic qualities give the area a huge variety of plants, birds and vertebrates in general, many of which are also in danger of extinction. This area also provides essential functions for the health of the entire water system. | include pollution from illegal hunting, overfishing, habitat conversion for agriculture, opening new roads, logging, and runaway fires. Growing threats include mining, agrochemicals, sewage and solid waste. From September to October, fires are particularly frequent, as ranchers use them to renew pastures by clearing old growth, which allows emergence of tender green shoots for grazing. Fire is also a cost-effective tool to clear land for agriculture, once the woody plants are felled. |
|---|--|--|

Prioritized Protected Areas

The three Protected Areas prioritized as intervention areas in this project were previously supported by GEF SGP during Operational Phase 6. However, the decision to prioritize them again as areas of intervention, was based on the following reasoning:

- The protected areas are located in neighboring and interrelated ecoregions, whose connectivity between them and also with other protected areas at departmental and municipal levels must be strengthened under a comprehensive and complementary approach for regional biodiversity conservation and maintenance and optimization of ecosystem functions.
- In the three areas, there is a need to extend the development of landscape strategies more broadly by including more stakeholders for the construction of social, economic and environmental resilience based on production of global environmental benefits. This builds on the experiences of the first landscape resilience strategies implemented during Operational Phase 6.
- The actions of the SGP in GEF 7 will be aligned with the following plans and strategy: "Plan and Strategy for the Recovery of Areas Affected by Forest Fires in the Department of Santa Cruz," formulated and executed by the Autonomous Departmental Government of Santa Cruz; "Plan for restoration of areas affected by fires" and "National Contingency Plan for Forest Fires", prepared and implemented by the National Government through the Ministry of Environment and Water. As such, SGP in Operational Phase 7 will be aligned with and supportive of public policies of the National Government and Subnational Governments, in a complementary and innovative way, through activities and actions at the local level.

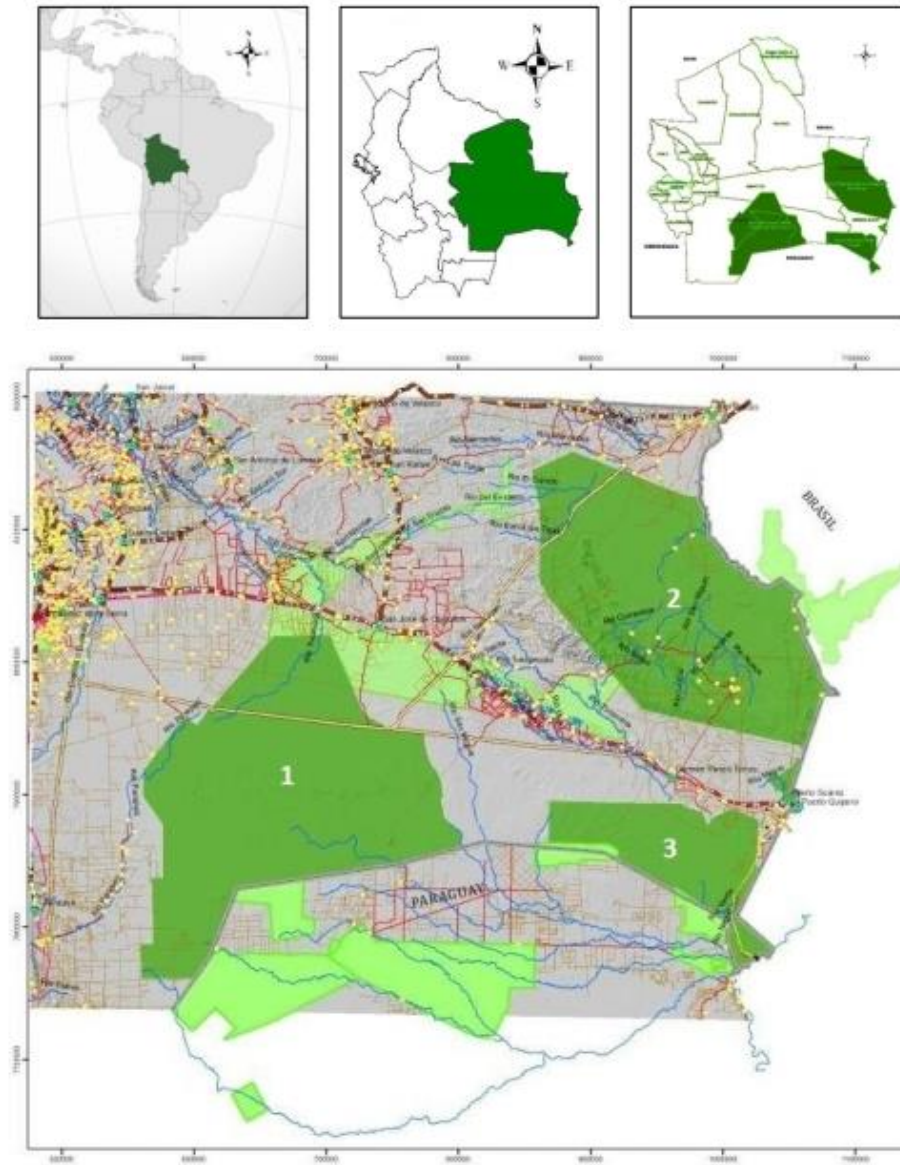
It is important to highlight that these prioritized Protected Areas are close to four important departmental and municipal protected areas located along the Santa Cruz-Puerto Suarez road corridor, with a high level of connectivity, namely Laguna Concepción, Santa Cruz la Vieja National Historical Park, the Tucabaca Valley Reserve, the recently created Chiquitos Municipal Natural Area for Integrated Management and the Ñenmbi Guasu Municipal Protected Area in Charagua. Likewise, the PN-ANMI Kaa Iya del Gran Chaco and the PN-ANMI Otuquis maintain a connective relationship with the northern area of the Paraguayan Chaco, where the Médanos del Chaco National Park, the Cerro Cabrera-Timané Natural Reserve are located (from west to east),

along with the Defensores del Chaco, Chovoreca and Río Negro National Parks. Furthermore, ANMI San Matías maintains a connective relationship with the south-west area of the state of Mato Grosso in Brazil, where the Pantanal Matogrossense National Park and the Guirá State Park are located.

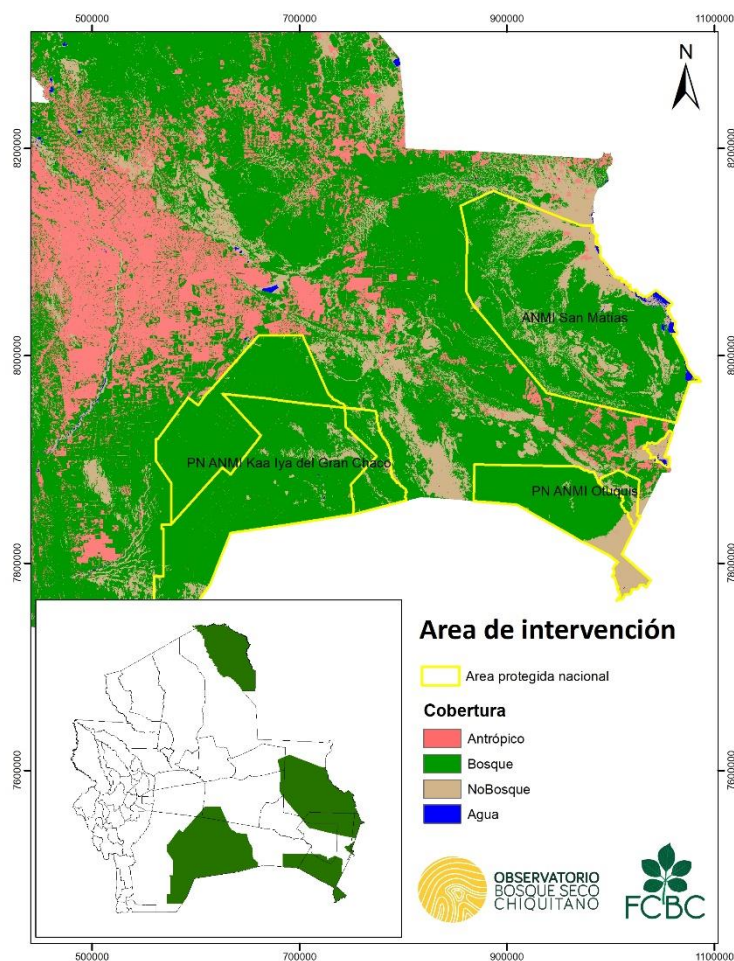
The prioritized Protected Areas are located in the south-eastern region of Bolivia, bordering Brazil and Paraguay, as indicated in the maps, below.

Map 1: Project Intervention Areas

Mapa del Área de Intervención del Proyecto



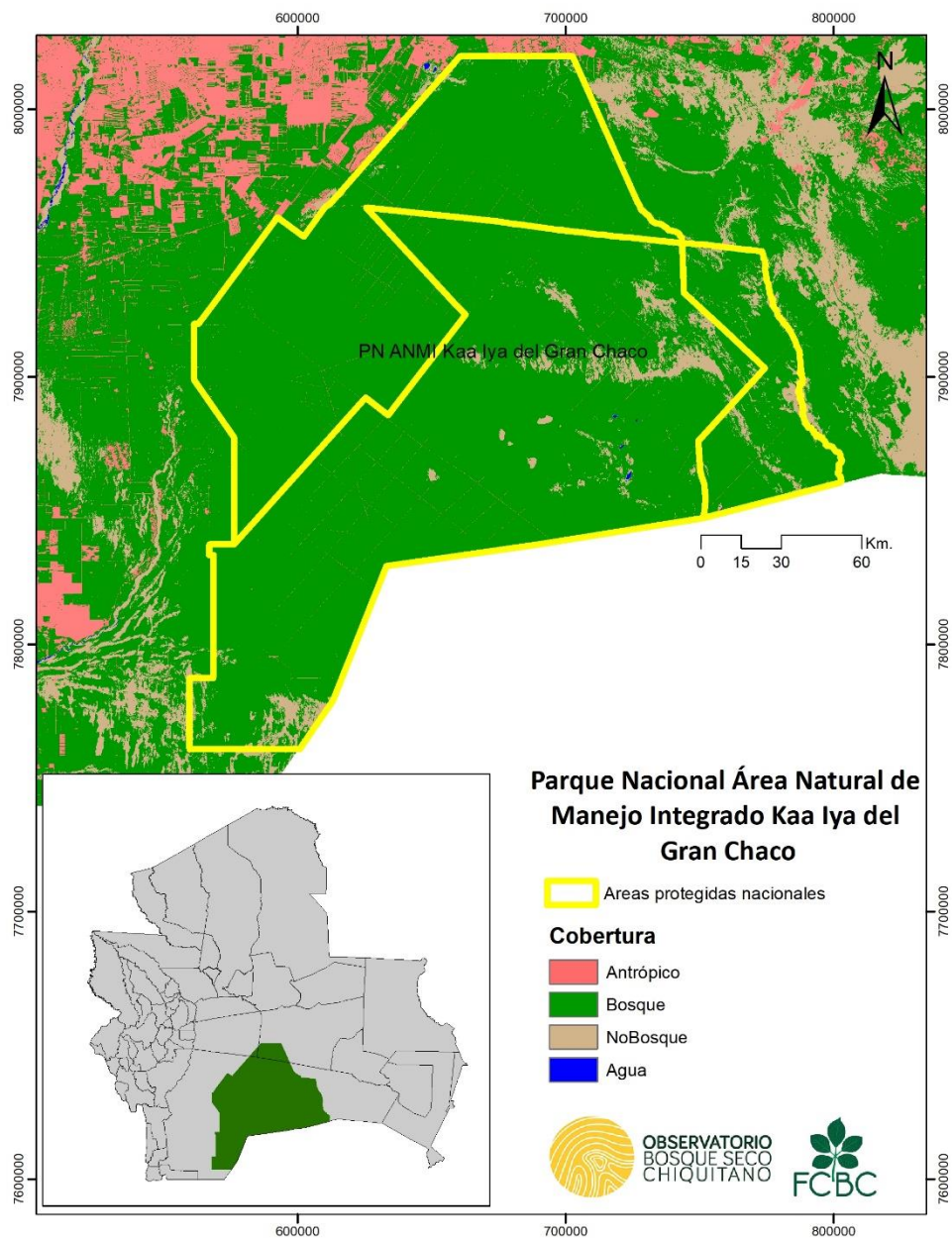
1. Parque Nacional y Área Natural de Manejo Integrado Kaa Iya del Gran Chaco
2. Área Natural de Manejo Integrado San Matías
3. Parque Nacional y Área Natural de Manejo Integrado Otuquis



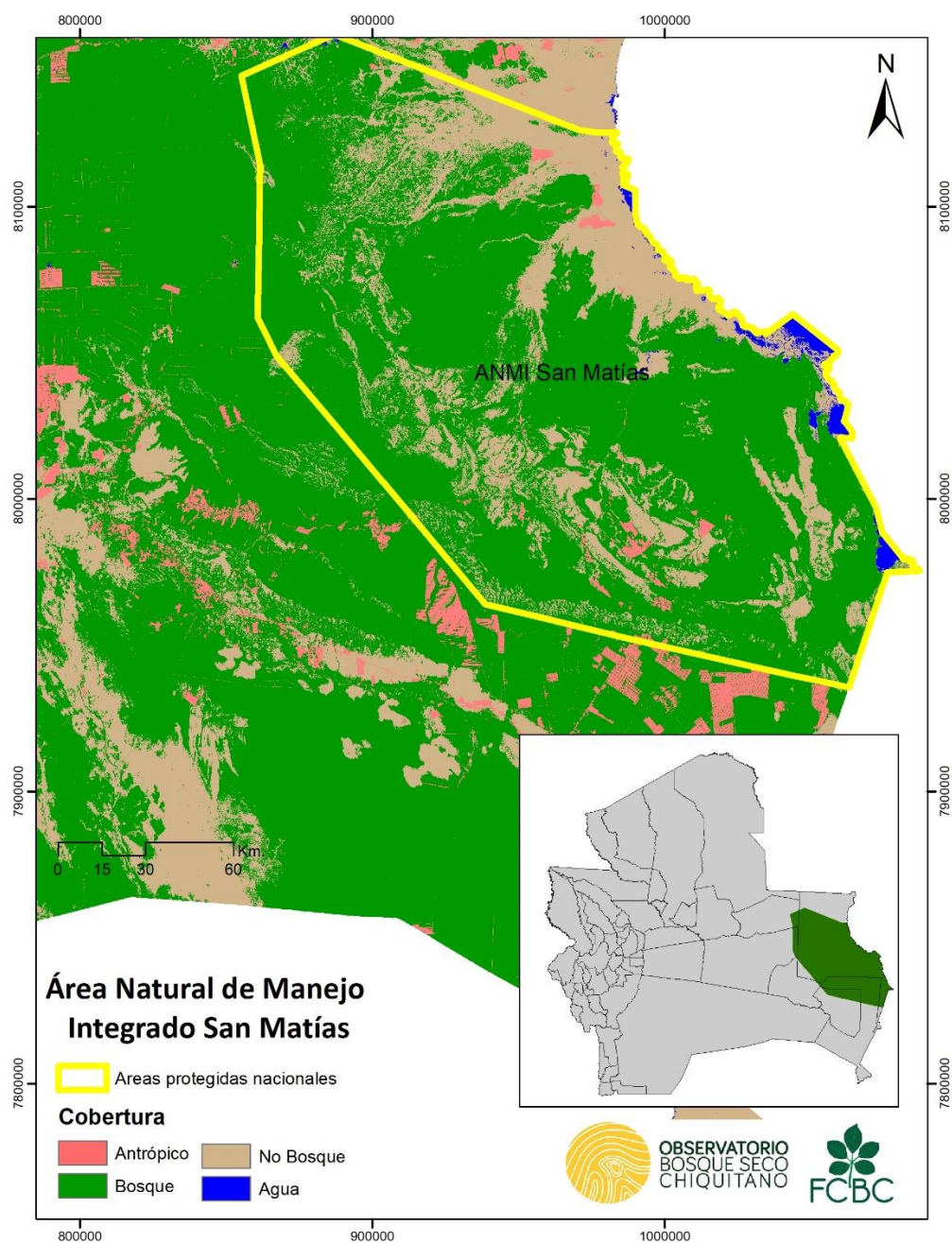
Source: Prepared based on data from maps of Bolivia, Santa Cruz and Protected Areas.

| Department | Ecoregions | Sub-ecoregions | Protected Areas | Latitude | Longitude |
|------------|--------------------|---|--|--|---|
| Santa Cruz | <i>Gran Chaco</i> | Chaco, Cerrado Chaqueño | National Park and Natural Integrated Management Area of Kaa Iya | 17 ° 53 '53.178 "- 20 ° 15 '3.94 "S | 62 ° 25 ' 43.134 "- 60 ° 06 ' 48.022 " W |
| | <i>Chiquitania</i> | Chiquitano Dry Forest, Cerrado Chiquitano, Pantanal Flood Plains | San Matías Integrated Management Natural Area | 16 ° 37 ' 26" - 18 ° 36'1.3"S | 59 ° 23'22"- 57 ° 40 '25" W |
| | <i>Pantanal</i> | Pantanal Flood Plains, Chiquitano Dry Forest and Cerrado Chaqueño | Otuquis National Park and Natural Integrated Management Area | 18° 41' 2.85"- 20° 9 '41.079"S | 59° 30' 20.476"- 57 ° 42'14.857" W |

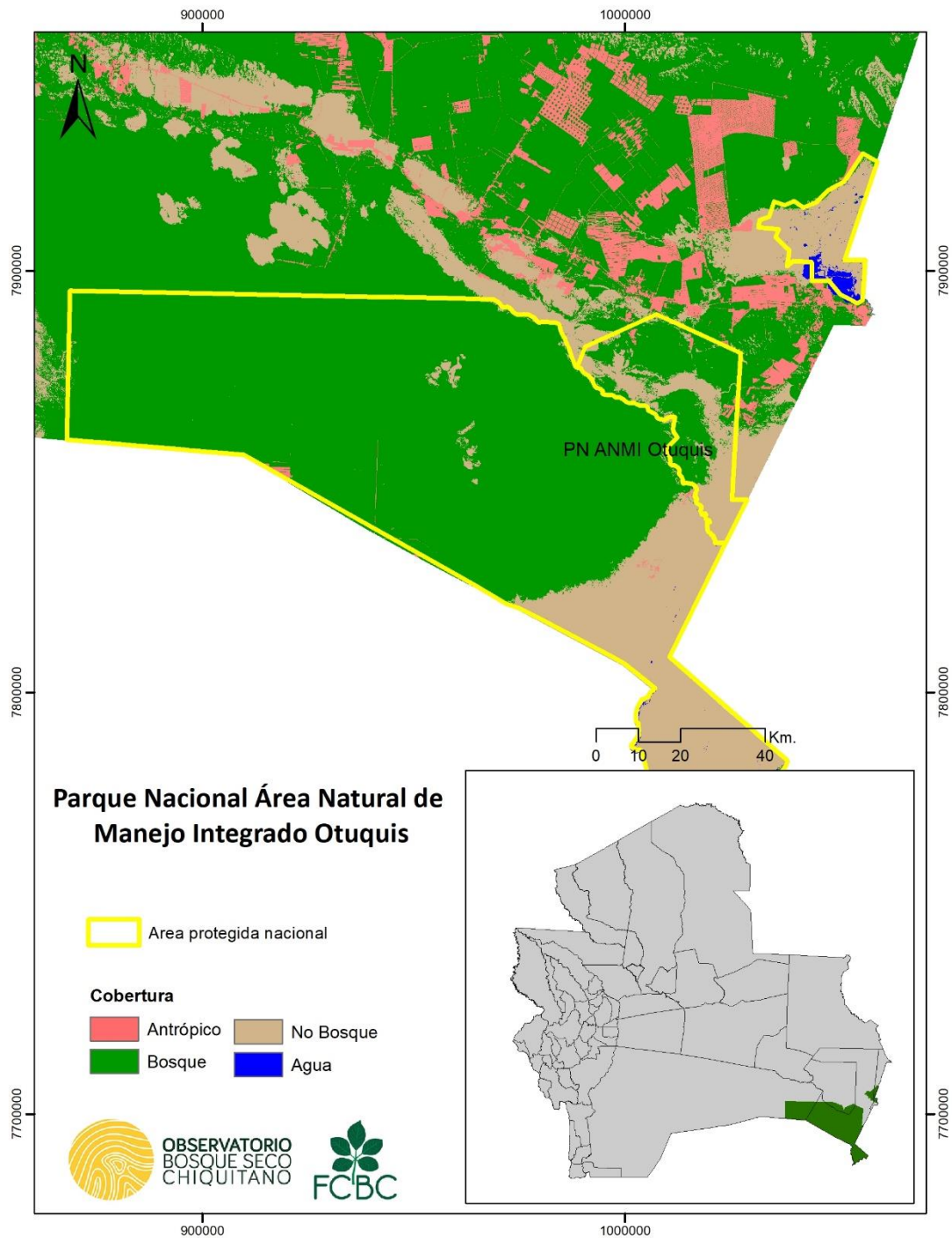
1. PN – ANMI KAA IYA DEL GRAN CHACO



2. ANMI SAN MATÍAS



3. PN – ANMI OTUQUIS



2.1.2.2 Land use

2.1.2.2.1 Current Land Use

According to the categorization in the Soil Use Plan (PLUS) of the Department of Santa Cruz, economic land use aptitudes of the **Chiquitanía** subregion are mainly for forestry, followed by cattle ranching. In the **Chaco** subregion, the PLUS mostly identifies sub-regional units for cattle ranching. The soil suitability in the **Pantanal** is defined by the PLUS as primarily for livestock and forestry.

Table 3: Type of Use and Category of Soils in the Areas Affected by Fires

| Usage Type | Category | Description |
|--|---|--|
| Lands of intensive agricultural use | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive agricultural use (AI3) • Intensive livestock use (GI2) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including the surroundings of the city of San José and in the vicinity of Yacuses, west of Puerto Suarez. • Areas proposed for intensive agriculture due to good soils, population pressure from Chiquitanos and Menonitas, and relatively easy accessibility. • Intensive livestock is proposed for the Otuquis valley, which has good accessibility and a good forage and water supply. |
| Extensive agricultural use land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive livestock use with forest management (GE-B1) • Extensive livestock use (GE1 and GE-C4) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All areas proposed for ranching are compatible with small-scale agriculture. • Extensive livestock areas are mainly concentrated in the flooded savannas of the Municipality of San Matías. • Fragile areas are areas for extensive livestock and conservation (GE-C). • Areas for livestock with sustainable forest management (GE-B) are proposed in savanna areas in which "forest islands" have good forest potential. • The general recommendation for use is to avoid overgrazing and fire management. |
| Sustainable forest management areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited forest use (B-C) • Limited agrosilvopastoral use (AS-P3) • Protection forest (B-P1) • Extensive livestock with wildlife management (GE-F) • Regulated forest and livestock use (BG) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are recommended because they are basically the only forms of economic activity that allow the conservation and protection of vegetation. The areas are compatible with small-scale agriculture practiced in small areas. |

| Usage Type | Category | Description |
|--|---|---|
| Natural protection areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immobilization reserves ²(RIN2) • Pantanal, Otuquis and Río Pimiento National Park (RIN6) • Biological reserve in the Santiago, Sunsás and Valle Tucabaca mountains Biological reserve in the San Matías area (RIN3) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the approval of the PLUS, the following have been established as Protected Areas: ANMI-San Matías, PN-ANMI Otuquis, Reserva de Tucabaca. • In general, the recommendation for protected areas is protection based on the management plans of each protected area. In the case of Otuquis, the PLUS recommends protection of wildlife, development of infrastructure for ecotourism, strengthening of environmental education. |
| Lands for agrosilvopastoral use | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive Livestock and Conservation in areas of the Chiquitano shield (GE-C1) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited agriculture only under agrosilvopastoral systems or on soils with agricultural aptitude determined at the farm level, with soil conservation practices. • Forest activity allowed in areas with potential and slopes lower than 45%, according to defined rules for the sustainable management of natural forests. • Forest plantations • Wildlife protection • Mechanized clearing is limited to places whose detailed study of soils and vegetation determines their suitability for use for cultivation of pastures. • Forest harvesting can only be carried out in areas with good timber potential, with slopes less than 45% and based on forest management plans. |

Source: *Recovery plan for the areas affected by fires in the department of Santa Cruz*

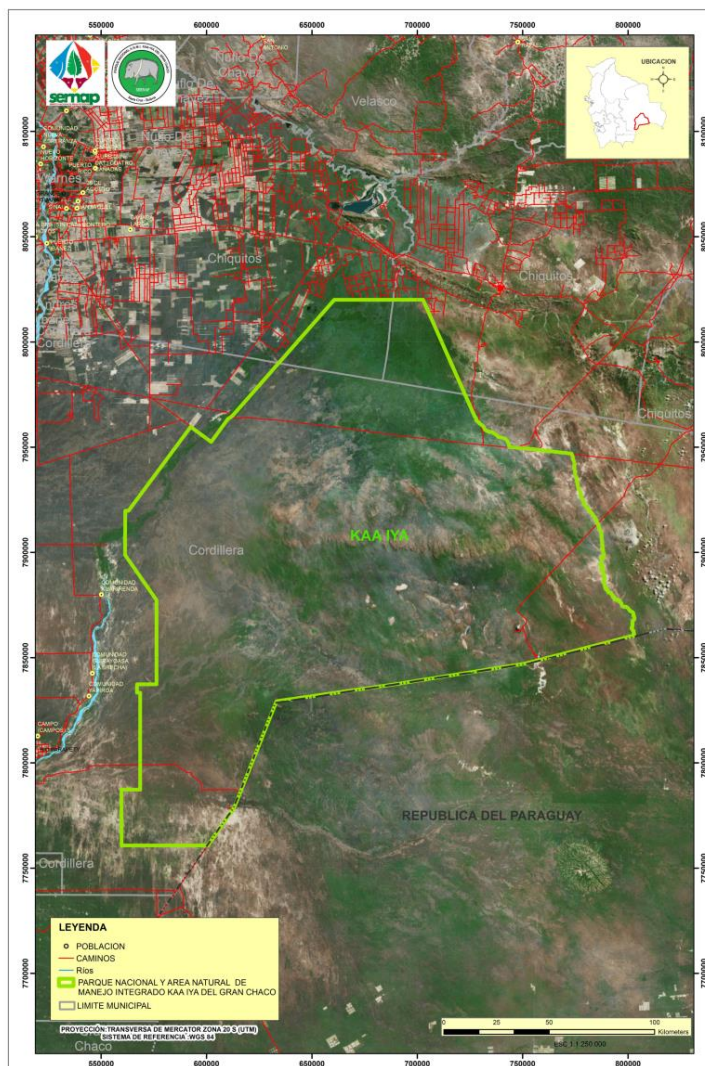
2.1.4 Description of project Intervention Areas and ecosystems

2.1.4.1 National Park and Natural Integrated Management Area of Kaa Iya del Chaco

The National Park (PN) and Natural Integrated Management Area (ANMI) of Kaa Iya del Gran Chaco, was created in 1995 by means of Supreme Decree No. 24122.

Map 2: Satellite image and delimitation of the PN-AMNI Kaa Iya del Gran Chaco

² Areas or sites, where there can be no human intervention; delimited by a red line on maps.



Location and Extension

It is located in the southern region of the department of Santa Cruz, in the Cordillera and Chiquitos Provinces. The municipalities involved are Charagua, San José de Chiquitos and Pailón. The Protected Area has an area of 3,441,115 hectares.

The geographic coordinates of the reference quadrant are: 17 ° 53 ' 53.178 " South latitude; 62 ° 25 ' 43.134 " West longitude to 20 ° 15 ' 3.94 " South latitude; 60 ° 06 ' 48.022 " West longitude.

Administration

The Kaa-Iya is administered by the National Protected Areas Service (SERNAP), of the Ministry of Environment and Water.

State of conservation

The Kaa-Iya National Park is in a good state of conservation, being the only protected area aimed at the preservation of the South American Chaco, since it includes a great variety of ecosystems of this region of the continent, such as the Xerophytic Forest and other types of Chaco forests. There is also the presence of uncontacted nomadic Ayoreo groups.

Conservation Values

Kaa-Iya National Park is one of the most extensive protected areas, housing the largest forest area for the conservation of the South American Chaco. It is home to around 1,500 species of higher plants, such as the toborochi, red quebracho, soto negro, cupesí, mistol, algarroBILLA, choroquete, a variety of cacti and the black guayacán, endemic to the park.

Among the fauna species, there are approximately 350 wild species, in which the chaco tropero pig (quilimero or tagua), endemic to the Chaco region, and the guanaco, a

species in danger of extinction, stand out, in addition to pumas, jaguars, foxes, charatas, corechis, viscachas, painted turkey, crowned harpy eagle and a great diversity of reptiles. The enormous wealth of wildlife makes this area of exceptional interest for the development of ecotourism and scientific research.

Ecosystems

The National Park and Natural Integrated Management Area of Kaa-Iya del Gran Chaco, constitutes the only Protected Area for the protection of the once extensive South American Chaco.

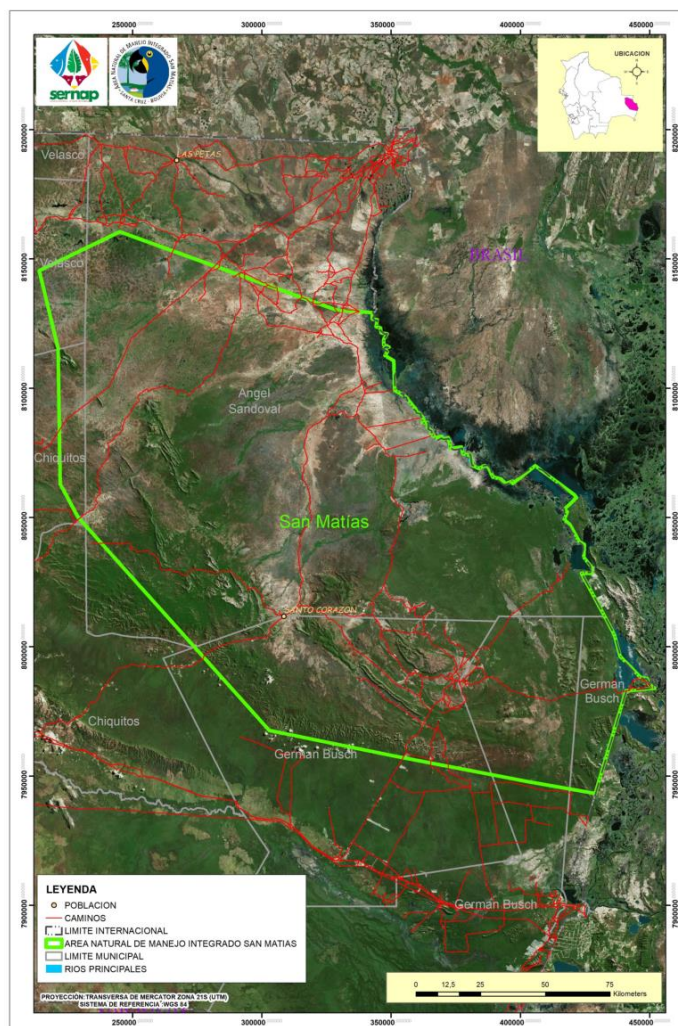
It has two ecoregions: the Gran Chaco ecoregion is located in the eastern part of the Park and throughout the ANMI. The zonal formation corresponds to forests of medium or low size, which are transitional between the biogeographic provinces of the Chaco, and the Cerrado ecoregion; the Cerrado ecoregion is located in the protected area only on the plateau-shaped summit of Cerro San Miguel. It is one of the enclaves of Cerrado vegetation.

The Park and ANMI include most of the ecosystems of the Chaco, such as the well-drained dry xerophytic forest with the presence of quebracho-colorado (*Schinopsis quebracho-colorado*), various types of transitional pluvial-seasonal Chaco forests, dry deciduous forests (xerophytic) in poorly drained lands, the semi-evergreen transition forest to the Cerrado (Chiquitano forest), palm groves of *Copernicia alba* in saline soils, low xerophytic scrub and seasonal floodplains. There are isolated hills in the middle of the extensive plain with a unique xerophytic vegetation. The importance of the area is increased by the presence of indigenous Izoceña-Guaraní (predominant) and Ayoreode cultures, which have highly stylized crafts. In the Park's region of influence there are historical sites (for example, the Jesuit Missions of San José de Chiquitos and Santa Cruz la Vieja). There are other recent migrant settlers from other regions of Santa Cruz (landowners, laborers, peasants), mostly dedicated to livestock raising.

2.1.4.2 San Matías Integrated Management Natural Area

The San Matías Natural Integrated Management Area, created in 1997 by means of Supreme Decree No. 24734, is characterized by a great wealth of diversity of fauna and flora. It is part of the Bolivian Pantanal known internationally as a Ramsar Site since 2001. It is of great importance for the connectivity with municipal protected areas and with the Otuquis and Kaa Iya national protected areas.

Map 3: Satellite Image and delimitation of the San Matías AMNI



Location and extension

Located east of the Department of Santa Cruz, in the Ángel Sandoval, Germán Busch, Chiquitos and Velasco provinces, in the municipalities of San Matías, El Carmen Rivero Torres, Puerto Suárez, Puerto Quijarro, San José de Chiquitos and San Rafael. It has a total area of 2,918,500 hectares.

The geographic coordinates of the reference quadrant are: 16 ° 37' 26" South latitude; 59 ° 23' 22" West longitude to 18 ° 36' 1.3" South latitude; 57 ° 40' 25" West longitude

Administration

The ANMI San Matías is administered by the National Protected Areas Service (SERNAP) of the Ministry of Environment and Water.

State of conservation

Most of the territory of the ANMI San Matías is in a good state of conservation thanks to the inaccessibility that it presents most of the year. Its ANMI category allows the sustainable use of natural resources.

Conservation Values

This Protected Area contains two interconnected fragile ecosystems: the Chiquitano dry forest and the Pantanal. It belongs to the Upper Basin of the Paraguay River and is characterized by a set of lakes, lagoons, swamps and rivers located in a large flood plain. The Tapanakis, Curichi Grande, Bahía Las Tojas, San Fernando, Mercedes, La Cal, Santo Corazón and Las Conchas rivers cross it; the La Gaiba, Uberaba, Mandioré and Vista Hermosa lagoons; and other sources of water between streams, curichis (marshes) and swamps.

The ecosystem of the Pantanal presents great changes during different times of the year (between floods and droughts) which give rise to a great diversity of flora and fauna. The characteristic vegetation is represented by: cuchi, soto, tajibos, cork oak, curupaú, tipa, cuta, tacuara, garabatá, palmares de carandá, victoria regia and tarope.

The species of fauna that represent this area are the alligator, sicurí, swamp deer, peccary, jaguar, borochi, anta, pejichi, paraba azul (in danger of extinction), and bato, among others.

Ecosystems

The ANMI San Matías is located between three large ecoregions: the Chiquitano dry forest, Flood savannas and the Cerrado; each with its own characteristics and particular flora. The topography and the climatic-hydrological seasonality generate an abrupt and striking contrast between hygrophilous and xerophilous vegetation, between the Chiquitano dry forest and the Cerrado adjacent to the Pantanal.

It is a corridor for fauna and flora, with extensive tropical dry forests and deciduous wooded forests and savannas of the Sunsas and Vencinas mountain ranges. Its ecosystems are home to large concentrations of waterfowl, large mammals and endangered species such as pejichi, swamp deer, and london, among others.

In the east and northeast are the foothills of the Chiquitano shield and the floodplain of the Pantanal, in the central and western part are low hills and mountain ranges of the Chiquitano shield and to the south and southwest the serranías from Sunsás and La Cal.

The Pantanal is an extensive floodplain located in the east of the protected area, sharing part with Bolivia and Brazil, occupying a greater extension in the latter country. It is a very old formation that has suffered long processes of erosion and sedimentation; a depression subject to alluvial deposits, due to the permanent accumulation of waters from the upper basin of the Paraguay River. It belongs to the macro-basin of the Río de la Plata, among the main sub-basins are the Paraguay, Curiche Grande, Cáceres and the Tucavaca-Otuquis sub-basins.

It has a warm subhumid tropical climate, with two well differentiated seasons, a dry season coinciding with winter and a rainy season in summer. The months of greatest rainfall occur from November to March, with greater intensity in January. The dry season runs from May to September, with July being the driest month. The rainiest areas are to the northeast with rainfall of up to 1,300 mm, towards drier areas with 1,000 mm rainfall to the southwest. Maximum temperatures reach averages of 32.7 ° C and minimum temperatures of 14.2 ° C.

2.1.4.3 National Park and Natural Integrated Management Area of Otuquis

The PN-ANMI Otuquis was created in 1997, through Supreme Decree No. 24762. This Protected Area is part of the Bolivian Pantanal which, because it is a wetland of international importance, was named a Ramsar Site in 2001.

Location and extension

Located to the Southeast of the department of Santa Cruz, in the Germán Bush and Cordillera Provinces, the area is divided into two sectors:

- The PN Pantanal de Otuquis (Otuquis Block) is the largest sector. It covers the municipalities of Puerto Suárez, El Carmen Rivero Tórrez and Charagua. Next to this sector is the Pantanal Otuquis Natural Integrated Management Area.
- The Pantanal de Otuquis NP (Río Pimiento Block), a smaller sector, includes the Municipalities of Puerto Quijarro and Puerto Suárez; It covers a large part of the Cáceres lagoon.

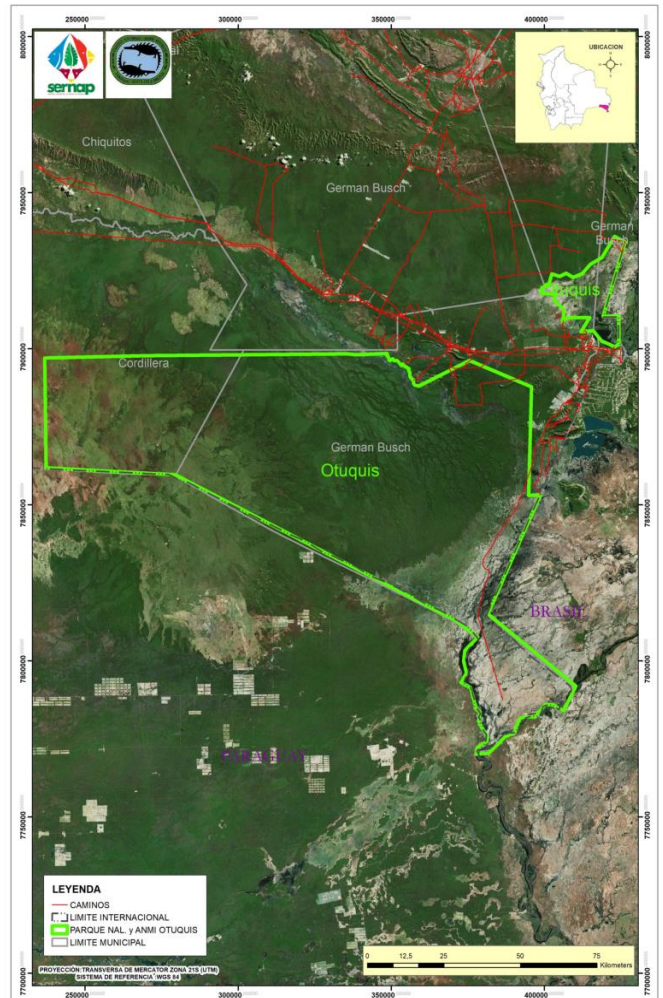
Map 4: Satellite image and delimitation of the PN-ANMI Otuquis

The total area of the Protected Area is 1,005,950 ha., of which 903,350 ha. correspond to the PN and 102,600 hectares belong to the ANMI.

Its geographical coordinates of reference quadrant are: 18° 41' 2.85" South latitude; 59° 30' ; 20.476" West longitude to 20° 9' ; 41.079" South latitude; 57° 42' ; 14.857" West longitude.

Administration

The protected area is administered by the National Service of Protected Areas (SERNAP), of the Ministry of the Environment and Water.



State of conservation

Most of the PN-ANMI Otuquis, presents a good state of conservation. However, the Otuquis block is better preserved than the Río Pimiento block; this is because it is difficult to access during most of the year.

Conservation values

It is a source and reservoir of fresh water and the natural habitat for a large number of species of fauna and flora. As for the fauna, the most representative are the borochi, mountain dog, jaguar, puma, river wolf, london, melero, swamp deer, bato, sicurí, alligator, piranha, variety of fish and migratory birds. Among the outstanding species of flora are the cuchi, tajibo, verdolago, curupaú, cork oak, cedar, garlic-garlic, bibosi, palm groves of carandá and motacú, among others.

Regarding cultural diversity, the Otuquis National Park is characterized by the presence of two communities: Chiquitanos and Ayoreos. The Ayorea people (about 900 people), live along the railway lines and have a semi-nomadic culture. On the other hand, the Chiquitana people (approximately 3,000 people), live in the same area and are a sedentary group.

Ecosystems

The PN-ANMI Otuquis is located in three ecoregions that comprise the Cerrado, Sabanas Inundables and the Chiquitano Forest. It is part of two physiographic provinces: the Chaco Beniana plain that presents plains, foothills, plains and mountainous areas and covers a large part of the surface of the Otuquis block and the ANMI; a second unit is the Precambrian shield with mountainous areas, plains and foothills that covers the Pimiento River and part of the ANMI in the northern sector. The ecosystems present in the PN-ANMI are diverse with 14 diverse ecosystems that include 30 series or types of vegetation.

The structure of the vegetation and species richness are often correlated in forest systems, which present a gradient from the Chiquitanos moderately drained forests with the highest diversity, towards the Chaqueños and the abayoy scrubs with intermediate diversity. The poorly drained open flooded forests - palm groves, primarily - have medium to low diversity.

The aquatic and marsh vegetation of the Pantanal can reach a high diversity and complexity during high waters, with the very important complement of the aquatic fauna, but its expression is greatly reduced in the dry season, both in terms of plants and animals. The degree of endemism, or the concentration of exclusive species present in the ecosystems of the PN-AMNI Otuquis, is considered low. Chiquitanian semi-deciduous forests, Chiquitanian transitional forests to the Chaco (including abayoy chaparral), Chaco forests, flooded savannas, and marsh vegetation have their characteristic species, but all are present in ecosystems in neighboring regions. Also significant are the wetlands within the PN and ANMI Otuquis, such as the Bañados de Otuquis, where the maximum levels of flooding occur between the months of January and March, and the Pantanal that presents floods from April to June.

The climate is subtropical monsoon, it has an annual average temperature of 25.8 ° C, there are months where the maximum temperature reaches 40 ° C and when cold fronts arrive the temperature drops by about 0 ° C. The months of greatest precipitation are from November to March, with an annual average of 1,000 mm. and in the Bañados de Otuquis with an annual average of 950 mm, being a sector with a long dry season.

2.1.5. Main threats-causes and barriers

As indicated above, there are multiple threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services in these landscapes. The following threats are among the most important: habitat conversion from increasing deforestation for conventional agricultural and extensive livestock activities; catastrophic habitat conversion from runaway fires, often originally set to clear land for pastures or farmland; and progressive degradation of land, water and biotic resources from unsustainable agriculture or livestock raising; and growing human settlements without adequate planning. Poaching and overharvesting of forest products leads to pressures on desirable species, which can contribute to forest decline, though this process may be slower to be recognized, given the general lack of adequate species monitoring.

These threats – habitat conversion, species loss, degradation of ecosystem components and function - increase the climate vulnerability of ecosystems and human populations. The livelihoods of local rural and indigenous communities are particularly vulnerable given their reliance on subsistence agriculture for food security, with few possibilities of accessing or developing alternative livelihoods. Communities living in and around the targeted protected areas thus represent a key part of the solution to the threats to biodiversity and ecosystem function.

In addressing these threats to biodiversity and ecosystem function in the intervention areas – within and around the National Parks and Natural Integrated Management Areas - communities across the landscape need to:

- Strengthen and implement innovative practices to build resilience and protect and conserve biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- Adopt and implement practices for sustainable intensification of agricultural production;
- Develop alternative livelihoods that are compatible with or strengthen biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services;
- Strengthen and improve local knowledge and capacities for governance and comprehensive management of landscapes;
- Work together across the landscape to manage ecosystems, habitats and species sustainably with the aim of ensuring socio-ecological resilience.

The barriers to achieving the above revolve around the capacities of community organizations to “do the right thing” in ending economic practices that reduce the ability of ecosystems to function optimally in terms of their services and their biodiversity values and to adopt new practices and systems that enhance optimal ecosystem function and biodiversity. These barriers include:

Barrier 1: Community organizations lack technical know-how to improve productivity and sustainability of their agroecosystems or manage land and resources to optimize ecosystem services. Despite the existence of national programs promoting the adoption of good soil management practices, organic agricultural methods, etc., such efforts have been insufficient to reverse unsustainable production practices in the three ecoregions leading to the loss of important species and habitats. Ecosystem services and biodiversity progressively degrade due to overharvesting of non-timber forest products, unsustainable livestock management systems and soil and water mismanagement, leading to declines in productivity and sustainability, as well as heightened risk from drought and other extreme weather events. Local communities tend to have limited skills and capacities to test, evaluate and adapt sustainable NTFP or agricultural solutions.

Barrier 2: Community organizations lack the conditions, experience, resources (technical and economic) and facilities to develop alternative livelihoods and access the market either individually or as MSMEs. Instead of migrating temporarily every year or working off-farm, alternative livelihoods should be developed to generate income and more job opportunities within each landscape. Innovation, scaling-up of previous experiences, identifying and securing financing, and leveraging market opportunities for raw or value-added products for niche markets are alternatives that are insufficiently explored by rural communities in the three ecoregions. Small agricultural producers often practice biological control and protect water sources, which together generate greater benefits for biodiversity and ecosystem services, however, these producers are also more vulnerable economically because of obstacles to competing in the market, including issues related to volume, quality and timing of production and the chain of market intermediaries. Communities lack access to market intelligence, trustworthy partners, new technologies, financial institutions and government schemes and programmes. Local organizations have weak capacities to access the resources needed to permit them to innovate production practices that generate local sustainable development and global environmental benefits.

Barrier 3: Community organizations together with other local actors have limited capacities and knowledge for effective governance, planning, and management of the three protected areas and buffer zones. Communities are limited in their abilities to plan, manage and coordinate use of their production landscapes with a long-term vision for the conservation of biodiversity and increased sustainability and productivity of ecosystem goods and services. Although communities are involved in the analytical and decision-making proceedings of the Protected Area Management Committees their participation could be better informed technically in regard to more sustainable land management practices. They have inadequate knowledge of ecosystem function and services, the value and loss of biodiversity, accumulating stresses on land and resources from unsustainable agricultural, livestock and forestry practices, as well as potential alternatives, including new economic activities. This weakness impedes consensus-based development of an agreed long-term vision and integrated approach to sustainable development across the landscape as a foundation for social and ecological resilience in the three ecoregions. Community organizations have weak organizational capacities, including for leadership, planning and coordination across the landscape.

Barrier 4: Local organizations are unaccustomed to systematic, participatory evaluation of their projects, documentation of lessons learned and best practice, identification of adaptive management measures, and planning of next steps. Communities tend to discuss and analyze their experiences in an ad hoc, often disjointed manner in the absence of a method and a practice of systematic reflection. Project cycles are conceived as finite processes rather than steps in a series that require continual adaptation in order to progress towards a longer-term goal of landscape resilience. The knowledge gained from grant project experience is not yet socialized internally to sufficiently capture all possible lessons nor is it disseminated as widely as it needs to be to affect broader landscape processes to achieve resilience and sustainability.

III. STRATEGY

3.1. Baseline scenario

Between July and October 2019, “one of the most extensive and possibly the most ecologically impactful vegetation-burning events of the last decade” occurred, (FCBC, 2019) consuming more than 5 million hectares nationwide, of which 3.6 million correspond to the department of Santa Cruz. Of this last area, 46.7% are public lands (Fundación Tierra, 2019), among which are found parts of two of the three protected areas in which the project intervenes, as can be seen from Table 4.

Table 4: Area of protected intervention areas affected by fires, 2019

| Protected Area | Property Lot Size (in hectares) [1] | Burned surface (in hectares) [2] | % of PA affected |
|-----------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| PN-ANMI Otuquis | 972,656 | 329,651 | 34% |
| AMNI San Matías | 2,918,500 | 772,831 | 26% |
| PN-AMNI Kaa Iya | 3,441,115 | 0 | 0% |

PN = National Park; **ANMI** = Natural Integrated Management Area

Source (1) SERNAP, PN-ANMI Otuquis 2013-2023 Management Plan, p.32, 2012; ANMI San Matías Management Plan, p.6, 2009; PN-AMNI Management Plan Kaa Iya el Gran Chaco 2013-2022, p.15, 2012. Source (2): Chiquitano Dry Forest Observatory / Remote sensing diagnosis of burned areas in Chiquitania, p. 36, 2019 and MPD / Recovery Plan for the areas affected by fires in the department of Santa Cruz, p. 25, 2020.

Although the Kaa Iya NP was not directly affected, the “Ñembi Guasu” municipal protected area, an important connectivity corridor between the Kaa Iya NP and the Otuquis NP, suffered burning of 426,028 hectares, equivalent to 36% of its surface area.

The causes of these fires originate with the practice of “slash and burn” that takes place between the months of July to October of each year to prepare new lands for agricultural and livestock activity as well as to renew pastures that were particularly affected by the frequency of extreme weather events such as drought and the decrease in humidity levels. The expansion of the agricultural and livestock frontier is partially driven by the allocation of public lands by the National Institute of Agrarian Reform (INRA) to new settlements of peasant communities (Fundación Tierra, 2019) .

The existence of more fires than in previous years suggests that government policies played a part in normalizing and extending the use of fire, especially Law 1171 of April 2019, which

recognizes the use of fire as a tool for productive activity and Supreme Decree No. 3973 of July 2019 that authorizes clearing on private and community lands with the use of controlled burning (MPD, 2020). Coupled with drier conditions and increased settlement, along with inexpert use of controlled burning, more fires and bigger fires were to be expected.

However, as of August 2020, according to the latest joint report from the Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAYA), the Association of Municipalities of Santa Cruz (AMDECRUZ) and the Forest and Land Authority (ABT), there has been a relative decline in the number of fires in relation to the same period in 2019; a resolution of the ABT has been approved³, temporarily paralyzing authorizations to burn.

In February 2020, a ***“Recovery Plan for Areas Affected by Fire in the Department of Santa Cruz”*** was approved for approximately 104 million dollars, which is being executed by ten ministries⁴, among which is the Water and Environment Department, as well as the Autonomous Departmental Government of Santa Cruz.

The Plan is structured around a holistic approach integrating five complementary lines of action: social, production, environmental, re-evaluation of culture and promotion of tourism, and risk management.

Table 5: Budget of the *Recovery Plan for Areas Affected by Fire in the Department of Santa Cruz* (in USD)

| Shaft | Engaged | In Process | TOTAL | Percentage |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. Social | 135,482 | 32,458,177 | 32,593,659 | 31% |
| 2. Productive | 27,982,590 | 4,945,678 | 32,928,268 | 32% |
| 3. Environmental | 0 | 17,070,230 | 17,070,230 | 17% |
| 4. Culture and tourism | 0 | 4,127,299 | 4,127,299 | 4% |
| 5. Risk Management | 0 | 17,002,155 | 17,002,155 | 16% |
| TOTAL | 28,118,072 | 75,603,539 | 103,721,611 | 100% |
| % | 27% | 73% | 100% | |

MPD, Recovery plan for the areas affected by fires in the department of Santa Cruz, 2020.

Of the 16 municipalities most affected by fire and prioritized in the Recovery Plan, seven correspond to municipalities with territory overlapping the protected areas of Kaa Iya, Otuquis and San Matías or their External Buffer Zones (ZEA)⁵.

³Resolution 149/2020.

⁴These are the ministries of health, education, defense, water and environment, public works, services and housing, justice, rural development and land, development planning and the now-defunct Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

⁵The municipalities with territory overlapping the protected areas of intervention or in the External Buffer Zone (ZEA) are in the **PN-AMNI Kaa Iya: Charagua**: San José de Chiquitos, Pailón, Roboré (ZEA). In the **PN-AMNI Otuquis**: Puerto Suárez, Puerto Quijarro, Charagua, El Carmen Rivero Torrez (ZEA). In the San Matías AMNI: San Matías (68%), El Carmen Rivero Torrez (16%), Puerto Suarez (8%), Puerto Quijarro (4%), San Rafael (2%), San José de Chiquitos (2%), Roboré (less than 1%).

Table 6: Municipalities affected by the fires and prioritized in the *Recovery Plan*, with territory in the affected protected areas and in the external buffer zones

| N° | Priority municipalities | With territory superimposed on: | |
|----|-------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Protected Area | External Buffer Zone |
| 1 | Saint Matthias | AMNI San Matías | |
| 2 | Robore | AMNI San Matías | PN-AMNI Kaa Iya |
| 3 | Pailon | PN-AMNI Kaa Iya | |
| 4 | San José de Chiquitos | AMNI San Matías PN-AMNI Kaa Iya | |
| 5 | Charagua | PN-AMNI Kaa Iya PN-AMNI Otuquis | |
| 6 | Puerto Suarez | PN-AMNI Otuquis AMNI San Matías | |
| 7 | Carmen Rivero Torrez | AMNI San Matías | PN-AMNI Otuquis |

Source: Departmental Emergency Committee (COED) and VIDECL; 2019 available in the Recovery Plan for the areas affected by fires in the department of Santa Cruz, 2020.

The projects financed by the Plan and to be carried out in the protected areas of Kaa Iya, Otuquis and San Matías as part of the “*Recovery Plan for the Areas Affected by Fires in the Department of Santa Cruz*” are listed in [Table 7](#). SGP support to communities in some of the same areas of intervention of the Plan, through small grant projects, will contribute and complement the biodiversity conservation actions, as part of the process of recovery and restoration of livelihoods with the focus on resilience. The SGP Country Program aims at articulating and coordinating complementary actions for the benefit of the same landscapes.

Table 7: Projects to be executed in the protected areas of intervention within the framework of the *Recovery Plan of Areas Affected by Fires*

| Project | Coverage | Amount in US\$ | Term | Executant |
|---|--|----------------|------------|------------------|
| Six forest inventories in areas with and without fires, in the Otuquis PA, to determine the ecological guidelines for the natural restoration of fires in affected areas. | PN-ANMI Otuquis | 15,632 | Short term | MMAYa |
| Conservation of the protected areas of the department of Santa Cruz as natural heritage. | AMNI San Matías PN-AMNI Otuquis More than 7 municipal PAs | 1,436,782 | Long Term | MMAYa GAD SCZ |
| Damage and loss project from environmental emergencies for monitoring and follow-up of the Restoration Plan within the affected Protected Areas of the SNAP. | AMNI San Matías PN-AMNI Otuquis PN-AMNI Kaa Iya A national Park | 2,011,494 | Long Term | MMAYa |
| Capacity building project for park rangers to attend to environmental disaster events in the Protected Areas of the Chaco, Chiquitanía and Amazonia. | AMNI San Matías PN-AMNI Otuquis PN-AMNI Kaa Iya | 718,391 | Mid-term | MMAYa |

| | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|----------|-------|
| | A national Park | | | |
| Project for the inclusion of indicators of environmental emergencies in planning instruments for the conservation and restoration of Protected Areas affected by climate change or anthropic activities (fires, droughts, frosts, etc.) | AMNI San Matías PN-AMNI Otuquis PN-AMNI Kaa Iya A national Park | 287,356 | Mid-term | MMAyA |
| Total in \$ us. | | 4,469,655 | | |

Source: MPD, Recovery Plan for the areas affected by fires in the department of Santa Cruz, 2020.

Chiquitania Post-Fire Recovery (Early Recovery Laboratory) - Technical Cooperation of Korea (KOICA) - Private Alliance: Banco Mercantil Santa Cruz Fundation

As described above, Bolivia's Chiquitania region suffered massive forest fires on more than 500,000 hectares, which caused the consequent loss of biodiversity and forest habitat, polluting water sources, degrading soil quality and causing the corresponding decline of livelihoods of families living in this habitat. In view of this situation, it is essential that solutions are generated from the community level that can support the restoration of the most important ecosystem functions, such as water supply and the recovery of livelihoods. To this end, a small Fund for Early Recovery has been created, which will financially support development of community-proposed solutions with the expectation of scaling them up into the future National Recovery Plan developed by the Government of Bolivia with the support of UNDP.

3.2. Associated baseline projects

Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection

SGP Bolivia has, over the past years, developed multistakeholder partnerships with local governments, national agencies and Ministries, NGOs, the private sector and others, particularly the National Protected Areas Service (SERNAP). These partnerships have allowed these entities to facilitate support to community organizations to implementing projects on the ground both within and in the surroundings of key protected areas. At the same time, SGP has been able to match community initiatives with government priorities and programmes where community participation is a priority of communities and government agencies. These partnerships and long-standing collaborative arrangements around sectoral initiatives in the rural landscapes constitute a dynamic baseline of programmes and relationships on which further GEF investment will be built.

There is currently only one rural socio-ecological landscape management initiative underway at this time in the three prioritized protected areas Kaa Iya of the Bolivian Chaco eco-region and San Matías and Otuquis of the Chiquitania-Pantanal that take an integrated, participatory, community-based approach – this corresponds to the GEF 6 SGP Country Program. The Government of Bolivia does implement a number of sectoral initiatives that pursue specific objectives in regard to irrigation and water management, hillside reforestation, protected area

management, agricultural production and other priorities, however, there is only one integrated approach – the SGP Country Programme - focused geographically that brings these initiatives together to produce synergistic benefits aimed at enhancing resilience based on global environmental benefits and community-driven sustainable development. The focus of government initiatives is primarily on individual smallholders, so there are few if any initiatives to explicitly empower community organizations, individually or collectively, to take a lead role as decision making agents in determining strategic landscape management priorities, which technologies or practices to adopt, how production systems should be designed, how they should be adapted to prevailing community conditions, etc.

The department of Santa Cruz, between the months of July and October 2019, registered fires in different areas that ended up affecting more than 3.5 million hectares, generating great losses in ecosystems and livelihoods. The fires generated a condition of high vulnerability in 16 affected municipalities, both due to the loss of their natural capital (vegetation, fauna, etc.) and financial capital (crops, livestock, tourism, etc.), in addition to serious water shortage, which is strongly related to the loss of ecosystem functions of the Chiquitano forest, the Chaco and the Pantanal. Due to the magnitude and severity of the event, the need arose to develop a post-disaster recovery plan, which has become the strategic framework to counteract the negative effects that have deteriorated the ecosystems and the quality of life of the affected areas, through restoration, rehabilitation and recovery activities, under a prevention and resilience approach to pre-existing risks.

As such, and in order to strategically organize the recovery and restoration activities of the affected areas, the “Recovery Plan for areas affected by fires in the Department of Santa Cruz” was drawn up, led by the Ministry of Development Planning in coordination and with the technical support of the Ministries of Environment and Water, Rural Development and Lands, Productive Development and Plural Economy, Cultures and Tourism; the Autonomous Departmental Government of Santa Cruz and affected Municipalities. In the Plan, short, medium and long-term actions necessary for the restoration of ecosystems and the recovery of life systems are defined. The plan as a whole has been designed under an adaptive management approach, which consists of appropriately combining implementation, research and monitoring with a flexible management of restoration practices.

In a coordinated and complementary manner, the SGP Country Programme focuses on building capacities of community organizations and networks – and thus critical social capital - across the landscape for adaptive land and resource management aimed at enhancing and securing long-term social, economic and ecological resilience.

More detailed baseline assessments will be applied in each of the three landscapes during project inception to define existing ecological, social and economic factors on which to build project activities. Detailed analysis of institutional activities in each of the three areas will be carried out to fully comprehend the current governance frameworks, institutional programs and projects and the presence and availability of strategic partnerships with the project proposed here.

Component 2: Capacity building and knowledge sharing for scaling up and replication

Despite progress resulting from SGP support in GEF 6, the vast territories in these biomes require extending and scaling-up these experiences throughout the landscapes to catalyze long term impact and results. In this sense, knowledge management and formalization of strategic alliances within the landscape approach to be promoted during GEF 7 will provide a better foundation for replication and dissemination of practices within the three prioritized protected areas.

As part of the design process and strategy for resource mobilization for GEF 7, contacts and preliminary agreements for possible inter-institutional collaboration with other entities, public and private, working with PAs or in support of the local people living in PAs has already taken place with several initiatives. These include: National System of Protected Areas and Environmental Liabilities Project, which is in the initial stage of implementation between the Ministry of Environment and UNDP with funding from the EU; likewise, the National Forest Development Fund - FONABOSQUE, which works to support initiatives for the protection, conservation and management of the forest in several of the communities and municipalities of the Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal region; the Early Recovery Laboratories Initiative - LRT that operates with resources from the Korean Cooperation in Bolivia - KOICA and the Private Foundation of Banco Mercantil Santa Cruz that supports small productive initiatives to recover the livelihoods of the local population.

In GEF 6, SGP supported communities in five protected areas⁶ in the three eco-regions: Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal. In GEF 7, SGP will continue to work in three of these protected areas, as can be seen in [Table 8](#).

Table 8: Eco regions, AP / ANMI of GEF 7

| Eco regions | PN / ANMI |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Chaco | PN-AMNI Kaa Iya |
| Chiquitania | AMNI San Matías |
| Pantanal | PN-ANMI Otuquis and ANMI San Matías |

Continuing SGP support for the third consecutive GEF cycle in the PN-ANMI of Kaa Iya del Gran Chaco is justified in light of the important connectivity it provides between the other two intervention areas in Chiquitanía and the Pantanal respectively and by its ecosystem integrity in providing habitat and critical water for fauna and flora in these other ecoregions.

The SGP grant projects developed in GEF 6 in these protected areas have contributed to improving social, economic and ecological resilience, through three intervention modalities: **1) community initiatives; 2) strategic or cross-cutting projects; and 3) landscape resilience strategies.**

1. Community initiatives: These consist of competitive projects which the communities located within the protected areas or in their buffer zones propose and implement, framed by or aligned with official SERNAP Management Plans. These projects have as focal areas the conservation of biodiversity and combating land degradation, and have been coordinated, as

⁶These are the protected areas: Serranías del Iñao and El Palmar located in the department of Chuquisaca and Kaa Iya del Gran Chaco, Otuquis del Pantanal and San Matías located in the department of Santa Cruz.

far as possible, with production initiatives that contribute to the conservation and use of natural resources under a sustainable development approach. Further details on the projects executed during GEF 6 can be found in the SGP Database at <https://sgp.undp.org/projects-154.html>.

2. **Strategic/crosscutting projects:** These have technical, scientific, training and knowledge management objectives aimed at achieving the strengthening of selected communities across the three ecoregions, as well as their organizations, to improve the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in buffer zones and within each protected area. Details on the strategic/cross-cutting projects executed during GEF 6 can be found in the SGP Database.
3. The formulation and implementation of **landscape resilience strategies** is based on the Satoyama methodology, which consists of:
 - i) Community based landscape identification⁷ of its environmental assets, threats and land uses, as well as an analysis of the interests and commitments of its inhabitants;
 - ii) Facilitation of a participatory planning process in which the women and men of the community develop the resilience strategy and define the projects that will contribute to its fulfilment;
 - iii) Joint preparation of the baseline, the final design of the projects and the measures for the development of local capacities with the landscape's communities, so that they lead landscape planning and management, including monitoring;
 - iv) Validation by communities of the final design of the strategy, as well as involvement of other landscape actors such as municipal governments, public entities with a local presence, NGOs with a presence in the area, related projects and private actors, forming a multi-stakeholder platform for local governance and coordination;
 - v) Systematization of lessons learned and good practice as a result of ex post monitoring and participatory evaluation, and their dissemination to other communities and public policy advocates, both at subnational and national levels.

Details on the strategies and projects that made up the resilience strategies in GEF 6 are available upon request.

These three SGP intervention modalities permit an easy alignment with GEF 7 priorities, by virtue of the fact that they promote integrated approaches to the management of the indicated protected areas; they generate synergies between the different community, public and private actors that work in the landscapes; they are based on widely participatory processes that involve women and men with a focus on intergenerational integration and vulnerable groups and are based on two of the five strategic initiatives and cross-cutting issues of the SGP in its GEF 7 Implementation Arrangements paper:

- Community conservation of threatened ecosystems and species: land and water;
- Sustainable agriculture and fisheries leading to food security

⁷The category of "landscape" is equivalent to that of "life system", contemplated in Law 300 (Framework Law of Mother Earth and Integral Development) and Law 777 (Law of the Integral Planning System of the State).

Governance and Management Committees - Multi-stakeholder and multi-level Regional Platforms

The three protected intervention areas of the SGP have a type of management or social control for the management of PAs shared between the Government of Bolivia, represented by the SERNAP (National Service of Protected Areas) and the Management Committees (MCs), which are participation platforms for the management of the protected area. The MCs are comprised of representatives of native communities and indigenous peoples chosen according to their uses and customs, as well as different types of organizations present in the territory (producer associations, indigenous organizations, Municipalities, grassroots organizations, etc.).

These Management Committees fill an important role and function in the conservation and general management of the protected areas; however, before the SGP's intervention, they were losing strength and prominence in their actions and in decision-making, due to generally weak organizational capacities, support or visibility. This has been progressively changing, with the support and energy provided in a timely manner by a variety of actors/entities specific to the capacity building projects of the Management Committees. The MCs' participating members have regained confidence and self-esteem, and have also updated their technical, operational and regulatory knowledge.

The execution of the Capacity Building Project for Management Committees of three protected areas has contributed to the relaunching of the Association of Management Committees of the Chaco, Chiquitanía, Pantanal and transition zones to the Amazon. It is composed of representatives of nine national, departmental and municipal protected areas. Within this innovative dialogue platform, the Management Committees of the three protected areas located in the department of Santa Cruz (ANMI Kaa Iya, ANMI San Matias and PN ANMI Otuquis), form an innovative dialogue platform for policy dialogue and management.

The work done by this Committee in each NP, through several meetings and workshops, has brought together different territorial representatives, including local authorities, to promote this exchange and coordination mechanism on a regular basis. Policy dialogue and recommendations are at the top of the Committees' priorities.

In support of this co-management ethos, the SGP took the unprecedented step of inviting them to participate in the selection and approval process of proposals received in public calls, accrediting a representative from each of the MCs on the National Steering Committee. This situation contributed to the empowerment of the Management Committees, insofar as they participated in important decisions for the benefit of their communities, organizations and the protected area of which they are part and which they co-manage.

This action also allowed the members of the Management Committees to be involved in a much more effective and active way in the management and governance activities of their protected areas, identifying with them and thus contributing to the conservation objectives of the PAs.

The Management Committees constitute one of the main spaces and mechanisms for dialogue and lobbying for the governance of protected areas and are genuinely represented by all the representative organizations and actors of the territory, a situation that gives legitimacy to their decisions and actions. The Management Committees - in addition to accompanying the management of the PAs and the execution of the projects supported by the SGP - stimulate, promote and motivate the presentation of new proposals to the calls, with the aim of contributing to the conservation of the protected areas, while promoting sustainable production initiatives that improve the livelihoods of local communities.

The challenge of OP7 is to continue strengthening these Management Committees, and also to consolidate a multi-stakeholder and multi-level Regional Platform made up of representatives of the three protected areas where the SGP intervenes, including other Committees of other municipal, departmental or regional PAs, as a way to form a broader, more solid and stronger body that contributes to the governance of the three ecoregions of the Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal, using the same landscape approach.

Up to November 30, 2020, 6,156 direct and 9,234 indirect beneficiaries in the communities in the five protected areas were supported by SGP in GEF 6. The conserved land area was 45,580 hectares, and 98 hectares had been brought under sustainable management practices; two voluntary community brigades to combat forest fires were formed, trained, equipped and put into operation; 3,894 hectares of forest were protected to sustain water sources; 68 water-efficient irrigation systems were installed and put into operation to intensify and maintain agroecological production; four sustainable production initiatives led by women were supported; 16 community production organizations developed technical and organizational capacities and accessed local markets; and 14 innovative economic initiatives to add value to sustainably harvested products were executed that generated increased income for the beneficiaries.

In GEF 6, strategies to build or enhance socio-ecological resilience in prioritized landscapes were also developed, which facilitated the identification and achievement of concrete results and the direct involvement of women and men from the participating communities in the formulation, monitoring, implementation and evaluation of the projects across the landscapes.

Table 9: Surface in hectares of the prioritized landscapes in the protected areas of intervention of the GEF 6

| Protected Area | Community / Landscape prioritized | Hectares |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Kaa Iya | Kapiatindi-Kopere-Yapiroa Community * | 13,026 |
| Otuquis | Community of Motacucito | 1,508 |
| Saint Matthias | Community of Santo Corazón | 90,000 |
| Total | Total | 104,534 |

(*) Because it is under a collective property regime in a Native Indigenous Peasant Territory (TIOC), we do not have the exact number of hectares that correspond to the Kapiatindi community but rather to the aggregate of community lands shared with two other communities which were originally part of Kapiatindi.

The landscape resilience strategy in the Kapiatindi community in the PN-ANMI of Kaa Iya, identified a community strengthening project aimed at developing capacities in three areas:

culture, education and environment, allowing the community, the Management Committee of the protected area and the authorities of the Autonomous Indigenous Peasant Government to revalue the importance of the protected area and its ecosystem functions. On the issue of health, closely linked to ecosystem health, agreements were made with the aim of promoting traditional medicine and developing Chagas prevention campaigns, which benefited all the Alto Isoso communities. For education, a strategy was developed, in coordination with the Charagua Education District and the protected area so that the curriculum plan incorporates environmental and cultural education and information on the protected area and its biodiversity and ecosystem services. With the women, activities were carried out to strengthen their leadership, self-esteem and knowledge about human rights, as a way to encourage their participation in production activities and decision-making in the organic life of the community. The commitment of the community and its authorities was also obtained to conserve 584 hectares of forest of hydrological importance on the banks of the Parapetí River; 12 homegardens were established for the cultivation of a native plant species (Ñetira - *Ipomoea moricata*) for the production of artisanal shampoo by women; and 15 weavers were trained to improve the quality and design of their products. As an unprogrammed but important activity, one SGP grantee (SAVIA) contributed to the fight against fires in the area by obtaining donations from IUCN, Green Livelihoods Alliance and Consorcio GSA/ICCA for the purchase of equipment, spare parts, fuel, medicine, water, and food.

Through a capacity building project with the Kapiatindi community, local authorities led cultural recovery and traditional knowledge activities and monitored the projects and, through local radio, encouraged the cultural revival of the Isoso people, not only in the intervention landscape but also in other Isoso communities, managing to place the declaration on the local agenda of the Kapiatindi community as “capital of the Guaraní-Isoseña culture” along with the declaration of the day of Guaraní culture.

The innovative projects and their insertion in the landscape strategy has managed to generate the great interest and involvement of local actors, giving rise to a good relationship and strategic alliance with the indigenous authorities of the area. They have indicated that, from now on, this will be the way of working of the captaincy with other communities and other institutions.

The landscape strategy in the community of Santo Corazón, belonging to the ANMI of San Matias, also started from a community strengthening project aimed at improving institutional capacity for the protection and conservation of natural resources and for a greater participation of women in community organization. Support was provided for the production and propagation of two varieties of certified maize seeds, one for rice and two for cassava from the region, and a group of seed growers was formed with the aim of conserving, recovering, expanding and enhancing the agrobiodiversity of the area with important adapted landraces (maiz perla, arroz dorado).

A women’s association was formed for the production of essential oils based on non-timber products and contacts were made to open markets. As part of the community initiatives, but also as an integral part of the landscape resilience strategy, SGP supported provision of photovoltaic energy for home lighting.

Some of the projects in the Kaa Iya protected area and the San Matías protected area had to be extended for a few months, first due to the heavy rains and poor road conditions in Kaa Iya, the drought in 2019 and part of 2020 in San Matías, and then by forest fires that affected a large part of the San Matías AMNI and the Ñembi Guasu municipal protected area, adjacent to the Kaa Iya PN-AMNI; they are currently in the closing stage.

The landscape strategy in the community of Motacucito Nuevo, in the PN-ANMI of Otuquis, contemplated the execution of three projects with important levels of complementarity that contributed to the population acquiring a new vision to develop planning and management of the landscape and natural resources under a comprehensive approach and articulated with the development of local leadership capacities, both for men and women.

The community strengthening actions contributed to promoting and energizing the collective action of the population, supported by the training of new leaders and the development of management capacities for project management and the conservation and sustainable use of existing natural resources (forest, water and soil).

Community strengthening actions, despite their assumed intangibility, proved to the local population to be equal to or more important than production investment actions or investment in infrastructure. The population showed that the crosscutting community strengthening actions to develop projects and implement resilience strategies greatly help in organizational processes, in promoting community participation in decision-making, in clarifying concepts to achieve the basis for sustainability of these actions, and in the empowerment of women.

A community-based Sustainable Tourism project was executed that enables the sustainable use of the natural, scenic and archaeological attractions that exist in the Motacucito community. This has begun a process of becoming an alternative economic activity, mainly for women, which in addition to generating income is leading to significant levels of empowerment, leadership and social and economic inclusion. The sustainable tourism project also allows the population to exercise sovereignty over their territory, given that the delimitation of geographic areas for tourist services and the regulation on the use of these is helping to make more sustainable use of the territory and its natural resources.

Likewise, a horticulture project under irrigation was carried out that promoted agroecology as a viable economic production activity, contributing to the sustainable use of natural resources with two characteristics that make a difference in relation to other traditional forms of agricultural production: i) high efficiency irrigation, making use of a technified micro-irrigation system to optimize the use of water resources and intensify production, and ii) agroecological management of production, with practices such as crop diversification, soil management with minimal tillage, use of organic fertilizers and integrated pest management. Thanks to this, collective action was revalued as a form of organization that the community had not put into practice for many years. Although the families maintain their individual economic income generation activities, they are also working together in horticultural production under irrigation, strengthening the exchange and social cohesion in the community.

To strengthen the progress made in the landscapes where social, economic and ecological resilience strategies were developed, SGP will support multi-stakeholder platforms in the development of complementary projects supported by municipal governments, other government agencies, and private and local organizations, and regular calls for proposals will be opened for communities to participate.

Please see Annex 13 for a table summarizing biodiversity values, threats, GEF 6 Activities, and gaps to be addressed in GEF 7.

3.3. The proposed alternative scenario

The objective of the project is for local communities and organizations to be enabled to take collective action for socio-ecological resilience and sustainable livelihoods for local and global environmental benefits in the ecoregions of the Chaco, Chiquitania and Pantanal of Bolivia - through capacity building, the development of activities for the conservation of biodiversity and restoration of degraded ecosystems, and implementation of production practices and systems that enhance the sustainability of land and water resources.

3.3.1. Theory of change

The GEF-funded alternative to the baseline will address the existing barriers to community-based measures to achieve biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management in the selected landscapes. The project will support development of community-based capacities to promote and build ecosystem resilience through resource management planning at the landscape level, while supporting livelihoods. The initiatives will be identified and implemented in support of landscape-level strategies formulated by multi-stakeholder groups comprised of representatives of landscape communities, local government authorities, NGOs and the private sector. Successes and achievements will be upscaled and replicated, through effective knowledge management measures and participation with the national government and NGOs.

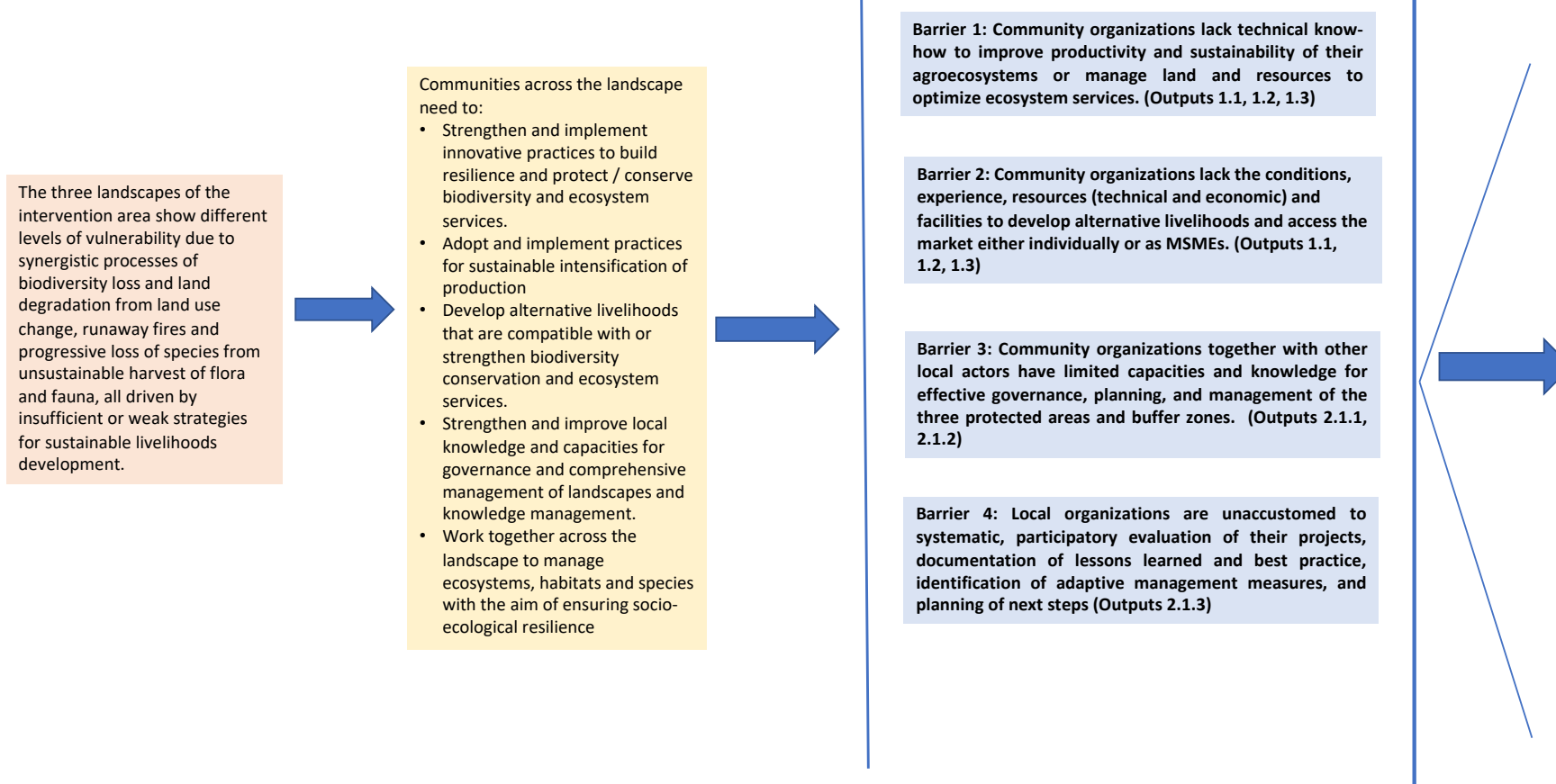
By focusing on targeted communities in the intervention areas, the project pursues cost-effective delivery of community-level investment, processes and tools. The project will also build synergies and linkages among various community-level interventions, with the aim of increasing added value of existing initiatives, promoting social cohesion and generating greater impacts and results on the landscape through cumulative and synergistic interventions. This project's strategy is to build on this by consolidating past gains from previous SGP supported efforts in community-based conservation and scaling-up efforts to reach more communities across the landscapes.

The project will empower and support local community organizations, NGOs and CBOs, so that they may pilot and carry out sustainable interventions that support livelihoods and reverse biodiversity loss and land degradation. A landscape approach, reinforced through multi-stakeholder collaboration, will help achieve a cohesive and coherent vision, under which development actors, local partners and governments will execute complementary activities to achieve a tipping point in each landscape. Four years is likely insufficient to achieve complete transformation, but promoting complementary activities can lead to aggregate benefits. As informed in the terminal evaluation report from the Bolivia SGP Country Program in GEF 6 and through anecdotal accounts from community gatherings, the communities in which the landscape approach has been piloted have achieved observable results, something which has made more

municipalities and government agencies, including the National Protected Area Service request collaboration in GEF 7.

To achieve these goals, the project will facilitate capacity building, sharing of technical expertise, the dissemination of resources through small grants, and opportunities for networking and knowledge sharing. The lessons learned from this project will enable upscaling of best practices, inform policy development, improve baseline data in the country, and provide models to be replicated elsewhere. The underlying theory of change for the project is captured in the following diagram:

Theory of Change: Bolivia SGP Upgraded Country Programme – GEF6



3.3.2. Objective of the project

The objective of the project is to enable communities and organizations to take collective action for socio-ecological resilience and sustainable livelihoods for local and global environmental benefits in the ecoregions of the Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal of Bolivia.

3.3.3. Components, results, products and activities of the project

Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection.

Outcome 1.1. *Ecosystem services in the landscapes of Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal are conserved and enhanced, through multifunctional land use systems*

Output 1.1.1 Small grant projects at the community level in selected landscapes that improve connectivity, support innovation with respect to biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services (including reforestation, natural regeneration of native vegetation; protection of water sources, and prevention of fire risks).

Activity 1.1.1.1 Preparation and approval of selected community initiatives that improve connectivity, support innovation with respect to biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services.

Activity 1.1.1.2 Nurseries established at the community and municipal level for the production of forest seedlings and wild fruit trees (intended for the reforestation of forests and recovery of degraded areas).

Activity 1.1.1.3 Reforestation actions for forest enrichment and assisted regeneration, and protection actions (enclosures and/or local regulations for the natural regeneration of the forest, connectivity and the conservation of biodiversity).

Activity 1.1.1.4 Training and equipping community fire brigades for protection against forest fires.

Activity 1.1.1.5 Protection of water sources by local communities and producers, through reforestation, natural and assisted regeneration to guarantee ecosystem functions and the quantity and quality of water according to local requirements.

Outcome 1.2. *The sustainability of the production systems in the target landscapes for the conservation of biodiversity and the optimization of ecosystem services is strengthened through integrated agroecological practices*

Output 1.2.1 Targeted community projects that improve the sustainability and resilience of production systems, including soil and water conservation practices, agroforestry and silvopastoral systems, agrobiodiversity conservation; the

sustainable use of biodiversity; agroecological practices and cropping systems

Activity 1.2.1.1 Preparation and selection of community initiatives applying integrated agroecological practices.

Activity 1.2.1.2 Implementation of good agroecological practices and capacity building for soil conservation, efficient water use and greater forest cover to reduce land degradation and the establishment of sustainable production systems in the target landscape.

Activity 1.2.1.3 Implementation of water systems for efficient irrigation and human / animal consumption installed and in operation, and improve the conservation and management of water and production systems for the resilience of the target landscape.

Activity 1.2.1.4 Identification and implementation of initiatives led by groups of women that apply sustainable production systems for food security and/or income generation.

Outcome 1.3: *Alternative livelihoods in target landscapes are improved by developing innovative, green and / or value-added products from small-scale community organizations and by improving market access*

Output 1.3.1 Targeted community projects that promote sustainable alternative livelihoods of community and producers' organizations that enhance biodiversity through innovative, gender-sensitive and / or value-added initiatives for market access, including agrobiodiversity products.

Activity 1.3.1.1 Preparation and selection of sustainable innovative production initiatives for the generation of income

Activity 1.3.1.2 Identification and implementation of sustainable innovative productive initiatives, including agrobiodiversity and value-added products, for income generation and food security.

Activity 1.3.1.3 Strengthening of capacities and adoption of good practices to give added value, including aspects related to compliance with sanitary provisions and legal regulations, planning mechanisms, certification and business management, processing, marketing and other aspects of Producer Organizations (native honey, native medicinal plants, agricultural and horticultural products, non-timber forest products, community tourism, handicrafts, etc.)

Activity 1.3.1.4 Generation of additional income through the establishment of product purchase and sale agreements with municipal governments and other local and external economic actors (complementary school meals, etc.) of the innovative and/or value-added products identified.

- Activity 1.3.1.5 Strengthening initiatives with potential for the development of community tourism services / products integrated into the target landscapes.
- Activity 1.3.1.6 Update the guide for the formulation of projects mainstreaming gender and the generational approach.
- Activity 1.3.1.7 Comply with the gender checklist for project approval.
- Activity 1.3.1.8 Train potential grantees in the Gender Action Plan, the SGP Bolivia Guide for Project Proposal Development
- Activity 1.3.1.9 Promote access to the GEF Online Gender and Environment training course⁸ to grantees and other interested parties.
- Activity 1.3.1.10 Organize an exchange of best gender mainstreaming practices between executing within the framework of South-South cooperation
- Activity 1.3.1.11 Promote the formation and/or support of income-generating initiatives led by women.
- Activity 1.3.1.14 Include in the calls for proposals the submission of project ideas that support or create income-generating initiatives led by women.

Assumptions Component 1

- Assumption 1.1 There are enough community-based organizations (CBOs) to generate proposals that contribute to the conservation and protection of the ecosystem functions in the three landscapes.
- Assumption 1.2 The CBOs are motivated to support the development of productive and innovative practices oriented to food safety and the market.
- Assumption 1.3 The CBOs are interested in providing support and technical assistance to producers' organizations to develop/implement sustainable productive initiatives.
- Assumption 1.4 The CBOs are willing to make contributions (in cash and in kind) to carry out the actions of the program.
- Assumption 1.5 The global and national economic crisis does not directly affect local economies and markets.
- Assumption 1.6 The political framework presents adequate conditions for the implementation of the projects and guarantees participation and support with contributions from the CBOs.
- Assumption 1.7 The health crisis of COVID-19 is overcome and allows on-site and in-person operating conditions.
- Assumption 1.8 There is interest from women to establish and/or strengthen productive income-generating initiatives.

⁸ <https://www.thegef.org/content/open-online-course-gender-and-environment>

Component 2: Strengthening capacities and knowledge management (for expansion and replication).

Outcome 2.1. Multi-stakeholder platforms established / strengthened to improve the governance of the landscapes of the Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal, and to facilitate the enhancement of socio-ecological resilience through knowledge management

Output 2.1.1 A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multiple landscape agreements and development strategies based on sustainable production priorities

Activity 2.1.1.1 Strengthening of local platforms of stakeholders (Protected Area Management Committees) with tools and information for managing the target landscape.

Activity 2.1.1.2 Strengthening the capacities of a regional platform (Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal) for monitoring and advocating target landscape objectives with community participation.

Activity 2.1.1.3 National and local government organizations (SERNAP / Protected Areas and Municipalities) trained in the use of geospatial mapping and accessible technologies for georeferencing and monitoring of project intervention sites.

Activity 2.1.1.4 Development of a simple computer application that complements the monitoring system, based on the pilot exercise carried out with the resilience strategies in GEF 6.

Output 2.1.2 A landscape strategy supported by the corresponding multi-stakeholder platforms for each target landscape to improve socio-ecological resilience through projects (grants)

Activity 2.1.2.1 Preparation and implementation of resilience strategies for the target landscapes based on sustainable production priorities.

Activity 2.1.2.2 Training and empowerment of women and youth in leadership, formulation and project management, within the framework of the resilience strategies of the target landscapes

Output 2.1.3 Knowledge of project innovations is shared for replication and scaling up across landscapes through the SGP global network (and institutional outreach programs) and an environmental education program supported by 3 Schools / local communities

Activity 2.1.3.1 Design and implementation of a communication strategy and a knowledge strategy with the support of the CO Communication Focal Point to promote the achievements and lessons learned from the work supported by the SGP.

- Activity 2.1.3.2 Geospatial or geo-referential mapping of the target landscapes to prioritize key areas to restore, conserve and protect the forests of the Chiquitania, Chaco and Pantanal (and the connectivity between protected areas) through planned reforestation, assisted regeneration or natural regeneration and through improved agricultural practices to be presented to landscape governance platforms.
- Activity 2.1.3.3. The systematization and dissemination of case studies (documents, videos) that show the best practices, innovations and a comprehensive evaluation of the socio-ecological benefits at the landscape level.
- Activity 2.1.3.4. Design and implementation of an environmental education program for children and young people in school educational units of the communities, with the support of the District Education Directorates and local Municipal Governments.

Assumptions Component 2

- Assumption 2.1 Communities and local organizations are willing to work in a joint and coordinated manner to build resilience in the landscape through collective action for the comprehensive management of natural resources.
- Assumption 2.1 The CBOs are willing and able to systematically share their experiences and good practices.

3.4. Consistency with national priorities

One of the stated purposes in the State Constitution (CPE) is to promote and ensure responsible and planned utilization of natural resources and promote industrialization through the development and strengthening of the productive bases in different dimensions and levels, as well as environmental conservation, for the welfare of present and future generations (Article 6, paragraph 6). SGP provides local examples of how the well-being of communities and community organizations may be achieved through the conservation, restoration, and enhancement of livelihoods that also contribute to building climate resilient landscapes.

To realize the mandate of the CPE, in 2013 the Patriotic Agenda 2025 was consolidated as a long-term plan whose purpose is to establish coordination and an integrated approach between the different levels of government so that development plans are constructed around common goals. Three of the thirteen Patriotic Agenda pillars are directly related to the management of natural resources and the environment: Pillar 6. Sovereignty with diversification and productive integral development without the dictatorship of the capitalist market, 7. Sovereignty over our natural resources: nationalization, industrialization, and commercialization in harmony and balance of Mother Earth, and 9. Environmental sovereignty with integral development and respect for Mother Earth's rights.

A goal of the agenda which the SGP contributes directly to is that by 2025 Bolivia will have achieved consolidation of the link between the agricultural and forest agenda and full complementarity between food production and forest conservation.

In 2012 Bolivia adopted the Law of Mother Earth and Integral Development for Living Well (No. 300), as a framework law which is relevant as it becomes the framework under which specific sectoral legislation (e.g. water, environment, hydrocarbons, etc.) must be enacted in the coming years under the new Constitution of the emerging state for the transformation process in Bolivia.

For the operational implementation of this Law, Bolivia has adopted an approach to livelihoods of Mother Earth, allowing a territorial scope of action based on complementarity and interdependence among human rights, development and Mother Earth. This approach is compatible and harmonious with the landscape approach for integral, sustainable development supported by this SGP project.

Regarding the Plurinational Climate Change Policy (2015 Working Document) the project is consistent with the following policy objectives:

- Integrated and sustainable forest and livelihood management for adaptation and mitigation of climate change (No.1)
- Transformation of the energy grid towards less contaminating fuels and use of renewable energies to reduce GHG emissions. (No.2)
- Implementation of energy efficiency in industry, productive development, commerce and services to reduce GHG emissions. (No.3)
- Strengthen climate resilience in productive agricultural, forestry, pisciculture, adaptation systems to improve food security and sovereignty in harmony with Mother Earth. (No.5)
- Restoration, protection and conservation of soils in climatically vulnerable areas. (No.6)
- Integrated water management in areas vulnerable to climate change to strengthen climate resilience. (No.7).
- Reduction of risk and integrated capacity development and strengthening, based on knowledge management, for the prevention, mitigation and recuperation of disasters related to climate change. (No.8).
- Recuperation and application of traditional knowledge and techniques relevant to mitigation and adaptation to Climate Change complemented with modern sustainable technology.
- Inter-cultural and inter-scientific investigation and knowledge production for integral development in harmony with Mother Earth.

Furthermore, the SGP project for GEF 6 took into account the three mechanisms for adaptation and mitigation as well as the fund described in the CC Policy and defined under the Law of Mother

Earth and Integral Development for Living Well: a) The Joint Adaptation and Mitigation mechanism for Integrated Management of Forests and Mother Earth that has the objective to strengthen, conserve and protect ecosystems and their functions, b) Mitigation mechanism for Living Well is oriented to strengthen and promote climate mitigation actions in industrial, productive, energy and other activities, c) Adaptation mechanism for Living Well is oriented to strengthen and promote adaptation processes especially for water management, food sovereignty and security, risk prevention and reduction, education and health. Furthermore, the Mother Earth Plurinational Fund is designated as the financial mechanism under the Mother Earth Plurinational Authority which will constitute the mechanism to administer, assign, mobilize resources to implement plans, programs, projects, initiatives and activities for the Mechanisms described above.

Another relevant national instrument to which this project contributes is the Master Plan for the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP, in Spanish). The landscape approach promoted by SGP is consistent with capacity strengthening for the social participation of communities and social organizations within PAs as well as the promotion and application of management models with more social inclusion (Policy 4 of the Master Plan), and the generation of opportunities for economic development of local populations in harmony with Mother Earth (Policy 3 Master Plan) and the conservation of the natural patrimony for common well-being (Policy 2).

Bolivia has advanced in terms of the commitments assumed in the framework of the global environmental conventions, such being the case of the conservation of biological diversity. It has presented the seventh report to the CBD Conference of the Parties (COP) of the plurinational policy and strategy for comprehensive and sustainable management of biodiversity, for which it has designed an Action Plan for 2019-2030.

In relation to the Convention on Climate Change, Bolivia has prepared the Third National Communication and is currently in the stage of preparing its NDCs, working in three integrated areas that are: water, energy and forests / agriculture. In this review process, the AFOLU sector and the urban sector will be incorporated. The process is in the initial stage, and it is expected that by the next COP, Bolivia will present its adjusted NDCs.

Regarding the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Bolivia has worked to contribute to land degradation neutrality and is in the process of submitting reports on land degradation neutrality to the UNCCD COP. The report seeks as strategic objectives to: improve the state of the affected ecosystems, combat desertification or land degradation, promote sustainable land management; improve the living conditions of the affected populations; mitigate, adapt and manage the effects of drought to increase the resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems and; generate global benefits through the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

During the last stage of implementation of OP6, a series of forest fires of a magnitude never seen before affected the ecoregions of Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal, impacting 3.5 million hectares of forest with high levels of damage to ecosystems, biodiversity, environmental functions and

livelihoods of the indigenous and peasant population. As a result of this, the Government of Bolivia, through an inter-ministerial task force, designed and prepared the ***Recovery Plan for Areas Affected by Fire in the Department of Santa Cruz***; likewise, the departmental government of Santa Cruz formulated the Departmental Plan for the Restoration of affected ecosystems, which includes the participation and support of various local, regional, national and international organizations. In this framework, SGP Bolivia, following the guidelines and thematic intervention axes of these plans, aligns its interventions and support by joining forces to achieve the proposed objectives. It is important to mention that a large part of the affected areas correspond to the three priority protected areas that have been selected as the project's intervention area (Kaa Iya, San Matias and Otuquis); in the same way, of the 16 most affected Municipalities, the SGP will work in seven of them.

Under the project's strategic approach, working in alignment with national and departmental policies will imply developing actions and activities that promote the use of good agricultural practices for the qualification, preparation and planting of new plots, activities for prevention and management of fire risks, the conformation of volunteer community brigades of forest firefighters, the protection and conservation of water sources, the restoration and recovery of forests, the sustainable use of biodiversity, the development of sustainable ecological productive initiatives, etc. The following are the guiding documents for fire recovery in Santa Cruz:

- 1) Recovery plan for the areas affected by fires in the department of Santa Cruz, prepared in March 2020 that incorporates the actions of various ministries and led by the Ministry of Development Planning and the Autonomous Municipal Government of Santa Cruz (GAD-SCZ);
- 2) Strategic Plan for the Implementation of the Plan and Strategy for the Recovery of the Areas Affected by Forest Fires in the Department of Santa Cruz, prepared by the GAD-SCZ;
- 3) National contingency plan for forest fires, prepared by the Ministry of the Environment and Water - MMAyA;
- 4) The policy guidelines of the Restoration Plan for areas affected by fires, prepared by the MMAyA;

3.4.1 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) related to the intervention

The project is aligned with the goals of the SDGs described below, since they will be one of the inputs for the design of the Economic and Social Development Plan for the next five-year period.

SDG 1: Eradication of poverty

The GEF 7 SGP Country Programme will contribute to guaranteeing that all men and women, particularly the poor and vulnerable, have the same rights and access to natural resources (1.4) and; to build the resilience of the poor and people in vulnerable situations, reduce their exposure and vulnerability to extreme weather-related events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters (1.5).

SDG 5: Gender equality

SGP grants in GEF 7 will contribute to “put an end to all forms of discrimination against all women and girls around the world” (5.1) and will promote “the full and effective participation of women and equal opportunities for leadership to all decision-making levels in political, economic and public life” (5.5).

SDG 6: Access to clean water

SGP grants will contribute to increasing the efficient use of water resources; reduce the number of people suffering from lack of water (6.4), and protect and restore water-related ecosystems (6.6).

SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities

GEF 7 projects will also contribute to efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage (11.4).

SDG 13: Action against climate change

SGP grants will help to strengthen resilience and the capacity to adapt to risks related to climate and natural disasters in all countries (13.1) and; to improve education, awareness and human and institutional capacity regarding climate change mitigation, adaptation, reduction of its effects, and early warning (13.3).

SDG 15: Protection, restoration and promotion of the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems

One of the SDGs to which SGP will contribute the most in GEF 7 is 15, since it will support “ensuring the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, particularly forests, wetlands, mountains and arid zones, in line with the obligations contracted under international agreements ”(15.1); to “promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and significantly increase afforestation and reforestation globally” (15.2); to “fight desertification, rehabilitate degraded lands and soils, including lands affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive for a world with a neutral effect on land degradation” (15.3) and; to “adopt urgent and significant measures to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect threatened species and prevent their extinction” (15.5).

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results:

1. The SGP OP7 project strategy is predicated on strengthening socio-ecological landscape resilience by developing the required skills, capacities and resources of community organizations to conserve and restore critical ecosystems, sustainably use ecosystem services, and improve the

sustainability and productivity of land use, particularly agroecosystems, in the intervention landscapes of the three target ecoregions.

2. **Global Environmental Benefits:** The project is aligned with the following GEF-7 focal area objectives:

- **BD-1-1:** Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors.

3. With respect to biodiversity, the project will seek to promote the conservation of globally significant biodiversity and its sustainable use and promote biodiversity-based livelihoods. Indicative types of community projects include the following:

- Agrobiodiversity conservation through preservation and promotion of indigenous seeds, plant species, native fruit trees;
- Protecting endemic species and endangered and threatened species, e.g., through establishing community-managed ecological corridors to improve habitat integrity;
- Conservation of globally significant biodiversity or cultural resources, e.g., through Indigenous Community Conserved Areas;
- Promoting and strengthening local community organizations such as fire-fighting brigades, eco-tourism enterprises, agro-ecological farmers' cooperatives, etc.;
- Conservation of forest areas through livelihood-based ecosystem restoration activities.
- Collaborative management of protected areas in partnership with PA Management Committees
- Management of human-wildlife conflicts in settlements near the borders of the protected areas.
- Improved provision of agroecosystem and forest ecosystem goods and services (e.g., through reforestation, dissemination of knowledge on improved grazing/livestock maintenance, indigenous resilient trees and nurseries);
- Community-managed natural regeneration of degraded lands;
- Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes and within buffer zones of protected areas (e.g. sustainable utilization of non-timber forest products (NTFPs)).

4. Carbon co-benefits will be calculated for each relevant grant project related to fire prevention. This information will be included in the PIR, monitored during project implementation and reported at Terminal Evaluation.

5. The global environmental benefits generated by the SGP Bolivia Upgraded Country Programme (UCP) are estimated based on the expected number of grants awarded and experiences in earlier phases of the SGP in Bolivia. Aggregated benefits over the longer term will be a function of the synergies created between projects through programmatic approaches, such

as the landscape management approach applied here. GEF support will be catalytic in mobilizing action at local levels to innovate new strategies and technologies to improve the management of vulnerable natural resources and ecosystems. More importantly, the programme will enhance the capacity of stakeholders in different sectors and at different levels (NGOs, CBOs, etc.) to promote participatory resource management. The lessons learned from the community and landscape level initiatives will be analysed by multi-stakeholder groups at landscape and regional levels for potential policy inputs and disseminated to other landscapes and communities where they will be up-scaled, mainstreamed and replicated, as well as integrated into other local and national level programs.

6. The expected project results with respect to the GEF Core Indicators are outlined below in Error! Reference source not found. They are recorded in the Core Indicator Worksheet in Annex 11.

Table 10: Description of end-of-project targets⁹ for GEF Core Indicators

| GEF Core Indicators | Proposed end-of-project targets and descriptions |
|---|---|
| Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas) | End-of-project target: 15,265 ha An estimated 20/25 projects are envisaged to entail improved landscape management practices. Under sub-indicator 4.1 (15,110 ha), the types of envisaged projects include improved buffer zone management or sustainable use, ecotourism, etc., and under sub-indicator 4.3 (155 ha) on sustainable agriculture, water conservation, diversity of vegetation cover, etc. |
| Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender | End-of-project target: 3,124 direct beneficiaries in the target landscape, of which 1,562 are women and/or girls. A total of 20/25 community projects are envisaged under OP7. |

7. The strategy adopted by the project gives priority to projects in under-served and poor and vulnerable areas that are not easily served by government programs and other initiatives. This SGP funding is expected to leverage additional funds from other sources, such as government schemes and programs and private sector initiatives, leading to subsequent increase in the number of beneficiaries. The project is strongly aligned with government priorities, particularly the ***Recovery Plan for Areas Affected by Fire in the Department of Santa Cruz***, which will facilitate synergies with a variety of government programs. A significant focus of SGP in GEF 7 will be to help projects and beneficiaries to make their products marketable through value addition, labelling and certification and to facilitate markets for those products.

⁹ Note that this number is aligned with the reduction in STAR resources available to SGP in OP7. While SGP Bolivia received over US\$4m of STAR resources during OP6, during OP7, the STAR allocation is much lower (\$2m MSP), and for this reason SGP in OP7 will focus on a more limited project intervention area (Kaa Iya, San Matias and Otuquis), in three ecoregions of Bolivia: Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal. This is in contrast with the five priority landscapes in OP6: Kaa-Iya, El Palmar, Serranía del Iñao, San Matías, and Otuquis.

8. Sustainable practices based on agroecological principles and practices will have co-benefits of increasing plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. Communities' adaptive capacities will be strengthened through alternate livelihood options, increased access to markets, and improved ecological conditions. It is expected that greater food security and/or generation of employment and income for resource-dependent communities from sustainable management of ecosystems and marketing of biodiversity products and other goods and services will provide the primary economic incentive to these communities, individually and collectively, to conserve biodiversity and optimize ecosystem services. Community organizations will build their capacities to plan and manage resources adaptively and in synergy with each other.

4.1. Expected outcomes

Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection

Community projects will be supported in alignment with the two GEF focal areas of biodiversity (BD) and land degradation (LD). The project's landscape approach provides an ecological and socio-economic framework for community participation in biodiversity conservation initiatives, whether through community conserved areas or collaborative management of existing protected areas, sustainable harvest of non-forest timber products (NTFPs) or sustainable use of agrobiodiversity. Previous SGP support on crop genetic diversity conservation has generated important experience and knowledge regarding social, economic and cultural values underpinning sustained use of unique genetic resources. Food security and adaptation to climate change provide two important incentives for farmers to conserve agrobiodiversity through ongoing sustainable use. Insertion into sustainable supply/value chains will be facilitated through certification of different kinds, e.g., fair trade, organic, etc. Successful demonstration of interventions/technologies/solutions will be upscaled and linked to opportunities for replication. Moreover, the focus of this component will be to support new activities with the anticipation that they could be mainstreamed in ongoing and future schemes of the local, state or national government.

Maintaining traditional knowledge in the field of biodiversity conservation is an important entry point for the SGP. Projects on documenting and recording traditional knowledge are envisaged during GEF 7. The project will complement other ongoing bilateral/government programs in the area of sustainable agriculture and land and forest restoration or rehabilitation, generating synergies that add incremental value. The geographic areas of intervention focus on lesser developed areas in the vicinity of the three prioritized protected areas, areas of globally significant biodiversity and important agrobiodiversity.

Component 2: Capacity building and knowledge management for scaling up and replication.

This component focuses on facilitating participatory, multi-stakeholder governance across the intervention landscapes. Participatory landscape strategies will be developed or renewed (where

strategies were developed in GEF 6) for the intervention landscapes based upon the results obtained through participatory socio-ecological resilience assessments. An integrated landscape management approach to enhance social and ecological resilience will be followed through support to community initiatives that enhance the sustainability and productivity of agroecosystems, through innovation of practices that improve adaptive capacities, land use planning, value addition of products, development of market linkages and access to markets. The SGP in GEF 7 will focus strongly on building partnership for replication and upscaling which will be facilitated through co-financing partnerships with Government primarily but also with private sector entrepreneurs, where possible.

The project will provide development and training of community organizations or second level organizations in skills-based livelihood options. Synergies with relevant government programs and schemes at different levels will be established to strengthen the integrated landscape approach. Systems will be established for communities to learn and share experiences and good practices on production models and technology adoption. Moreover, training and capacity building workshops will be designed and developed to build capacities of communities in the areas of sustainable agriculture, value addition, market linkages, and others topics. Capacity development and establishing cooperative linkages with institutions on agricultural development, extension and research will also be an important aspect under this component.

Outcome 1.1. Ecosystem services in the landscapes of Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal are conserved and enhanced, through multifunctional land use systems

This result will be achieved through community initiatives to restore degraded landscapes that improve connectivity, innovate with respect to the conservation of biodiversity and optimize ecosystem services. Among the measures to be applied are the establishment of community and municipal nurseries for forest reforestation and recovery of degraded areas, reforestation and enrichment planting, protection for forest recovery through closures and local regulations, the formation of community fire brigades, protection of water sources through reforestation and natural and assisted regeneration.

Outcome 1.2. The sustainability of the production systems in the target landscapes for the conservation of biodiversity and the optimization of ecosystem services is strengthened through integrated agroecological practices

Community projects will be carried out to improve the sustainable intensification and resilience of production systems through the development of capacities for the implementation of good agroecological practices, soil conservation, and efficient use of water for irrigation. Sustainable production initiatives that reduce forest and land degradation and produce food security and/or income generation to be led by women and youth will be particularly promoted.

Outcome 1.3: Alternative livelihoods in target landscapes are improved by developing innovative, green and / or value-added products from small-scale community organizations and by improving market access

Projects of community and producers' organizations will be supported that promote sustainable alternative livelihoods for food security and/or income generation while improving and/or making sustainable use of biodiversity, incorporating added value, and which are innovative and gender sensitive. To guarantee the sustainability of these initiatives, local organizational and marketing capacities will be strengthened, as well as the adoption of good practices to generate added value, as well as gender mainstreaming practices.

Outcome 2.1. Multi-stakeholder platforms established / strengthened to improve the governance of the landscapes of the Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal, and to facilitate the enhancement of socio-ecological resilience through knowledge management

The formation of local multi-stakeholder governance platforms will be promoted in each target landscape to develop and execute landscape agreements and strategies based on production and conservation priorities. Likewise, these platforms will be supported with management tools and information in the target landscape, with capacity building and the use of geospatial mapping and technologies for georeferencing and monitoring of project intervention sites.

Intervention in prioritized landscapes will continue, one landscape per protected area, through socio-ecological resilience strategies that involve a portfolio of projects. These strategies will be supported by multi-stakeholder platforms that facilitate coordination and support their implementation and sustainability. The participation of women and young people, will be promoted to rescue and socialize traditional knowledge and new technologies through intergenerational exchanges. Leadership development of women and young people will be supported in project management and, especially, in decision-making at the community and landscape levels. Mechanisms will be developed that allow project benefits to equally benefit vulnerable groups, especially women, youth, and people with disabilities.

Knowledge management in GEF 7 will seek to share and make visible the scope and achievements of the SGP for its replication and expansion through the execution of knowledge management and communication strategies. On the other hand, the geospatial and geo-referential mapping of the intervention landscapes will be carried out to prioritize restoration, conservation and protection areas, as well as to precisely identify the benefits received by each person who participates in the projects, disaggregating them by gender and age group in order to close, as far as possible, pre-existing inequality gaps.

The systematization of experiences and case studies and their dissemination through documents and videos will recover best practices and innovations to make successful experiences replicable. Likewise, an environmental program for socio-ecological resilience will be implemented in schools aimed at young people, which will be coordinated with public institutions for their future institutionalization.

4.2. Partnerships

SGP direct partners and beneficiaries in Bolivia are community-based organizations, local communities and indigenous people who receive donations directly through their initiatives and actions that generate benefits for local sustainable development and global environmental benefits, contributing to resilience in their communities and productive landscapes. The program will work in the landscapes of 13 municipalities located in the buffer zones and natural areas of integrated management in which men, women, youth and children with high levels of vulnerability and indigenous people will be invited to participate in the planning and management of the landscape and to submit project proposals for specific initiatives of their choosing aligned with the outcomes of the landscape strategy.

These stakeholders are located in rural areas of the Chaco, Pantanal and Chiquitanía covering 13 municipalities. Local organizations will be identified primarily based on experience accumulated over 22 years and especially in new areas of intervention through participatory consultation and planning to take place during the process of project preparation to be financed by the PPG and during implementation of the project.

Community organizations: The main participants in the landscape planning exercises; prime partners in multisectoral partnerships for each landscape; signatories to the association agreements at Community level; agents of community projects and implementing landscape level. The project will support community organizations and indigenous peoples, farmers' organizations, forestry and agroforestry handlers, producers of honey, medicinal plants, plant breeders and growers, sustainable ecotourism entrepreneurs and associations of processors of biodiversity resources.

Second level Organizations– landscape level: The primary participants in landscape planning exercises; prime partners in multisectoral partnerships for each landscape; agents of landscape-level projects implementation; Participants in the political landscape-level platforms. Potential partners and stakeholders include smaller networks of organic producers as the Association of Organizations of Ecological Producers of Bolivia (AOPEB), Associations of Local Producers Network Community Solidarity Tourism Organization (TUSOCO), water managers, community organizations, local electrification committees, Honey Producers Association and others.

SGP National Steering Committee: Functions as the Project Steering Committee; reviews and approves landscape strategies; advises regarding multistakeholder partnership composition and TORs; approves criteria for project eligibility for each landscape based on proposal by multistakeholder partnership and SGP Operational Guidelines; reviews and approves projects submitted by SGP Country Programme Manager; reviews annual project progress reports and recommends revisions and course corrections, as appropriate, representative participant on policy platforms.

SGP Program Manager (National Coordinator), and team: Responsible for the implementation and operation of the program in Bolivia SGP generally acts as Secretary of the National Steering Committee, mobilizing co-financing, the organization of strategic partnerships with NGOs and

NGOs, and in general, to manage the achievement of the objectives of the Country Programme as described in the Project Document.

NGOs: Direct and provide initial baseline assessments; assist in leadership of participation and planning processes of the landscape; partners in multisectoral partnerships for each landscape; signatories to the association agreements at Community level; provide technical assistance to community organizations for application / presentation of their projects; potential participant in policy and innovation platforms. Potential interested NGOs include those with experience in the specific areas of action of each landscape plan. These may include organizations such as CEPAC, SAP, FCBC, WORLD VISION, CIPCA among others. These NGOs will be identified in greater detail during the project preparation phase and later during the formulation and implementation of community projects.

Local, departmental and regional governments and commonwealth organizations of local governments, mainly including 13 district municipalities, the municipal departments of Environment and Economic Development offices: Participate in baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; partners in multisectoral partnerships for each landscape; signatories to the association agreements at Community level; main participants in the political platforms.

National institutions, including the Ministries of Environment and Water, Rural Development, Agriculture and Lands, Productivity and Economy, Culture and Tourism, Labour and Employment, the National Association of Ecological Producers, and others. The partners in multisectoral partnerships for each landscape; selected members of the National Steering Committee where relevant or appropriate, to provide technical assistance to community organizations for the implementation of their projects; main participants in the political platforms. These entities may include specialized or specific deputy ministers as the Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Forest Management and Development, the National Protected Areas Service (SERNAP), and Management Committees, Municipal Departments of Environment, Economic Development, Tourism, and Regional Tourism, Technological Innovation Centers, Handicrafts and Tourism - CITES National Agricultural Health Service (SENASAG), National Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Research (INIAF)

Private Sector: Partners in multisectoral partnerships for each landscape; signatories to the association agreements at Community level, as appropriate; potential participant in political platforms. Potential partners include companies with social responsibility components, such as Destination Management Organization - OGD for tourism issues, chambers of commerce of Micro and Small Enterprises.

Academic, public and private institutions: Assist in participatory assessments and planning processes of the landscape; partners in multisectoral partnerships for each landscape; signatories to the association agreements at Community level, as appropriate; provide technical assistance to community organizations in the implementation of their projects; develop and implement applied research initiatives with local participation and potential participant in political platforms.

Planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives

To avoid overlap and duplication of efforts, as well as produce benefits from complementary objectives and activities, this project will coordinate with relevant projects in the intervention areas in the Department of Santa Cruz financed from the GEF and other sources. The two primary GEF-financed projects are:

FAO/GEF: Strengthening the integral and sustainable management of biodiversity and forests by indigenous peoples and local communities in fragile ecosystems of the dry forests of the Bolivia Chaco

This initiative was approved in PIF form in early 2020 and is under preparation by the GEF Agency and government of Bolivia. The SGP Country Programme has been active in the Gran Chaco since GEF 6. SGP will meet with FAO and the government proponents to exchange information on geographic scope and past activities, lessons learned, and future community-based initiatives. Given the incipient stage of project development and difficulties associated with the pandemic, conversations between SGP, UNDP and FAO will be iterative and progressive as the FAO-supported project is more precisely defined.

UNDP/GEF: Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems in Amazonia by Indigenous and Local Communities to Generate Multiple Environmental and Social Benefits

Although there is no geographic overlap between this project and that of the SGP Country Programme, and given that both are managed by the same GEF Agency, there will continue to be exchanges of lessons and other information, in light of the duration of both initiatives in the forested regions of eastern Bolivia.

The project proposed here will also coordinate closely with:

Chiquitania Post-Fire Recovery (Early Recovery Laboratory) - Technical Cooperation of Korea (KOICA) - Private Alliance: Banco Mercantil Santa Cruz Foundation

Bolivia's Chiquitania region suffered massive forest fires on more than 500,000 hectares, which caused the consequent loss of biodiversity and forest habitat, polluting water sources, degrading soil quality and causing the corresponding decline of livelihoods of families living in this habitat. In view of this situation, it was viewed as essential that solutions be generated from the community level to support the restoration of the most important ecosystem functions, such as water provisioning. To this end, a small Fund for Early Recovery was created, which will financially support development of community-proposed solutions with the expectation of scaling them up into the future National Recovery Plan developed by the Government of Bolivia with the support of UNDP.

Recovery Plan for Areas Affected by Fire in the Department of Santa Cruz

The Plan was approved in February 2020 and is executed by ten ministries, among which is the Water and Environment Department, as well as the Autonomous Departmental Government of Santa Cruz. The projects financed by the Plan and to be carried out in the protected areas of Kaa Iya, Otuquis and San Matías are listed in Table N ° 7 of the Project Document. SGP support to communities in some of the same areas of intervention of the Plan, through small grant projects, will contribute to and complement biodiversity conservation actions, as part of the process of recovery and restoration of livelihoods with a focus on enhancing resilience. The SGP Country

Program will organize and coordinate complementary actions for the benefit of the same landscapes.

4.3. Risks

Key risks to project results are identified as low to moderate and relate to stakeholder participation and capacities (low management capacities, insufficient capacity to coordinate amongst themselves and with state actors, difficulties in accessing markets and gender inequalities). There is a high degree of confidence that these risks can be successfully mitigated because the project builds on more than 25 years of SGP experience and the established programming, governance and operational mechanisms of the Country Programme. All grant project proposals are community-driven, and their design aided by the National Coordinator or collaborating NGOs. NSC members include civil society organizations, women and other rural actors. Technical experts are available to review proposals for quality and assess potential negative impacts. The National Coordinator will continue to follow a robust programme of monitoring and participatory evaluation with stakeholders. Please see Annex 5 for the full Social and Environmental Screening Procedure.

| QUESTION 2: What are the potential social and environmental risks? | QUESTION 3: What is the significance level of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Please answer to questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to question 6.</i> | | | QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been carried out and/or are required to address the potential risks (for moderate and high importance risks)? |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| <i>Risk Description</i> | <i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i> | <i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i> | <i>Comments</i> | <i>Description of assessment and management measures reflected in the project design.</i> |
| Risk 2: Project may potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender. | P2 I3 | Moderate | Women are generally underrepresented or little respected in productive activities of the intervention area and in decision-making organizations, due to long-standing social and cultural norms. They are also traditionally excluded from accessing the economic and social benefits of income-generating projects. Some organized women's groups are already challenging those norms and moving forward with some difficulties. | The project promotes an assertive and equitable distribution of benefits generated among women and men (e.g. capacity building, technical assistance, support for participation and inclusion in productive organizations). The Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan have been developed, with specific activities, indicators and budget to ensure gender participation and gender equality. This document (see Annex 11) includes considerations that address their different needs and impacts of environmental degradation and climate change on women in selected landscapes. All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by the National Steering Committee made up of experts in different fields, including an expert or focal point on gender and development. |
| Risk 3: Poor selection of sites within or inside buffer zones close to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas -such as public protected areas - may enable inappropriate production and use of natural resources and forests, plantation development or reforestation. | P2 I3 | Moderate | Due to the fact that the project intervention area includes three national protected areas, it is likely that some projects will be carried out within or close to critical habitats or sensitive areas in the target landscape, such as national parks, wetlands and other key areas for biodiversity. The project will facilitate reforestation and natural regeneration of degraded areas for restoration of the target landscape. | During project development, communities close to critical habitats were queried about an assessment of the potential impacts of their projects on critical habitats. SGP Bolivia has a long tradition of working in close collaboration and coordination with the National System of Protected Areas (SERNAP), to ensure that projects are aligned with national legislation and regulations in relation to protected areas and - in any case - that they contribute to the conservation and management of the protected areas themselves. During the development stage of the project, an evaluation of the most affected and degraded areas has been completed. |

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| | | | | <p>These areas have been defined as priority areas of work, where reforestation, recovery, and landscape restoration actions will be primarily carried out. Furthermore, all SGP projects are reviewed, selected, and approved by a National Steering Committee, composed by experts in different fields, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, sustainable management of natural resources, and others. In addition, the implementation of the project is assisted in his execution and monitored by the team of the National Coordination, as well as by NSC members, who often accompany monitoring and evaluation field visits. Civil society - represented by professional NGOs with recognized institutional presence in the intervention areas of the country - also provides local communities with an additional level of technical assistance and support.</p> |
| <p>Risk 4: The project can potentially affect human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous communities in the project area.</p> | <p>P2 13</p> | <p>Moderate</p> | <p>Moderate risk due to potential impacts on intellectual property rights, lands, territories, and traditional livelihoods (Question 6.3)</p> | <p>As part of project implementation, consistency of activities with indigenous peoples' standards will be ensured as indigenous communities will design and carry out their own activities during project implementation. Projects will not be imposed on indigenous communities; in fact indigenous communities will be encouraged to develop proposals so as to capacitate and strengthen communities. Recording or otherwise documenting traditional knowledge held by indigenous communities will only be made upon free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).</p> <p>The National Steering Committee has demonstrated over the past two decades of SGP work in Bolivia that indigenous people's rights, livelihood, culture and resources are fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval of financing. This will continue to remain one of the guiding principles of the NSC. One of the SGPs priorities in its strategic projects is to encompass and support the advocacy for rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities, and to celebrate and replicate the successful fire management practices and agroecology initiatives that have been initiated in indigenous communities.</p> |

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| <p>Risk 5. Possible extension of the COVID-19 pandemic, as a result of eventual uncontrolled outbreaks, that may delay project implementation, affect the health of the beneficiaries, limit the areas in which the project can be implemented, limit face-to-face consultations among stakeholders and further exacerbate conditions of marginalized people who have limited access to resources and technology.</p> | <p>P3 I3</p> | <p>Moderate</p> | <p>Given the characteristics of the pandemic both at a global and national level, it is not known yet when this disease will stop being a risk for humanity. It is still unclear when the COVID-19 vaccine will be available and what effective results it may trigger over time. Likewise, there is no certainty of when the entire population will have access to this vaccine. Due to the above described situation, it is likely that - at least in 2021 - some restrictions will still be applied to prevent pandemic outbreaks. As of October 2020, although the COVID-19 pandemic in Bolivia continues to affect a large part of the country, incidence levels have dropped and the areas where the project will work do not show high levels of impact, although the future situation is volatile and unstable.</p> | <p>The execution of the projects will be carried out applying and complying with strict bio-safety measures, reducing the possibilities of contagion from COVID-19.</p> <p>The UNDP office has established specific rules for participation and requires Project staff to have special permits for field visits. Due to the rapid spread of the pandemic, risk mitigation procedures will be developed to address potential operational delays or pauses on an ongoing basis, in order to follow the latest guidelines and warnings. More communication attempts with local beneficiaries will be ensured; moreover, site-specific protocols related to potential impacts will be applied.</p> <p>Changes to the scope or schedule of planned activities may be necessary through adjustments to the work plan. SGP Bolivia works in close collaboration and coordination with State institutions such as SERNAP and Protected Areas, mainly at field offices and campsites levels. At local level, the staff members of these institutions are less susceptible to travel restrictions than UNDP staff. Therefore, a close connection, coordination and technical assistance can be maintained with the majority of potential beneficiaries without affecting the progress of the project.</p> <p>The program will consider the specific situation of each project in order to consider a flexibilization in the execution of some activities, such as established schedules' and workplans' deadlines. The local population, executing organizations and the National Steering Committee will coordinate these actions.</p> <p>However, to make up for possible delays due to the impossibility for SGP staff to visit the field, communication will be maintained through virtual means (WhatsApp, Skype, Zoom, etc.). The communication strategy must include specific considerations to facilitate interactions among staff members and support the exchange of information under such circumstances.</p> |
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| Risk 6. Climatic unpredictability and extreme scenarios may undermine efforts to arrest biodiversity loss, land degradation, and promote better livelihoods. | P3 I3 | Moderate | Climate change, including climate variability, has a recurring effect, - caused by either human or natural events - on the normal execution of projects, the achievement of some of their results, and the delays in their implementation. In recent years, the alteration of the hydrological cycle and of environmental functions of ecosystems has been exacerbated by deforestation events and forest fires in Bolivia and neighboring countries (Brazil, Paraguay). Therefore, droughts have been occurring more frequently, affecting productive activities and forests’ natural restoration processes. | As part of the activities and actions for ecosystems’ restoration and recovery, priority will be given to reforestation and enrichment of forests with native species, but also to the development of good practices for the adoption of agroforestry and silvo-pastoral systems. Practices that mitigate and reduce the risks of increasing vulnerability and climate change hazards will be promoted. Likewise, management committees and multi-stakeholder platforms may merge into the framework of resilience strategies the prevention and community management issue of climate change and fire risks to reduce threats and vulnerabilities, also promoting public awareness on this issue. Likewise, actions will be developed to protect water recharge zones and water sources, through enclosures and the development of community regulations. |
| | QUESTION 4: What is the general categorization of project risk? | | | |
| | Please select one (see SESP for guidance) | | | Comments |
| | Low risk | | | |
| | Moderate risk | X | | Given that the risks considered in the project belong to the low to moderate range categories, the general category of project risk is moderate. Although the COVID-19 pandemic health crisis continues, the level of contagion risk is gradually reducing, and the population is assuming biosecurity measures with greater awareness. With more than 25 years of SGP experience accumulated in Bolivia, the Project has established programming, governance, and operation mechanisms of the SGP Country Programme. UNDP is part of the Country Programme National Steering Committee, which reviews and approves the Project Document, landscape strategies, project eligibility criteria and proposals for approval along with other NSC members including government representatives, academic institutions |

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| | | | and civil society organizations, representatives of indigenous peoples, and other rural actors. The project focuses on conserving biodiversity, protecting, and preserving forest ecosystem services, adopting and implementing sustainable production practices, and developing alternative livelihoods, with the aim of enhancing resilience in these landscapes. |
| | <i>High Risk</i> | | |
| | QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what SESP requirements are relevant? | | |
| | Please select all that applies. | | Comments |
| | <i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | <i>Principle 2: Gender equality and women empowerment</i> | X | Moderate risk of discrimination against women due to affirmative actions and the incorporation of a gender-centered approach to select projects and to develop capacities considered in the gender analysis and action plan. |
| | <i>1. Biodiversity conservation and natural resource management</i> | X | Moderate risk, as SGP specifically funds projects to preserve and use biodiversity in a sustainable way. As part of the project preparation, consistency of activities with biodiversity conservation standards has been ensured. The SGP National Steering Committee has high level experience in biodiversity conservation among its members; NSC reviews all proposals to determine eligibility and then approves funding if deemed eligible. |

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| | <i>Climate change mitigation and adaptation</i> | X | Moderate risk: the project area is vulnerable to the effects of climate change and natural threats. The project promotes adaptive biodiversity, resource planning and management actions at landscape level to counteract the potential effects of climate change. |
| | <i>3. Community health, safety and working conditions</i> | X | Moderate risk: The COVID-19 pandemic could affect the health of the parties involved in the project, interfering with the normal development of their activities. However, in the country the levels of contagion risk are decreasing, and the general population is applying and complying with biosafety measures in an increasingly responsible manner. Likewise, the project is ready to take advantage of alternative forms of communication and implementation, by using technology and virtual means to carry out remote follow-ups, monitoring, and evaluation of projects. |
| | <i>4. Cultural Heritage</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | <i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i> | | |
| | <i>6. Indigenous peoples</i> | X | Moderate risk: Impacts on indigenous peoples' livelihoods are expected to be positive. As part of the preparation of the project, the coherence of the activities with the standards of the indigenous peoples and local population has been guaranteed, respecting their norms, principles, and traditions. |
| | <i>7. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

4.4. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Please see the detailed Stakeholder Engagement Plan found in Annex 8.

4.4.1 Stakeholders

There are several local and non-local categories of actors who will be involved in the implementation of the GEF 7 SGP Country Programme, maintaining for this purpose the organizational and operational structure that the SGP Country Programme has used to implement previous operational phases. This follows a competitive allocation process, which will support the development of local initiatives (arising from grassroots populations) and promote the implementation of resilience strategies and innovation. SGP will emphasize a gender approach and attention to priority demands of the local population that will strengthen local capacities and empower local communities, mobilize local counterpart resources and guarantee transparency and the proper use of grant resources through monitoring and a specialized concurrent monitoring and evaluation service.

The partners of the SGP Country Programme and direct beneficiaries of the project in Bolivia are local communities, indigenous peoples and economic and/or producers' organizations with an indigenous or community base, which will receive grants through their proposals or initiatives to build resilience. and promoting sustainable local development through local actions that contribute to obtaining global environmental benefits.

The project will work in the landscapes of nine municipalities in whose jurisdiction are the natural areas of integrated management and buffer zones of the protected areas. This project will give the option to the target populations (men, women, youth and children) to participate in the planning and management of their landscapes in general and to present project proposals for specific initiatives that are of their benefit and which contribute to building resilience and improving their livelihoods.

The organizations or entities executing the initiatives to be implemented will be identified from the experience accumulated by the SGP Country Programme during 25 years of implementation in-country and also, from consultations and participatory and joint planning processes with the Directorates of Protected Areas, Management Committees, Civil Society, the academic sector and the UNDP country office.

Key project stakeholders include:

At local and landscape levels

Community organizations: The project will support men and women from peasant community organizations and indigenous peoples, community organizations of small agricultural producers, forest and agroforestry managers, women's and youth organizations, honey producers, producers and collectors of medicinal plants, collectors and processors of biodiversity products

and entrepreneurs of sustainable ecotourism initiatives. These groups will be the main participants in the landscape planning exercises and the elaboration of resilience strategies considering multisectoral alliances for each landscape. They will also be the signatories of the agreements to formalize the presentation of proposals according to the calls by SGP and signatories of the agreements for the implementation of the initiatives, also acting as agents of the implementation of the landscape resilience strategies, of strategic projects, and the implementation of community projects.

Second level organizations: In this category of participants are the Management Committees (MC) of the protected areas that participate directly in landscape planning exercises, in the definition and establishment of multisectoral alliances for the establishment of resilience strategies. The role of the MCs will be of great importance, because they are made up of representative organizations in the areas, which will give legitimacy to the demands prioritized by the community organizations. They will be involved in monitoring the resilience strategies and community projects and will be part of the multi-stakeholder platforms, with the work agendas of each protected area as a touchstone to be aligned with.

In appropriate cases, the parent organizations of indigenous peoples will participate (Indigenous Centrals of the Chiquitanos peoples, Guaraní captaincies of the Autonomous Indigenous Peasant Government Charagua Iyambae, and the Central Ayorea Nativa del Oriente Boliviano). These organizations will participate in the landscape planning processes, in the establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms for each landscape and will eventually be signatories to the agreements for the implementation of projects.

Eventually, water managers at the supracommunal and/or municipal level, local electrification committees, organizations of peasant and/or indigenous producers at the supracommunal, municipal, regional and/or departmental level, etc., may be included in this category. They will support the development of projects with advocacy and the management of additional financing resources, with the recognition of community organizations and new affiliations to their registries, and also in landscape management and multi-stakeholder platforms.

Local governments: The municipal governments of the nine municipalities that have jurisdiction over the project area of intervention will be involved, considering their directorates, units or secretariats of the Environment, Economic Development or Productive Development, Education and eventually health (in case the pandemic spread lasts a long time). These actors participate in landscape planning processes, in the establishment of multisectoral alliances for each landscape, in the co-financing of community resilience strategies and projects, in monitoring actions, and will be signatories of the agreements for eventual comprehensive landscape management platforms.

Protected Area Management (SERNAP) entities: These are public bodies, with a permanent presence in the intervention area, entrusted by law with the administration of Protected Areas, applying for this purpose the current national regulations and the management plans established for each protected area. They will facilitate the contact and organization of local actors, they will participate directly in the multisectoral platforms for integrated landscape management, contributing with their staff to the processes of identification and prioritization of local demands and in the elaboration of resilience strategies. They will also carry out the accompaniment and

monitoring of projects, applying the SERNAP monitoring system through its technical personnel and protection bodies (park rangers) and supporting the M&E of SGP supported initiatives.

Non-local actors

NGOs: These are strategic allies for the implementation of projects in the communities, direct and provide initial baseline assessments or diagnostics; they support the management of participation and landscape planning processes; they are partners in multi-sector alliances for each landscape; signatories of association agreements at the community level; provide technical assistance to community organizations for the implementation / presentation of their projects; They can potentially participate in political and innovation platforms. These NGOs will be precisely identified during the project preparation phase and later during the formulation and implementation of community projects. As of the implementation of GEF 5 and GEF 6, there is a registry or database of NGOs according to their area of action and topics of expertise.

National Institutions: In this category are the executive body of the National Government's Ministries of Environment and Water, Rural Development and Lands, Productive Development and others, which, depending on the case, can facilitate political advocacy and upscaling of project actions. Representatives of some of these national bodies are also part of the National Steering Committee, who provide guidance and guidelines for the selection of projects to support, and may eventually provide technical assistance to community organizations for the execution of their projects. They will also be the main participants in political platforms. These entities may include specialized or specific vice ministries such as the Vice Ministry of the Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Forest Management and Development, the General Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas; the National Service of Protected Areas (SERNAP).

Also in this category are some specific departments such as the Departments, Directorates or Units for the Environment, Economic Development and Tourism, Centers for Technological Innovation, Crafts and Tourism, commissions and/or conventions such as CITES, the National Agricultural Health Service (SENASAG) , and the National Institute for Agricultural and Forestry Research (INIAF), which, depending on the case, could support the management of co-financing resources, with guidance to align actions to national policies and plans or strategies and also so that the products or emerging project services can meet all quality and safety requirements.

Eventually, networks that bring together small organizations of local producers may be included in this category, such as the Association of Organizations of Ecological Producers of Bolivia (AOPEB), the Network of Associations of Local Producers for the Community Solidarity Tourism Organization (TUSOCO) and other organizations. The role of these key second-level actors is to facilitate lobbying processes to meet the demands of community organizations and support market insertion and commercialization processes.

Private Sector: Potential partners in multisectoral agreements or in agreements for the development of value chains, which include companies with components of social responsibility, such as the Destination Management Organization, OGD, for tourism issues, Chambers of Commerce of Micro and Small Enterprises. It also includes companies that are interested in acquiring products or services emerging from resilience strategies and community projects.

Academic, public and private institutions: They are bodies that support the implementation of projects or that may eventually be signatories of agreements for the implementation of projects. They support with the realization of participatory diagnostics and landscape planning processes; partners in multi-sector alliances for each landscape. Additionally, they can provide technical assistance to community organizations in the execution of their projects; develop and implement applied research initiatives with local participation and potential participant in political platforms.

SGP National Steering Committee: The National Steering Committee of the Project considers within its functions the approval of landscape strategies; advising on the composition of the multi-stakeholder platforms and their terms of reference; approves the project eligibility criteria for each landscape, based on the multi-stakeholder partnership proposal and the SGP Operational Guidelines; reviews and approves the projects presented by the National Coordinator of the SGP Country Program; reviews annual project progress reports and recommends reviews and corrections as appropriate; monitors the execution of the program, including field visits. In addition, it participates as a representative in national political platforms.

Coordination and/or Management of the Country Program: Staff responsible for the implementation and operation of the program. He/she acts as Secretary of the National Steering Committee and manages the mobilization of co-financing resources, the organization of strategic alliances with non-governmental organizations and in general, is in charge of managing and guaranteeing the achievement of the objectives of the program in country. Performs the accounting-administrative management of economic resources for the implementation of the project. Likewise, he/she is responsible for defining the terms for hiring a professional or team of professionals, who will provide the external service for the Monitoring and Evaluation System for resilience strategies and projects throughout the GEF 7, supervising development of this service in its entirety.

Please see annex 8 for the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

4.5. Gender equality and empowerment of women

The main economic activities in the area are small-scale agriculture and livestock, fishing and hunting for self-consumption and, in an incipient development, the collection of non-timber forest products, handicrafts and tourism.

In the division of family labor, domestic work is almost exclusively the responsibility of women, who are also responsible for taking care of the small family gardens near the house and for collecting firewood, so investment in technified irrigation systems, the improvement of seeds, the use of solar tents and the cultivation of organic products has proven to be an effective mechanism to achieve the active involvement of women in projects and achieve their economic empowerment. Men tend to assume communal representation, partly due to the reluctance of the women themselves to accept representative positions that involve increasing their responsibilities, as well as tasks that require greater physical effort.

The sexual division of labor has given rise to differentiated knowledge, making older women the main bearers of traditions about the use of local edible and medicinal plants, knowledge that tends to disappear due to the decrease in its use, the gradual loss of species and the high migration of young people to populated centers or cities in search of better job opportunities or to continue their studies. Likewise, the temporary migration of men to work in cattle ranches or agricultural properties is usual during some months of the year to supplement the family income, resulting in women remaining in charge of caring for the Chaco.

For a little over a decade, there has been a tendency to set gender quotas in the spaces of communal and public representation, although many of them are still more symbolic than effective participation. However, gender mainstreaming in GEF 6 projects has led, in some cases, to an increase in the presence of women and youth in decision-making, participation in project execution and access to its benefits.

In GEF 6, a Gender Action Plan was developed that has been updated for GEF 7 based on the technical guidance notes of GEF 7 of the SGP. On the other hand, there is a gender mainstreaming project formulation guide, so that proponents of community initiatives incorporate gender analysis, identify gaps, and propose the way in which they will contribute to their closure as a result of the intervention, which will be updated according to the technical guidance notes of the GEF 7.

GEF 7 incorporates gender mainstreaming as a specific strategy to address structural inequalities, through three types of measures:

- i) Those aimed at institutional learning and strengthening internal information systems, which consist of:
 - The inclusion of gender-sensitive indicators in the logical framework;
 - The ratification of a gender focal point within the PDP National Steering Committee;
 - The gender mainstreaming of the project formulation guide, the use of which constitutes a requirement for the presentation of community initiatives, cross-cutting projects and projects that are part of the resilience strategies;

- Updating the Gender Action Plan based on the PO7 guidelines and its implementation throughout the implementation of the new operational cycle.
 - The incorporation in all project proposals of a gender section that includes data disaggregated by gender of the beneficiaries and gender mainstreaming throughout the project cycle;
 - The application and fulfillment of the gender checklist prepared by the SGP, as a requirement for project approval (Annex 3 of the SGP Proposal Template);
 - The development of a gender analysis in all projects;
 - Training and sensitization sessions and/or workshops with a gender perspective for project implementers.
 - The use of gender indicators and their monitoring based on the pilot experience in the productive socio-ecological resilience strategies implemented in GEF 6;
 - The promotion of exchanges of best gender mainstreaming practices, between the executors of the initiatives and within the framework of South-South cooperation.
 - The systematization of the mainstreaming process and the dissemination of its results, at the end of GEF 6.
- ii) Those that seek to strategically address the closing of critical gender gaps to achieve global environmental benefits, incorporating the gender perspective and placing special emphasis on:
- Equal access, between women and men, to the resources, services and benefits of the projects.
 - Equal participation of women and men in project decision-making, from the identification of the idea, its formulation, implementation and evaluation and promotion of the participation of women in environmental planning and governance at all levels.
- iii) Projects specifically directed at women, that achieve their empowerment through capacity development and access to technical and financial resources. As we are eager to share with you our love for the richness of this area, we offer the following tours:
- Support for sustainable production initiatives that contribute to food security and/or income generation and that revalue their knowledge and knowledge regarding the biodiversity of the intervention landscape.
 - The creation and promotion of income generation initiatives led by women, who will be supported in the development of products, marketing channels and linkage with networks and business partners.

A complete Gender Action Plan and Analysis is included in Annex 11.

4.6. South-South and triangular cooperation

Learning opportunities and technology transfer from similar or similar countries will be further explored during project implementation. To support opportunities for replication in other countries, the project will codify good practices and facilitate dissemination through ongoing

South-South and global platforms, such as the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge exchange platform and the existing network at the global level of SGP, as well as UCPs. In addition, to bring the voices of women and small rural communities to global and regional forums, the project will explore opportunities for their meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on recovery, restoration of ecosystem services, sustainable production including agroecology management, protection and sustainable use of water, prevention and management of fire risks and innovative initiatives related to agrobiodiversity. Furthermore, the project will provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing small grant initiatives in similar geopolitical, social and environmental contexts.

In addition, it will be useful for the Bolivian SGP project to maintain, strengthen and deepen the coordination and articulation connection with various Upgraded Country Programs (UCPs) to learn about and exchange their experiences and good practices, particularly in upscaling activities. In the same way, the SGP Global program will be sought as a resource through which it is possible to organize and participate in global or regional exchanges, to access tools and methodologies, and to share lessons learned.

4.7. Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovation

In GEF 6 A pilot was carried out for a monitoring and follow-up system that shows great potential to measure the effectiveness of the interventions during their execution as well as their post execution results. The system has allowed a disaggregation of data at the beneficiary, family, plot and community levels, based on the collection of strictly essential information, through the use of standardized forms that feed an information system that generates relevant reports for decision-making, providing savings in resources and time for all stakeholders. In GEF 7, the system will be applied to all projects to avoid duplication of beneficiaries and/or plots that occurs when the same person participates in more than one project or more than one intervention is carried out on a plot.

One of the innovations that is highlighted from the best practices of the GEF 6 program is the participatory management and community monitoring of the projects that, when the evaluation of the project so recommends, will be accompanied by measures to strengthen the community organization; this strengthens its strategic role in local governance, decision-making and the inclusion of interests, needs and visions of groups in vulnerable situations, especially women and youth.

Finally, the creation of income-generating initiatives led by women and the promotion of new agro-ecological and landscape planning initiatives overall provide an important innovation to communities' standard functioning and operations.

Sustainability

The sustainability of landscape planning and management processes will be enhanced through the formation of multi-stakeholder partnerships involving local government, national agencies

and institutions, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and others. NGO networks will be called upon to adopt and support community projects and landscape planning processes. Technical assistance will be obtained from government, non-governmental organizations, universities, academic institutes, and other institutions.

The involvement of the beneficiaries in the identification of the idea, the baseline, the formulation of the project, the endorsement of the community governance body for the presentation of the project and community monitoring, will continually strengthen its ownership and future sustainability.

The promotion of the participation of women throughout the project cycle, which for reasons of seasonal migration are usually the most stable members in the communities, as well as the participation of new generations of young people in environmental education and the promotion of youth initiatives, constitutes another important element of sustainability of the interventions.

Scaling potential

The involvement of the Autonomous Municipal Government and the Directorates of the protected areas in all community initiatives, either through their technical cooperation, counterpart funds or as part of the training of their human resources in demonstration projects, will permit building a base of knowledge and expertise that remains installed in these institutions and that will allow extension of the best experiences, both in protected areas and in the municipalities in which they will work.

The systematization of lessons learned and best practices , their documentation through case studies, documents and videos, and their dissemination at local, regional and national levels, will allow the recording of successful experiences to permit their replication. This effort will be complemented with the communication strategy of GEF 7, which will incorporate the necessary measures to reach public policy decision-makers.

The development of territorial, institutional and multisectoral alliances in the protected areas of intervention and the creation of local project monitoring committees, in which multiple stakeholders participate, including community authorities and Autonomous Municipal Governments, is another element that will permit and facilitate scaling.

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IV. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

| This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 1: Poverty eradication; <i>SDG5: Gender equality; SDG 6: Access to clean water; SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities; SDG 13: Climate Change Action; SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem.</i> | | | | |
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| This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF / CPD, RPD, GPD): Effect 2.1: Sustainable, resilient, inclusive and egalitarian productive systems have been strengthened, which guarantee food and nutritional security and sovereignty, based on decent work, technological development and strengthening of the plural economy, conserving and improving the functions of Mother Earth: water, soils, forests and biodiversity, within the framework of life systems | | | | |
| This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan: Outcome 1: Output 1.4.1. Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains. | | | | |
| | Objective and Outcome Indicators | Baseline | Mid-term Target | End of Project Target |
| Project Objective: to enable communities and organizations to take collective action for socio-ecological resilience and sustainable livelihoods for local and global environmental benefits in the ecoregions of the Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal of Bolivia. | Mandatory Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people): | 6,156 people, as direct beneficiaries in the target landscape during GEF 6 | 1,500 beneficiaries in the target landscape of which 50% are women | 3,124 beneficiaries in the target landscape, of which 50% are women and / or girls |
| | Mandatory Indicator 2: # indirect project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people): | 9,234 people, as indirect beneficiaries in the target landscape during GEF 6 | 2,200 indirect beneficiaries in the target landscape of which 50% are women | 5,686 indirect beneficiaries in the target landscape of which 50% are women and / or girls |
| | Mandatory GEF Core Indicators | | | |
| | Mandatory Indicator 3: Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas) (GEF Core Indicator 4) | 45,580 ha during GEF 6 | 4600 Ha under improved practices | 15,265 hectares under improved practices |
| Project component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection | | | | |
| Outcome 1.1: Ecosystem services in the landscapes of Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal are conserved and enhanced, through multifunctional land use systems | Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (GEF Core Sub-indicator 4.1) | 45,474 ha during GEF 6 | 4,530 ha under improved management to benefit biodiversity | 15,110 ha of under improved management to benefit biodiversity |
| | Indicator 5: Voluntary community brigades against forest fires, trained, equipped and in operation | 1-2 community brigades established and operational during GEF-6 | At least 4 community brigades trained and equipped in the target landscape | At least 4 community brigades trained and equipped in the target landscape |

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| | Indicator 6: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (GEF Core Sub-indicator 4.3) | 106 Ha of landscape under sustainable land management in production systems during GEF 6 | At least 70 Ha of landscape under sustainable land management in production systems | At least 155 Ha of landscape under sustainable land management in production |
| Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1: Output 1.1.1 Small grant projects at the community level in selected landscapes that improve connectivity, support innovation with respect to biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services (including reforestation, natural regeneration of native vegetation; protection of water sources, and prevention of fire risks). | | | | |
| Outcome 1.2 The sustainability of the production systems in the target landscapes for the conservation of biodiversity and the optimization of ecosystem services is strengthened through integrated agroecological practices | Indicator 7: Number of households (disaggregated by female-led or male-led) adopting sustainable practices (agroforestry, intercropping, harvesting of native species, mulching) | 464 families | At least 60 families (disaggregated female-led or male-led) | At least 120 families disaggregated by female-led or male-led |
| | Indicator 8: Number of efficient irrigation systems installed and in operation that contribute to improving agroecological production | 68 efficient irrigation systems installed during GEF 6 | 12 efficient irrigation systems installed and in operation | 25 efficient irrigation systems installed and in operation |
| | Indicator 9: Number of initiatives led by women that adopt sustainable production systems | 4 initiatives led by women (51 women) supported during GEF 6 | At least 2 initiatives led by women (24 women) adopt sustainable production systems | At least 4 initiatives led by women (48 women) adopt sustainable production systems |
| Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2 Output 1.2.1 Targeted community projects that improve the sustainability and resilience of production systems, including soil and water conservation practices, agroforestry and silvopastoral systems, agrobiodiversity conservation; the sustainable use of biodiversity; agroecological practices and cropping systems | | | | |
| Outcome 1.3: Alternative livelihoods in target landscapes are improved by developing innovative, green and / or value-added products from small-scale community organizations and by improving market access | Indicator 10: Number of community and / or producers' organizations (membership disaggregated by gender) with strengthened capacities for productive management and access to the market | 16 community and / or producers' organizations with strengthened capacities and access to local markets during GEF 6 | At least 2 community and / or producers' organizations with strengthened capacities and that access local markets | At least 6 community and / or producers' organizations (50% female membership) with strengthened capacities and who access local markets |
| | Indicator 11: Number of innovative and / or value-added economic initiatives improving market access (membership disaggregated by gender) | 14 innovative economic initiatives supported during GEF 6 | At least 2 innovative and / or value-added economic initiatives made up of 50% men and 50% women to access the market | At least 6 innovative and / or value-added economic initiatives (50% female membership) with improved market access |

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| | Indicator 12: Number of families reporting improved income from small-scale community enterprises | During OP6, 741 families reported improved income from small-scale community enterprises | Increase in a range of 5-10% in economic income in families 70 families reporting improved income from small-scale community enterprises | 150 families reporting improved income from small-scale community enterprises |
| Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.3 Output 1.3.1. Targeted community projects that promote sustainable alternative livelihoods of community and producers' organizations that enhance biodiversity through innovative, gender-sensitive and / or value-added initiatives for market access, including agrobiodiversity products. | | | | |
| Project component 2: Capacity building and knowledge management for scaling up and replication. | | | | |
| Outcome 2.1: Multi-stakeholder platforms established / strengthened to improve the governance of the landscapes of the Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal, and to facilitate the enhancement of socio-ecological resilience through knowledge management | Indicator 13: Number of local platforms / management committees made up of at least 30% of women leaders are strengthened in their technical, administrative and organizational capacities with management tools and support for their organizational structures | 5 landscape level platforms (committees) supported during GEF 6 | 2 multi-stakeholder platforms, made up of at least 30% of women leaders are strengthened | 4 multi-stakeholder platforms, made up of at least 30% of women leaders, are strengthened (3 management committees of the 3 target landscapes and a second level organization/platform bringing together all committees of the target landscapes) |
| | Indicator 14: Number of landscape resilience strategies developed, based on respective landscape management / management plans | 5 landscape strategies in the target landscapes developed during GEF 6 | 3 new landscape strategies designed with resilience indicators measured / evaluated during the MTR | 3 new landscape strategies under implementation and evaluated at the end of the project |
| | Indicator 15: Number of youth and women leaders from local communities (including indigenous people) benefitting from a training program in landscape resilience strategies and project design | 45 people trained under OP6 | 30 young women and leaders ("champs") have started their education and training | 30 youth and women leaders ("champions") have completed the training and training with the corresponding certification and have developed and presented community projects |
| | Indicator 16: Environmental education program to improve socio-ecological resilience in schools / communities supported by the District Directorates of Education | 3 school educational units | At least 3 school educational units benefit from environmental education activities | At least 6 school educational units benefit from environmental education activities |

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| | <p>Indicator 17:</p> <p>Case studies that systematize experiences of landscape resilience that include gender outcomes, with the support of university students / volunteers as part of a communication strategy</p> | <p>2 videos and 4 case studies and systematization of experiences produced during GEF 6</p> | <p>2 systematized case studies of target landscape resilience experiences</p> | <p>3 videos and 4 case studies and systematization of experiences of resilience at the landscape level systematized and disseminated</p> |
| <p>Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1:</p> <p>Output 2.1.1 A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multiple landscape agreements and development strategies based on sustainable production priorities</p> <p>Output 2.1.2 A landscape strategy supported by the corresponding multi-stakeholder platforms for each target landscape to improve socio-ecological resilience through projects (grants)</p> <p>Output 2.1.3 Knowledge of project innovations is shared for replication and scaling up across landscapes through the SGP global network (and institutional outreach programs) and an environmental education program supported by 3 Schools / local communities</p> | | | | |

| COMPONENT 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection | | |
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| Outcome 1.1: Biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal landscapes are enhanced through multifunctional land use systems | | |
| Outputs | Activities | |
| 1.1.1 Small grant projects at the community level in selected landscapes that improve connectivity, support innovation with regard to biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services (including sustainable use of biodiversity, forest reforestation, natural regeneration of native vegetation; protection of water sources, prevention of fire risks). | 1.1.1.1 | Preparation and approval of selected community initiatives that improve connectivity, support innovation with respect to biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services (including reforestation, natural regeneration of native vegetation, protection of water sources, and prevention of fire risks). |
| | 1.1.1.2 | Nurseries established at community and municipal level for the production of forest seedlings and wild fruit trees (intended for the reforestation of forests and recovery of degraded areas) |
| | 1.1.1.3 | Reforestation actions for forest enrichment and assisted regeneration, and protection actions (enclosures and / or local regulations for the natural regeneration of the forest, connectivity and the conservation of biodiversity) |
| | 1.1.1.4 | Training and equipping community fire brigades for protection against forest fires |
| | 1.1.1.5 | Protection of water sources by local communities and producers, through reforestation, natural and assisted regeneration to guarantee ecosystem functions and the quantity and quality of water according to local requirements |
| Outcome 1.2: The sustainability of the production systems in the target landscapes for the conservation of biodiversity and the optimization of ecosystem services is strengthened through integrated agroecological practices | | |
| 1.2.1 Targeted community projects that improve the sustainability and resilience of production systems, including soil and water conservation practices, agroforestry (and silvopastoral) systems, agrobiodiversity conservation, agroecological practices and farming systems | 1.2.1.1 | Preparation and selection of community initiatives applying integrated agroecological practices |
| | 1.2.1.2 | Implementation of good agroecological practices and capacity building for soil conservation, efficient water use and greater forest cover to reduce land degradation and the establishment of sustainable production systems in the target landscape. |
| | 1.2.1.3 | Implementation of water systems for efficient irrigation and human / animal consumption installed and in operation, and improve the conservation and management of water and production systems for the resilience of the target landscape |
| | 1.2.1.4 | Identification and implementation of initiatives led by groups of women that apply sustainable production systems for food security and / or income generation |
| Outcome 1.3: Alternative livelihoods in target landscapes are improved by developing innovative, green and / or value-added products from small-scale community organizations and by improving market access | | |
| 1.3.1 Targeted community projects that promote alternative sustainable livelihoods of community organizations that enhance biodiversity through innovative, gender-sensitive and / or value-added initiatives for market access, including agrobiodiversity products | 1.3.1.1 | Preparation and selection of sustainable innovative production initiatives for income generation |
| | 1.3.1.2 | Identification and implementation of sustainable innovative productive initiatives, including agrobiodiversity and value-added products, for income generation and food security |
| | 1.3.1.3 | Strengthening of capacities and adoption of good practices to give added value, including aspects related to compliance with sanitary provisions and legal regulations, planning mechanisms, certification and business management, processing, marketing and other aspects of Producer Organizations (honey from native bees, native medicinal plants, agricultural and horticultural products, non-timber forest products, community tourism, handicrafts, etc.) |
| | 1.3.1.4 | Generation of additional income through the establishment of product purchase and sale agreements with municipal governments and other local and external economic actors (complementary school meals, etc.) of the innovative and / or value-added products identified |
| | 1.3.1.5 | Strengthening initiatives with potential for the development of community tourism services / products integrated into the target landscapes |
| | 1.3.1.6 | Update the guide for the formulation of projects mainstreaming gender and the generational approach. |
| | 1.3.1.7 | Train potential grantees on the Gender Action Plan, the Project Guide of SGP Bolivia and gender instruments |
| | 1.3.1.8 | Organize an exchange of best gender mainstreaming practices between grantee organizations within the framework of South-South cooperation. |

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| | <p>1.3.1.9 Promote the formation and/or support of income-generating initiatives led by women.1.3.9 Promote access to the GEF Open Online Course On Gender and Environment to grantees and other interested parties1.3.11 Promote the formation and / or support of income-generating initiatives led by women.</p> <p>1.3.1.10 Include in the calls for proposals the submission of project ideas that support or create income-generating initiatives led by women.</p> |
| PROJECT COMPONENT 2: <i>Capacity building and knowledge management for scaling up and replication</i> | |
| Outcome 2.1: Multi-stakeholder platforms established / strengthened to improve the governance of the landscapes of the Chaco, Chiquitania and Pantanal, and to facilitate the enhancement of socio-ecological resilience through knowledge management | |
| 2.1.1 A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multiple landscape agreements and development strategies based on sustainable productive priorities | <p>2.1.1.1 Strengthening of local platforms of stakeholders (Protected Area Management Committees) with tools and information for managing the target landscape</p> <p>2.1.1.2 Strengthening the capacities of a regional platform (Chaco, Chiquitania and Pantanal) for monitoring and advocating target landscape objectives with community participation</p> <p>2.1.1.3 National and local government organizations (SERNAP / Protected Areas and Municipalities) trained in the use of geospatial mapping and accessible technologies for georeferencing and monitoring of project intervention sites</p> <p>2.1.1.4 Development of a simple computer application that complements the monitoring system, based on the pilot exercise carried out with the resilience strategies in GEF 6</p> |
| 2.1.2 Landscape strategies supported by the corresponding multi-stakeholder platforms for each target landscape, to improve socio-ecological resilience through projects (grants) | <p>2.1.2.1 Preparation and implementation of resilience strategies for the target landscapes based on sustainable production priorities</p> <p>2.1.2.2 Training and empowerment of women and youth in leadership, formulation and project management, within the framework of the resilience strategies of the target landscape</p> |
| 2.1.3 Knowledge of project innovations is shared for replication and scaling across landscapes and countries through the global PPD network (and institutional outreach programs) and a school-supported environmental education program/ communities | <p>2.3.1.1 Design and implementation of a communication strategy and a knowledge strategy with the support of the CO Communication Focal Point to promote the achievements and lessons learned from the work supported by the SGP.</p> <p>2.3.1.2 Geospatial or geo-referential mapping of the target landscapes to prioritize key areas to restore, conserve and protect the forests of the Chiquitania, Chaco and Pantanal (and the connectivity between protected areas) through planned reforestation, assisted regeneration or natural regeneration and through improved agricultural practices to be presented to landscape governance platforms</p> <p>2.3.1.3 The systematization and dissemination of case studies (documents, videos) that show the best practices, innovations and a comprehensive evaluation of the socio-ecological benefits at the landscape level.</p> <p>2.3.1.4 Design and implementation of an environmental education program for children and young people in school educational units of the communities, with the support of the District Directorates of Education and local Municipal Governments</p> |

V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF Monitoring Policy](#) and the [GEF Evaluation Policy](#) and other [relevant GEF policies](#)¹⁰. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

¹⁰ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

GEF Core Indicators:

The GEF Core indicators included as Annex will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent groundtruthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF [website](#).

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by **March 2025**. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report:

The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy¹¹ and the GEF policy on public involvement¹².

| Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget: | | |
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| This M&E plan and budget provides a breakdown of costs for M&E activities to be led by the Project Management Unit during project implementation. The oversight and participation of the UNDP Country Office/Regional technical advisors/HQ Units are not included as these are covered by the GEF Fee. | | |
| GEF M&E requirements | Indicative costs (US\$) | Time frame |
| Inception Workshop | \$6,832 | Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project. |
| Inception Report | None | Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project. |

¹¹ See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

¹² See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

| Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget: This M&E plan and budget provides a breakdown of costs for M&E activities to be led by the Project Management Unit during project implementation. The oversight and participation of the UNDP Country Office/Regional technical advisors/HQ Units are not included as these are covered by the GEF Fee. | | |
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| GEF M&E requirements | Indicative costs (US\$) | Time frame |
| M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework | \$16,000 | Annually and at mid-point and closure. |
| GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) | None | Annually typically between June-August |
| Monitoring of SESP, stakeholder engagement plan and gender action plan | \$44,000 | On-going. |
| Supervision missions | None | Annually |
| Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) | \$29,782 | March 2025 |
| TOTAL indicative COST Do not exceed 5 % when GEF project grant up to USD 5 million. | \$ 96,614 | |

Learning and knowledge management and exchange

Each SGP grant project is designed to produce three things: global environmental and local sustainable development benefits (impacts); organizational capacities (technical, analytical, etc.) from learning by doing; and knowledge from evaluation of the innovation experience. The Bolivia SGP Country Programme, through the execution of knowledge management and communication strategies in GEF 7, will share and highlight the scope and achievements of SGP-supported initiatives and strategies for their replication and expansion. The systematization of experiences and case studies and their dissemination through documents and videos will identify best practices and innovations to make successful experiences replicable.

The commitment to knowledge management is integrated into the project strategy and results framework. Output 2.1.3 of the project reads “Knowledge of project innovations is shared for replication and scaling across landscapes and countries through the global PPD network (and institutional outreach programs) and a school-supported, environmental education program in communities” and consists of four activities:

1. Design and implementation of a communication strategy and a knowledge strategy with the support of the CO Communication Focal Point to promote the achievements and lessons learned from the work supported by the SGP
2. Geospatial or geo-referential mapping of the target landscapes to prioritize key areas to restore, conserve and protect the forests of the Chiquitania, Chaco and Pantanal (and the connectivity between protected areas) through planned reforestation, assisted regeneration or natural regeneration and through improved agricultural practices to be presented to landscape governance platforms
3. The systematization and dissemination of case studies (documents, videos) that show the best practices, innovations and a comprehensive evaluation of the socio-ecological benefits at the landscape level
4. Design and implementation of an environmental education program for children and young people in school educational units of the communities, with the support of the District Directorates of Education and local Municipal Governments.

Case studies will systematize experiences of landscape resilience that include gender outcomes, with the support of university students or volunteers as part of the communication strategy. This output targets three videos and four case studies and the systematization of experiences enhancing resilience at the landscape level. The environmental education program aims at improving the understanding and commitment to socio-ecological resilience in schools and communities and is supported by the District Directorates of Education. At least six school units will benefit from environmental education activities.

The project will hire a part-time *Knowledge Management Specialist*. The corresponding TOR can be found on page 146 of the Project Document. The Specialist will document programme/project stories, lessons learned, and best practices in SGP programme/project development, implementation, and oversight; access SGP and other global and regional knowledge, distill best practices and facilitate their dissemination and incorporation within SGP Country Programme and projects, UNDP CO, and to counterparts and partners; support capacity building and networking of grantees to facilitate knowledge exchange, and promote uptake through Knowledge platforms, Knowledge fairs etc.

The results, effects and impact of the project and supported initiatives will be systematized and disseminated within and outside the project intervention area, through existing information exchange networks and forums.

The project will identify and participate, to the extent pertinent and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or other networks, which may be beneficial for the implementation of the project through lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that could be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects around the country and the region with a similar focus.

The Project will develop two strategies, one for communication and the other for knowledge management, which will allow the dissemination and sharing of experiences and good practices of the grants, capitalized through the Monitoring and Evaluation system and its corresponding systematization. Likewise, it is expected that the development and implementation of these strategies will contribute to improve the visibility of the Project and eventually to generate an impact on local and departmental public policy.

Considering the local context of each of the landscapes, the traditional knowledge and the experiences of the grants, a training program will be promoted and developed for the formation of mainly young men and women leaders, which allows them to strengthen their capacities to contribute to the construction of resilience in their communities and in their productive systems, aimed at the improvement of their livelihoods.

The project will implement an environmental education program in communal Educational Units, on a pilot basis, including in the educational district curricular plans and programs, environmental issues, biodiversity conservation, climate change and waste management and handling, which will raise awareness and improve the knowledge of school-age girls and boys in local communities, promoting a greater commitment to conserving the environment.

VI. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism:

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure

project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

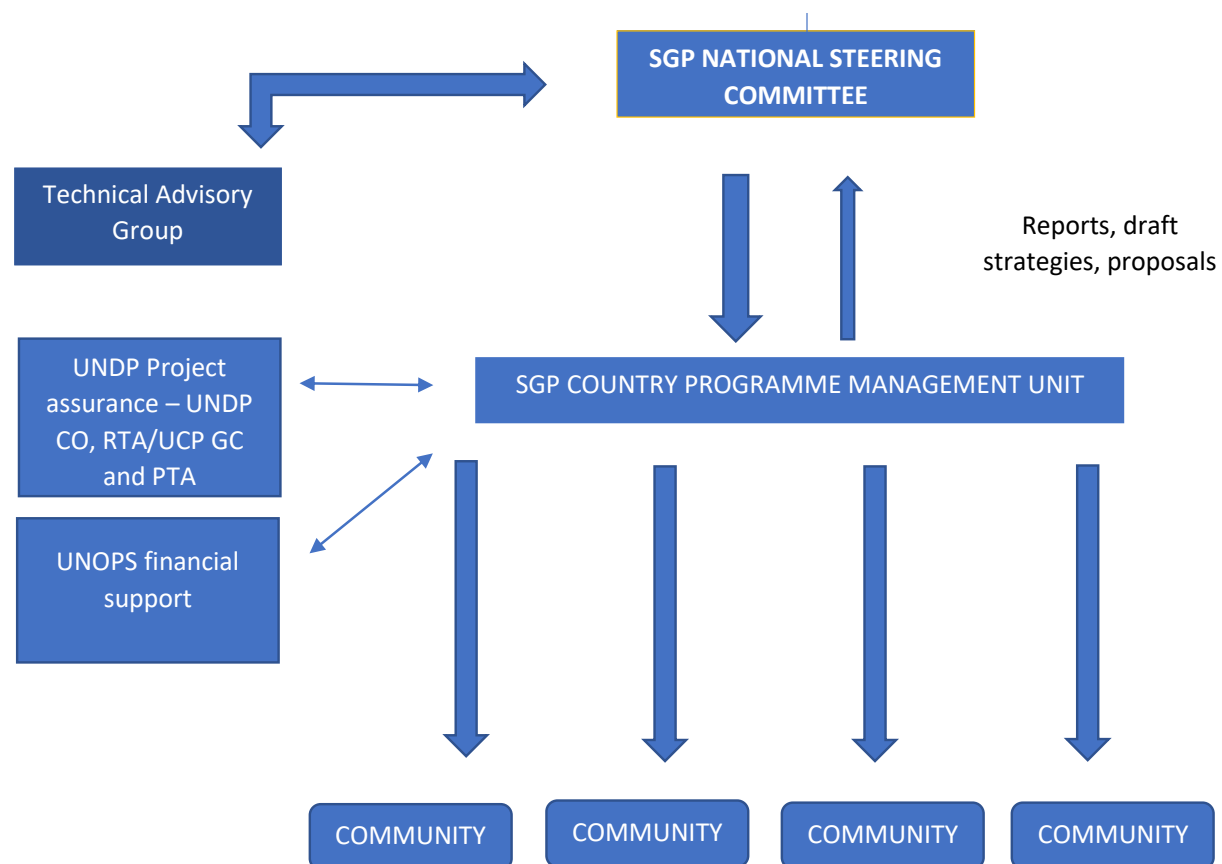
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Project beneficiary Groups - CBOs, CSOs and NGOs in the target landscapes: These stakeholders - with support of state institutions such as the Vice Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Forest Management and Development, the General Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (DGB-AP), the National Service of Protected Areas (SERNAP). Departmental Governments (Governorates) and local Municipal Governments – as well as technical assistance from the SGP, will design and implement the projects to generate global environmental benefits and community livelihood benefits.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/SGP National Steering Committee.

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Figure 2: Project organisation structure:



The diagram above shows the project organizational structure (Figure 2). The roles and responsibilities of the various parties to the project are described in the SGP Operational Guidelines, available [here](#).

Project Board: The Project Board (also called SGP National Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. Establishment and operations of SGP National Steering Committees are carried out in accordance with the SGP Operational Guidelines.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board (SGP National Steering Committee) include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager (also called SGP National Coordinator);
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;

- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance role and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of the Project Management function.

Project extensions: The UNDP Resident Representative and the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs in excess of the CO's Agency fee specified in the DOA during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

UNDP will provide overall Programme oversight and take responsibility for standard GEF project cycle management services beyond assistance and oversight of project design and negotiation, including project monitoring, periodic evaluations, troubleshooting, and reporting to the GEF. UNDP will also provide high level technical and managerial support from the UNDP GEF Global Coordinator for the SGP Upgrading Country Programmes, who is responsible for project oversight for all SGP Upgraded Country Programme projects.¹³ The SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) will monitor Upgraded Country Programmes for compliance with GEF SGP core policies and procedures.

In accordance with the global **SGP Operational Guidelines (Annex 9)** that will guide overall project implementation in Costa Rica, and in keeping with past best practice, the UNDP Resident Representative will appoint the **National Steering Committee** (NSC) members. The NSC, composed of government and non-government organizations with a non-government majority, a UNDP representative, and individuals with expertise in the GEF Focal Areas, is responsible for grant selection and approval and for determining the overall strategy of the SGP in the country. NSC members serve without remuneration and rotate periodically in accordance with its rules of procedure. The Government is usually represented by the GEF Operational Focal Point or by another high-level representative of

¹³ GEF/C.54/05/Rev.01 *GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-7*, approved by GEF Council.

relevant ministries or institutions. The NSC assesses the performance of the National Coordinator with input from the UNDP RR, the SGP UCP Global Coordinator, and UNOPS. The NSC also contributes to bridging community-level experiences with national policymaking.

Technical Advisory Group (TAG) In accordance with the global SGP Operational Guidelines, the NSC may also establish a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) with a pool of voluntary experts on call to serve as a technical sub-committee, for review of proposals and in relation to specific areas of programming and partnership development. The TAG can also be tasked by the NSC to provide specific technical guidance in specialised areas of work, such as carbon measurement, payments for ecosystem services, marketing and certification of products, transboundary diagnostic analysis, and other relevant fields. In addition, the TAG may also be formed in response to donor and co-financing requirements mobilised for the SGP country programme. The TAG will provide technical guidance with regards to project selection and the quality of project proposals, prior to final review and approval by the NSC. In such cases, minutes from TAG meetings will be a pre-requisite and fully report on the review process and recommendations made to the NSC. In certain cases, and depending on the area of technical specialization required, the NSC may decide to invite other organisations or individual experts to assist in project review.

The UNDP **Country Office** is the business unit in UNDP for the SGP project and is responsible for ensuring the project meets its objective and delivers on its targets. The Resident Representative signs the grant agreements with beneficiary organizations on behalf of UNOPS. The Country Office will make available its expertise in various environment and development fields as shown below. It will also provide other types of support at the local level such as infrastructure and financial management services, as required. UNDP will be represented in the NSC and will actively participate in grant monitoring activities. The CO will participate in NSC meetings, promoting synergies with other relevant Programmes, and support the design and implementation of the SGP strategy, among other things.

The **Country Programme team** composed of a National Coordinator and a Programme Assistant, recruited through competitive processes, is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Programme. This includes supporting NSC strategic work and grant selection by developing technical papers, undertaking ex-ante technical reviews of project proposals; taking responsibility for monitoring the grant portfolio and for providing technical assistance to grantees during project design and implementation; mobilizing cash and in-kind resources; preparing reports for UNDP, GEF and other donors; implementing a capacity development Programme for communities, CBOs and NGOs, as well as a communications and knowledge management strategy to ensure adequate visibility of GEF investments, and disseminating good practices and lessons learnt. Please see TORs for the members of the Country Programme Team annexed to this document (Annex 7).

Grants will be selected by the NSC from proposals submitted by CBOs and NGOs through calls for proposals in specific thematic and geographic areas relevant to the SGP Country Programme strategy, as embodied in this document. Although government organizations cannot receive SGP grants, every effort will be made to coordinate grant implementation with relevant line ministries, decentralized institutions, universities and local government authorities to ensure their support, create opportunities for co-financing, and provide feedback on policy implementation on the ground. Contributions from and cooperation with the private sector will also be sought.

UNOPS will provide Country Programme implementation services, including human resources management, budgeting, accounting, grant disbursement, auditing, and procurement. UNOPS is responsible for SGP's financial management and provides monthly financial reports to UNDP. The UNOPS SGP Standard Operating Procedures guide the financial and administrative management of the project. UNOPS will provide a certified expenditure report as of 31 December of each year of implementation.

A key service of UNOPS is the contracting of SGP staff as needed and required by the Programme, and once contracted, UNOPS provides guidance and supervision, together with the UNDP CO acting on behalf of UNOPS, to the SGP country staff in their administrative and finance related work. UNOPS also provides other important services (as specified in the GEF Council document C.36/4) that include (1) oversight and quality assurance: (i) coordinate with the Upgrading Country Programme (UCP) Global Coordinator on annual work plan activities and (ii) undertake

trouble-shooting and problem-solving missions; (2) project financial management: (i) review and authorize operating budgets; (ii) review and authorize disbursement, (iii) monitor and oversee all financial transactions, (iv) prepare semi-annual and annual financial progress reports and (v) prepare periodic status reports on grant allocations and expenditures; (3) project procurement management: (i) undertake procurement activities and (ii) management of contracts; (4) project assets management: (i) maintain an inventory of all capitalized assets; (5) project risks management: (i) prepare and implement an annual audit plan and (ii) follow up on all audit recommendations; and (6) Grants management: (i) administer all grants, (ii) financial grant monitoring and (iii) legal advice.

Under its legal advice role, UNOPS takes the lead in investigations of UNOPS-contracted SGP staff. UNOPS services also include transactional services: (1) personnel administration, benefits and entitlements of project personnel contracted by UNOPS; (2) processing payroll of project personnel contracted by UNOPS, (3) input transaction instruction and automated processing of project personnel official mission travel and DSA; (4) input transaction instruction and automated processing of financial transactions such as Purchase Order, Receipts, Payment Vouchers and Vendor Approval and (5) procurement in UN Web Buy.

UNOPS will continue with a number of areas for enhancing execution services started in the previous the SGP GEF-5, including: inclusion of co-financing below \$500,000; technical assistance to high risk/low performing countries; developing a risk-based management approach; strengthening the central structure to make it more suitable for an expanded Programme; resolving grant disbursement delays; enhancing country Programme oversight; improving monitoring & evaluation; increasing the audit volume and quality assurance work; and optimizing Programme cost-effectiveness. To facilitate global coherence in execution of services, guidance and operating procedures, UNOPS through a central management team and NSC, coordinates primarily with UNDP/GEF HQ respectively.

UNOPS will not make any financial commitments or incur any expenses that would exceed the budget for implementing the project as set forth in this Project Document. UNOPS shall regularly consult with UNDP concerning the status and use of funds and shall promptly advise UNDP any time when UNOPS is aware that the budget to carry out these services is insufficient to fully implement the project in the manner set out in the Project Document. UNDP shall have no obligation to provide UNOPS with any funds or to make any reimbursement for expenses incurred by UNOPS in excess of the total budget as set forth in the Project Document.

UNOPS will submit a cumulative financial report each quarter (31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December). The report will be submitted to UNDP through the ATLAS Project Delivery Report (PDR) system and follow the established ATLAS formats and PDR timelines. The level of detail in relation to the reporting requirement is indicated in the Project Document budget which will be translated into the ATLAS budgets. UNDP will include the expenditure reported by UNOPS in its reconciliation of the project financial report.

Upon completion or termination of activities, UNOPS shall furnish a financial closure report, including a list of non-expendable equipment purchased by UNOPS, and all relevant audited or certified financial statements and records related to such activities, as appropriate, pursuant to its Financial Regulations and Rules.

Title to any equipment and supplies that may be furnished by UNDP or procured through UNDP funds shall rest with UNDP until such time as ownership thereof is transferred. Equipment and supplies that may be furnished by UNDP or procured through UNDP funds will be disposed as agreed, in writing, between UNDP and UNOPS. UNDP shall provide UNOPS with instructions on the disposal of such equipment and supplies within 90 days of the end of the Project.

The arrangements described in this Project Document will remain in effect until the end of the project, or until terminated in writing (with 30 days' notice) by either party. The schedule of activities specified in the Project Document remains in effect based on continued performance by UNOPS unless it receives written indication to the

contrary from UNDP. The arrangements described in this Agreement, including the structure of implementation and responsibility for results, shall be revisited on an annual basis and may result in the amendment of this Project Document.

If this Agreement is terminated or suspended, UNDP shall reimburse UNOPS for all costs directly incurred by UNOPS in the amounts specified in the project budget or as otherwise agreed in writing by UNDP and UNOPS.

All further correspondence regarding this Agreement, other than signed letters of agreement or amendments thereto should be addressed to the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator and the UNDP Resident Coordinator.

UNOPS shall keep UNDP fully informed of all actions undertaken by them in carrying out this Agreement.

Any changes to the Project Document that would affect the work being performed by UNOPS shall be recommended only after consultation between the parties. Any amendment to this Project Document shall be affected by mutual agreement, in writing.

If UNOPS is prevented by force majeure from fulfilling its obligations under this Agreement, it shall not be deemed in breach of such obligations. UNOPS shall use all reasonable efforts to mitigate the consequences of force majeure. Force majeure is defined as natural catastrophes such as but not limited to earthquakes, floods, cyclonic or volcanic activity; war (whether declared or not), invasion, rebellion, terrorism, revolution, insurrection, civil war, riot, radiation or contaminations by radio-activity; other acts of a similar nature or force.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, UNOPS shall in no event be liable as a result or consequence of any act or omission on the part of UNDP, the government and/or any provincial and/or municipal authorities, including its agents, servants and employees.

UNDP and UNOPS shall use their best efforts to promptly settle through direct negotiations any dispute, controversy or claim which is not settled within sixty (60) days from the date either party has notified the other party of the dispute, controversy or claim and of measures which should be taken to rectify it, shall be referred to the UNDP Administrator and the UNOPS Executive Director for resolution.

This project will be implemented by UNOPS in accordance with UNOPS' Financial Rules and Regulations provided these do not contravene the principles established in UNDP's Financial Regulations and Rules.

UNOPS as the Implementing Partner shall comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations security management system.

VII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is *USD 5,659,132*. This is financed through a GEF grant of *USD 1,959,132* administered by UNDP, and additional support of *USD 3,700,000 in other cofinancing*. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Confirmed Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. Note that all project activities included in the project results framework that will be delivered by co-financing partners (even if the funds do not pass through UNDP accounts) must comply with UNDP's social and environmental standards. Co-financing will be used for the following project activities/outputs:

| Co-financing source | Co-financing type | Co-financing amount | Planned Co-financing Activities/Outputs | Risks | Risk Mitigation Measures |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---|-------|--------------------------|
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---|-------|--------------------------|

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|-----------|---|--|---|
| Community Organizations | In Kind | 1,040,000 | Direct co-financing in the implementation of community projects | Men and women of the communities of the target areas are not willing to participate in the proposals and selection of projects | The SGP and all partner institutions actively promote the participation of CBOs and NGOs in all project activities. |
| | In Cash | 260,000 | | | |
| UNDP | In Kind | 200,000 | Recurrent costs by the Country Office support staff salaries, logistical support and hosting costs. Project staff support in workshops, development of technical toolkits, direct training to SGP project beneficiaries. | UNDP CO and GEF SGP Country programme do not engage nor coordinate sufficiently with each other, leading to limited support for SGP. | SGP is integrated into the CO Environmental platform and UNDP planning and M&E instruments, actively seeking the constant coordination and mutual support between other projects, programmes and CO activities. |
| FONABOSQUE | In Cash | 1,200,000 | Mobilization of investments and direct investments in management and management plans, financing mechanisms, logistics and support costs | Projects are terminated or fail to mobilize investment. | SGP will constantly engage and communicate to senior institutional authorities of project progress, involvement in M&E actions. |
| | In Kind | 800,000 | Recurring costs of its staff and the logistical contribution of its offices and regional spaces in support of the field work of its technical staff and of training services to organizations, specific studies and other technical services requested to support Project actions | | |
| SERNAP | In Kind | 200,000 | Recurring costs of the regional offices of the protected areas in the intervention zones, including staff salaries, logistical support of the offices, provision of vehicles, etc.. | Reduced budgets and/or political or institutional support limits technical assistance and other support services to OBCs. | State institution have been fully involved in GEF-5 and GEF-6 and have participated in actively in the project design. Co-financing letter confirm institutional interest to continue supporting SGP. |

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|--|--|
| Total co-financing | 3,700,000 | | |
|--------------------|-----------|--|--|

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board.

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/CTA and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF:

- a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project budget with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more;
- b) Introduction of new budget items that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. **Operational closure must happen with 3 months after posting the TE report to the UNDP ERC.** The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file¹⁴. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met:

- a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled;
- b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP;
- c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project;
- d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation**. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial

¹⁴ See

https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the BPPS/GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/GEF Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

VIII. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

| Total Budget and Work Plan | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------|
| Atlas Award ID: | 000126342 | Atlas Output Project ID: | 00012435 |
| Atlas Proposal or Award Title: | 7th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Bolivia | | |
| Atlas Business Unit | BOL10 | | |
| Atlas Primary Output Project Title | 7th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Bolivia | | |
| UNDP-GEF PIMS No. | 6561 | | |
| Implementing Partner | UNDP | | |

| Atlas Activity (GEF Component) | Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party, IP, or UNDP) | Atlas Fund ID | Donor Name | Atlas Budgetary Account Code | ATLAS Budget Account Description | Amount Year 1 (USD) | Amount Year 2 (USD) | Amount Year 3 (USD) | Amount Year 4 (USD) | Total (USD) | See Budget Note: |
|--|---|---------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| COMPONENT 1 Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environment protection | UNOPS | 62000 | GEF Trustee | 77100 | Salary and related costs - TA/NP | 43,200.00 | 43,200.00 | 43,200.00 | 43,200.00 | 172,800.00 | 1 |
| | | | | 71300 | Local Consultants | - | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | - | 30,000.00 | 2 |
| | | | | 71600 | Travel | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 15,000.00 | - | 39,000.00 | 3 |
| | | | | 72600 | Grants | 371,000.00 | 321,000.00 | 371,000.00 | - | 1,063,000.00 | 4 |
| | | | | 75700 | Training, Workshop and Conference | - | 3,000.00 | 1,000.00 | - | 4,000.00 | 5 |
| | | | | 74200 | Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs | - | - | - | 7,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 6 |
| | | | | 74500 | Miscellaneous Expenses | 800.00 | 800.00 | 800.00 | 800.00 | 3,200.00 | 7 |
| | | | | | Total Outcome 1 | 427,000.00 | 395,000.00 | 446,000.00 | 51,000.00 | 1,319,000.00 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|----|
| COMPONENT 2 Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication | UNOPS | 62000 | GEF Trustee | 77100 | Salary and related costs - TA/NP | 41,300.00 | 41,300.00 | 41,300.00 | 41,300.00 | 165,200.00 | 8 |
| | | | | 71600 | Travel | 4,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | - | 14,000.00 | 9 |
| | | | | 72600 | Grants | - | - | 175,000.00 | - | 175,000.00 | 10 |
| | | | | 75700 | Training, Workshop and Conference | 2,500.00 | 4,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 11,000.00 | 11 |
| | | | | 74500 | Miscellaneous Expenses | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 2,000.00 | 12 |
| | | | | | Total Outcome 2 | 48,300.00 | 50,800.00 | 224,800.00 | 43,300.00 | 367,200.00 | |
| M&E | UNOPS | 62000 | GEF Trustee | 77100 | Salary and related costs - TA/NP | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 16,000.00 | 13 |
| | | | | 71600 | Travel | 1,000.00 | 1,666.00 | 1,666.00 | - | 4,332.00 | 14 |
| | | | | 75700 | Training, Workshop and Conference | 2,500.00 | - | - | - | 2,500.00 | 15 |
| | | | | 71300 | Local Consultants | | 10,000.00 | 17,000.00 | 17,000.00 | 44,000.00 | 16 |
| | | | | 71200 | International Consultants | | | | 29,782.00 | 29,782.00 | 17 |
| | | | | | Total M&E | 7,500.00 | 15,666.00 | 22,666.00 | 50,782.00 | 96,614.00 | |
| PROJECT MANAGEMENT | UNOPS | 62000 | GEF Trustee | 77100 | Salary and related costs - TA/NP | 31,500.00 | 31,500.00 | 31,500.00 | 31,500.00 | 126,000.00 | 18 |
| | | | | 73100 | Rental & Maintenance – Premises | 4,688.00 | 6,252.00 | 6,252.00 | 3,126.00 | 20,318.00 | 19 |
| | | | | 72200 | Equipment, operations and maintenance | 5,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | - | 8,000.00 | 20 |
| | | | | 71200 | International Consultants | - | - | 22,000.00 | - | 22,000.00 | 21 |
| | | | | | Total Management | 41,188.00 | 39,252.00 | 61,252.00 | 34,626.00 | 176,318.00 | |

| | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| PROJECT TOTAL | 523,988.00 | 500,718.00 | 754,718.00 | 179,708.00 | 1,959,132.00 |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|

Summary of Funds: ¹⁵

| | Amount Year 1 | Amount Year 2 | Amount Year 3 | Amount Year 4 | Total |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| GEF grant administered by UNDP | 523,988.00 | 500,718.00 | 754,718.00 | 179,708.00 | 1,959,132.00 |
| Donor 2 (in-kind) UNDP | - | 100,000.00 | - | 100,000.00 | 200,000.00 |
| Donor 3 (cash and in-kind) Community Organizations | 325,000.00 | 325,000.00 | 325,000.00 | 325,000.00 | 1,300,000.00 |
| Donor 4 (cash and in-kind) Government: FONABOSQUE | 500,000.00 | 500,000.00 | 500,000.00 | 500,000.00 | 2,000,000.00 |
| Donor 5 (in-kind) Government: SERNAP | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 200,000.00 |
| TOTAL | \$1,398,988.00 | \$1,475,718.00 | \$1,629,718.00 | \$1,154,708.00 | \$5,659,132.00 |

| Budget note number | Comments: Budget note should be output based rather than input based. Even for individual consultants' outputs of the consultants must be clear. Include cost breakdown and calculation basis (e.g. daily fee and number of days/weeks, unit cost and number), as well as a total amount for the budget line. |
|--------------------|--|
| 0 | The 6% UNOPS fee and the Centrally Managed Direct Costs (CMDC) are incorporated in each individual budget line. |
| 1 | 77100. Salary and related costs -TA/NP Staff Contracts - National Coordinator -Country Programme Manager: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Programme Assistant - Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results. 36% of salaries for a cumulative of 48 months are in Component 1; USD 2,745 for the National Coordinator and USD 855 per month for the Programme Assistant. Total: USD 172,800 |
| 2 | 71300. Local consultants. Local Consultants to support the design of resilience strategies, knowledge management, and gender plan guidelines. USD 312.50 per month for a cumulative 24 months for an expected 4 consultants). Total: USD 30,000 |
| 3 | 71600. Travel. Project site visits, monitoring field visits, on-site technical assistance to grantees, among others, for the application of M&E methods. Attendance of experience-exchange workshop and resource mobilization dialogue. Travel expenses for the activities under Component 1 for 4 years. USD 12,000 in Year2 1 and 2; USD 15,000 in Year. Total: USD 39,000 |

¹⁵ Summary table should include all financing of all kinds: GEF financing, co-financing, cash, in-kind, etc...

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| | |
| 4 | <p>72600. Grants.</p> <p>Financial resources for grants of small initiatives with community organizations and civil society organizations and vulnerable groups on issues of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants.</p> <p>Under component 1, around 86% of Grant funding will be allocated to 30 projects framed in the following guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-level small grant projects in selected landscapes that restore degraded landscapes, improve connectivity, support innovation with regard to biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services (including reforestation of forests, natural regeneration of native vegetation; water harvesting, fire control; protection and participatory monitoring of species). 10 projects at USD 35,433.33 per project. This represents 29% of total grant funding. • Targeted community projects that improve the sustainability and resilience (resilience) of production systems, including soil and water conservation practices, agroforestry and silvopastoral systems, agrobiodiversity conservation; the sustainable use of biodiversity; agroecological practices and cropping systems. 10 projects at USD 35,433.33 per project. This represents 29% of total grant funding. • Targeted community projects that promote sustainable alternative livelihoods of community and productive organizations that improve biodiversity through innovative and / or value-added initiatives for market access, including agrobiodiversity products. 10 projects at USD 35,433.33 per project. This represents 29% of total grant funding. <p>Total: USD 1,063,000</p> <p>"The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants".</p> |
| 5 | <p>75700. Training, Workshop, Conference.</p> <p>Periodic meetings of the National Steering Committee for the review and approval of CBO/NGO grants, training workshops with grantees, meetings for coordination with partners and donors, baseline assessment workshops, UCP workshop. USD 3,000 is allocated for Year 2 and USD 1,000 for Year 3.</p> <p>Total: USD 4,000</p> |
| 6 | <p>74200. Audio visual & print production costs</p> <p>Production, layout, translation, printing and dissemination of SGP knowledge products and communication materials including audio-visuals (e.g. factsheets, reports, case studies, etc.)</p> <p>Total: USD 7,000</p> |
| 7 | <p>74500. Miscellaneous expenses</p> <p>Office supplies: paper, ink, CDs, and unforeseen Expenses</p> <p>Total: USD 3,200 (USD 800 per year over 4 years)</p> |
| 8 | <p>77100. Salary and related costs -TA/NP</p> <p>Staff Contracts - National Coordinator -Country Programme Manager: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Programme Assistant - Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results.</p> <p>34.42% salaries for a cumulative of 48 months are in Component 2; USD 2,065.9967 for the National Coordinator and USD 1,375.67 per month for the Programme Assistant.</p> <p>Total: USD 165,200</p> |

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| 9 | <p>71600. Travel.</p> <p>Project site visits, monitoring field visits, on-site technical assistance to grantees, among others, for the application of M&E methods. Attendance of experience-exchange workshop and resource mobilization dialogue. Travel expenses for the activities under Component 2 over 3 years. USD 4,000 in Year 1; USD 5,000 in Year 2 and 3.</p> <p>Total: USD 14,000</p> |
| 10 | <p>72600. Grants.</p> <p>Financial resources for grants of small initiatives with community organizations and civil society organizations and vulnerable groups on issues of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants.</p> <p>Under Component 2, around 14% of Grant funding will be allocated to 5 projects within the following guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance platforms of multiple parties (actors) established / strengthened to improve the governance of the landscapes of the Chaco Chiquitanía and Pantanal, facilitate the construction of socio-ecological resilience and knowledge management. 5 projects at USD 35,000 per project. <p>Total: USD 175,000</p> <p>The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants.</p> |
| 11 | <p>75700. Training, Workshop, Conference</p> <p>Inception workshop, periodic meetings of the National Steering Committee for the review and approval of CBO/NGO grants, training workshops with grantees, meetings for coordination with partners and donors, baseline assessment workshops, UCP workshop. USD 2,500 is allocated for Year 1; USD 4,000 for Year 2; USD 3,000 for Year 3; and USD 1,500 for Year 4.</p> <p>Total: USD 11,000</p> |
| 12 | <p>74500. Miscellaneous expenses</p> <p>Office supplies: paper, ink, CDs, and unforeseen Expenses</p> <p>Total: USD 2,000 (USD 500 per year for 4 years)</p> |
| 13 | <p>77100. Salary and related costs -TA/NP</p> <p>Staff Contracts - National Coordinator -Country Programme Manager: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Programme Assistant - Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results.</p> <p>3.33% salaries for a cumulative of 48 months are in Component 3; USD 200 for the National Coordinator and USD 133.3333 per month for the Programme Assistant.</p> <p>Total: USD 16,000</p> |
| 14 | <p>71600. Travel.</p> <p>Project site visits, monitoring field visits, on-site technical assistance to grantees, among others, for the application of M&E methods. Attendance of experience-exchange workshop and resource mobilization dialogue. Travel expenses for the activities under Component 3 over 3 years. USD 1,000 in Year 1; USD 1,666 in Year 2 and 3.</p> <p>Total: USD 4,332</p> |
| 15 | <p>75700. Training, Workshop, Conference.</p> <p>USD 2,500 allocated in Year 1 for purposes of conducting the Inception Workshop.</p> |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| | Total: USD 2,500 |
| 16 | 71300. Local consultants. Gender-Specialist , providing support in monitoring project indicators, analysis of the baseline and end of project SEPLS resilience assessments, and the implementation of the gender action plan (20 weeks at USD 1,564 per week; Total: USD 31,280). M&E Specialist , carrying out monitoring and evaluation of GEF core indicators and preparing GIS mapping at midterm (estimated at 8 weeks at USD 1,590 per week; USD 12,720). Total: USD 44,000 |
| 17 | 71200 International Consultants International consultants for the Terminal Evaluation (TE). Total: USD 29,782 |
| 18 | 77100. Salary and related costs -TA/NP Staff Contracts - National Coordinator -Country Programme Manager: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Programme Assistant - Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results. 26.25% salaries for a cumulative of 48 months are in Component 4; USD 1,706.25 for the National Coordinator and USD 918.75 per month for the Programme Assistant. Total: USD 126,000 |
| 19 | 73100 - Rental & Maintenance – Premises Rental and maintenance of SGP premises, utility costs, communications and UNDP support services. USD 4,688 is allocated in Year 1; USD 6,252 in Year 2; USD 6,252 in Year 3 and USD 3,126 for Year 4. Total: USD 20,318 |
| 20 | 72200 - Equipment, operations and maintenance Vehicle rental, fuel, petty cash and purchase of computer equipment for the SGP team. USD 5,000 is allocated in Year 1; USD 1,500 in Year 2 and 3. Total: USD 8,000 |
| 21 | 71200 International Consultants International consultants for Audit purposes. Audit managed by UNOPS to be performed once in the lifetime of the project. Total: USD 22,000 |

IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Bolivia and UNDP, signed on 31st October, 1974. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by UNOPS in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. UNOPS as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, [UNOPS as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse (“SEA”) and sexual harassment (“SH”) allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the UNOPS, as the Implementing Partner, will notify UNDP of any such allegations and investigations it may conduct further to such allegations.
3. UNOPS as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient that is not a UN entity:
 - a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNOPS’s property in such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
 - i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
 - b. UNOPS reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s obligations under this Project Document.
 - c. In the performance of the activities under this Project, UNOPS as the Implementing Partner shall ensure, with respect to the activities of any of its responsible parties, sub-recipients and other

entities engaged under the Project, either as contractors or subcontractors, their personnel and any individuals performing services for them, that those entities have in place adequate and proper procedures, processes and policies to prevent and/or handle SEA and SH.

4. UNOPS agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds]¹⁶ [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]¹⁷ are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.
5. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
6. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
7. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
8. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
9. The Implementing Partner and UNDP will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

10. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

17 To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

Note: The term “Project Document” as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

11. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
12. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
13. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled “Risk Management Standard Clauses” are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled “Risk Management” are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XI. MANDATORY ANNEXES

1. GEF Budget Template
2. Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area
3. Multiyear Workplan
4. Monitoring Plan
5. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
6. UNDP Atlas Risk Register
7. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts
8. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
9. SGP Operational Guidelines
10. Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
11. Co - financing letters (included a separate attachment)
12. GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators
13. GEF Taxonomy
14. Annex 14 – Summary Threats, GEF 6 Activities, and gaps for GEF 7
15. COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework

Annex 1: GEF Budget Template

| Expenditure Category | Detailed Description | Component (USDeq.) | | | | | | | | | | Total (USDeq.) | Responsible Entity | |
|----------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----|-----|----------------|---|-------|
| | | Component 1 | | | Component 2 | | Component 3 | | Sub-Total | M&E | PMC | | (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1] | |
| | | Sub-component 1.1 | Sub-component 1.2 | Sub-component 1.3 | Sub-component 2.1 | Sub-component 2.2 | Sub-component 3.1 | Sub-component 3.2 | | | | | | |
| Goods/Vehicles | 72200 - Equipment, operations and maintenance Vehicle rental, fuel, petty cash and purchase of computer equipment for the SGP team. USD 5,000 is allocated in Year 1; USD 1,500 in Year 2 and 3. Total: USD 8,000 | | | | | | | | | 0 | | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 | UNOPS |

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| Grants | <p>72600. Grants. Financial resources for grants of small initiatives with community organizations and civil society organizations and vulnerable groups on issues of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants.</p> <p>Under component 1, around 86% of Grant funding will be allocated to 30 projects framed in the following guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-level small grant projects in selected landscapes that restore | 1,063,000.00 | | | | | | | 1063000 | | | 1,063,000.00 | UNOPS |
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| | <p>degraded landscapes, improve connectivity, support innovation with regard to biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services (including reforestation of forests, natural regeneration of native vegetation; water harvesting, fire control; protection and participatory monitoring of species). 10 projects at USD 35,433.33 per project. This represents 29% of total grant funding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Targeted community projects that improve the sustainability and resilience (resilience) of production systems, including soil and water conservation practices, agroforestry and silvopastoral systems, agrobiodiversity | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants". | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Grants | <p>72600. Grants. Financial resources for grants of small initiatives with community organizations and civil society organizations and vulnerable groups on issues of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants. Under Component 2, around 14% of Grant funding will be allocated to 5 projects within the following guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance platforms of multiple parties (actors) established / strengthened to improve the | | | | 175,000.00 | | | | 175000 | | | 175,000.00 | UNOPS |
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| | governance of the landscapes of the Chaco Chiquitania and Pantanal, facilitate the construction of socio-ecological resilience and knowledge management. 5 projects at USD 35,000 per project. Total: USD 175,000 The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| International Consultants | 71200 International Consultants International consultants for the Terminal Evaluation (TE). Total: USD 29,782 | | | | | | | | 0 | 29,782.00 | | 29,782.00 | UNOPS |

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|----------------------------------|---|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| International Consultants | 71200 International Consultants International consultants for Audit purposes. Audit managed by UNOPS to be performed once in the lifetime of the project. Total: USD 22,000 | | | | | | | | 0 | | 22,000.00 | 22,000.00 | UNOPS |
| Local Consultants | 71300. Local consultants. Local Consultants to support the design of resilience strategies, knowledge management, and gender plan guidelines. USD 312.50 per month for a cumulative 24 months for an expected 4 consultants). Total: USD 30,000 | 30,000.00 | | | | | | | 30000 | | | 30,000.00 | UNOPS |
| Local Consultants | 71300. Local consultants. Gender-Specialist, providing support in monitoring project indicators, analysis of the baseline and end of project SEPLS resilience assessments, and the implementation of the gender | | | | | | | | 0 | 44,000.00 | | 44,000.00 | UNOPS |

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| | <p>action plan (20 weeks at USD 1,564 per week; Total: USD 31,280). M&E Specialist, carrying out monitoring and evaluation of GEF core indicators and preparing GIS mapping at midterm (estimated at 8 weeks at USD 1,590 per week; USD 12,720). Total: USD 44,000</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salary and benefits / Staff costs | <p>77100. Salary and related costs -TA/NP Staff Contracts - National Coordinator - Country Programme Manager: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Programme Assistant - Project</p> | 172,800.00 | | | | | | | | 172800 | | 172,800.00 | UNOPS |

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| administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results. 36% of salaries for a cumulative of 48 months are in Component 1; USD 2,745 for the National Coordinator and USD 855 per month for the Programme Assistant. Total: USD 172,800 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Salary and benefits / Staff costs | 77100. Salary and related costs -TA/NP Staff Contracts - National Coordinator - Country Programme Manager: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Programme Assistant - Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results. 34.42% salaries for a cumulative of 48 months | | | | 165,200.00 | | | | 165200 | | | 165,200.00 | UNOPS |
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| | are in Component 2; USD 2,065.9967 for the National Coordinator and USD 1,375.67 per month for the Programme Assistant. Total: USD 165,200 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salary and benefits / Staff costs | 77100. Salary and related costs -TA/NP Staff Contracts - National Coordinator - Country Programme Manager: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Programme | | | | | | | | 0 | 16,000.00 | | 16,000.00 | UNOPS |

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| Assistant - Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results. 3.33% salaries for a cumulative of 48 months are in Component 3; USD 200 for the National Coordinator and USD 133.3333 per month for the Programme Assistant. Total: USD 16,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Salary and benefits / Staff costs | 77100. Salary and related costs -TA/NP Staff Contracts - National Coordinator - Country Programme Manager: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Programme Assistant - Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results. 26.25% salaries for a cumulative of 48 months | | | | | | | | | 0 | 126,000.00 | 126,000.00 | UNOPS |
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|---------------------------------------|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|------|--|--|----------|-------|
| | are in Component 4; USD 1,706.25 for the National Coordinator and USD 918.75 per month for the Programme Assistant. Total: USD 126,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trainings, Workshops, Meetings | 75700. Training, Workshop, Conference. Periodic meetings of the National Steering Committee for the review and approval of CBO/NGO grants, training workshops with grantees, meetings for coordination with partners and donors, baseline assessment workshops, UCP workshop. USD 3,000 is allocated for Year 2 and USD 1,000 for Year 3. Total: USD 4,000 | 4,000.00 | | | | | | | 4000 | | | 4,000.00 | UNOPS |

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|---|---|--|--|--|-----------|--|--|--|-------|----------|--|-----------|-------|
| Trainings, Workshops, Meetings | 75700. Training, Workshop, Conference Inception workshop, periodic meetings of the National Steering Committee for the review and approval of CBO/NGO grants, training workshops with grantees, meetings for coordination with partners and donors, baseline assessment workshops, UCP workshop. USD 2,500 is allocated for Year 1; USD 4,000 for Year 2; USD 3,000 for Year 3; and USD 1,500 for Year 4. Total: USD 11,000 | | | | 11,000.00 | | | | 11000 | | | 11,000.00 | UNOPS |
| Trainings, Workshops, Meetings | 75700. Training, Workshop, Conference. USD 2,500 allocated in Year 1 for purposes of conducting the Inception Workshop. | | | | | | | | 0 | 2,500.00 | | 2,500.00 | UNOPS |

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| Travel | 71600. Travel. Project site visits, monitoring field visits, on-site technical assistance to grantees, among others, for the application of M&E methods. Attendance of experience-exchange workshop and resource mobilization dialogue. Travel expenses for the activities under Component 1 for 4 years. USD 12,000 in Year2 1 and 2; USD 15,000 in Year. Total: USD 39,000 | 39,000.00 | | | | | | | 39000 | | | 39,000.00 | UNOPS |
| Travel | 71600. Travel. Project site visits, monitoring field visits, on-site technical assistance to grantees, among others, for the application of M&E methods. Attendance of experience-exchange workshop and resource mobilization dialogue. Travel expenses for the activities | | | | 14,000.00 | | | | 14000 | | | 14,000.00 | UNOPS |

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| | under Component 2 over 3 years. USD 4,000 in Year 1; USD 5,000 in Year 2 and 3. Total: USD 14,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | 71600. Travel. Project site visits, monitoring field visits, on-site technical assistance to grantees, among others, for the application of M&E methods. Attendance of experience-exchange workshop and resource mobilization dialogue. Travel expenses for the activities under Component 3 over 3 years. USD 1,000 in Year 1; USD 1,666 in Year 2 and 3. Total: USD 4,332 | | | | | | | | 0 | 4,332.00 | | 4,332.00 | UNOPS |

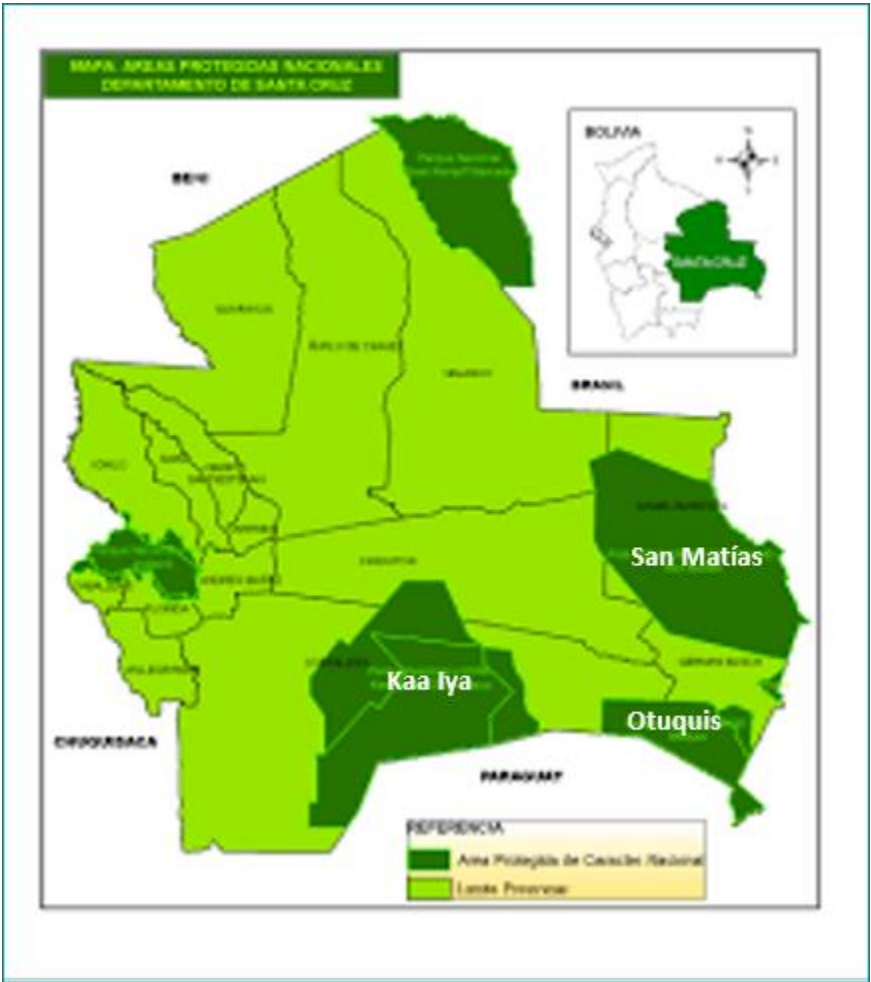
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|----------|--|--|----------|--|--|--|------|--|--|----------|-------|
| Other Operating Costs | 74200. Audio visual & print production costs Production, layout, translation, printing and dissemination of SGP knowledge products and communication materials including audio-visuals (e.g. factsheets, reports, case studies, etc.) Total: USD 7,000 | 7,000.00 | | | | | | | 7000 | | | 7,000.00 | UNOPS |
| Other Operating Costs | 74500. Miscellaneous expenses Office supplies: paper, ink, CDs, and unforeseen Expenses Total: USD 3,200 (USD 800 per year over 4 years) | 3,200.00 | | | | | | | 3200 | | | 3,200.00 | UNOPS |
| Other Operating Costs | 74500. Miscellaneous expenses Office supplies: paper, ink, CDs, and unforeseen Expenses Total: USD 2,000 (USD 500 per year for 4 years) | | | | 2,000.00 | | | | 2000 | | | 2,000.00 | UNOPS |

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| Other Operating Costs | 73100 - Rental & Maintenance – Premises Rental and maintenance of SGP premises, utility costs, communications and UNDP support services. USD 4,688 is allocated in Year 1; USD 6,252 in Year 2; USD 6,252 in Year 3 and USD 3,126 for Year 4. Total: USD 20,318 | | | | | | | | 0 | | 20,318.00 | 20,318.00 | UNOPS |
| Grand Total | | 1,319,000.00 | | | 367,200.00 | | | | 1,686,200.00 | 96,614.00 | 176,318.00 | 1,959,132.00 | |

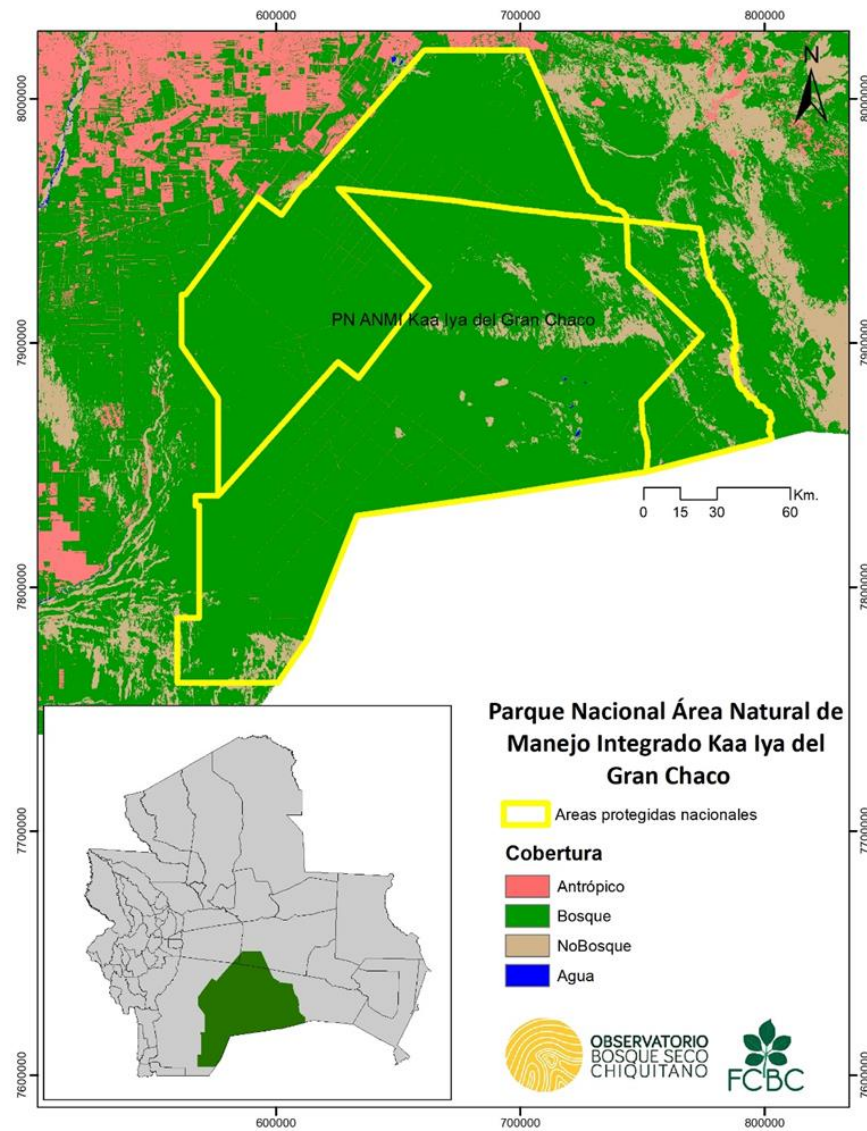
Annex 2: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites

Any maps included in this project document must conform to maps accepted by the UN Cartographic Unit (see <https://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/english/htmain.htm>)

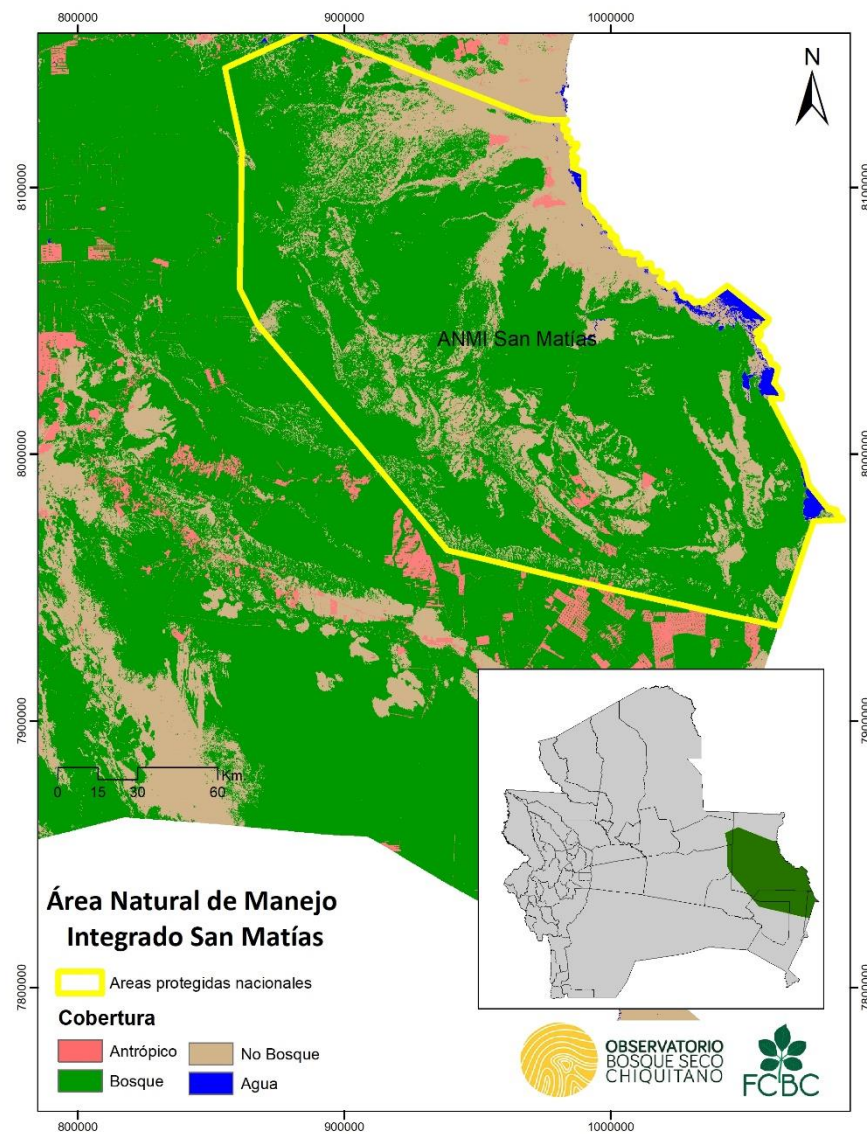
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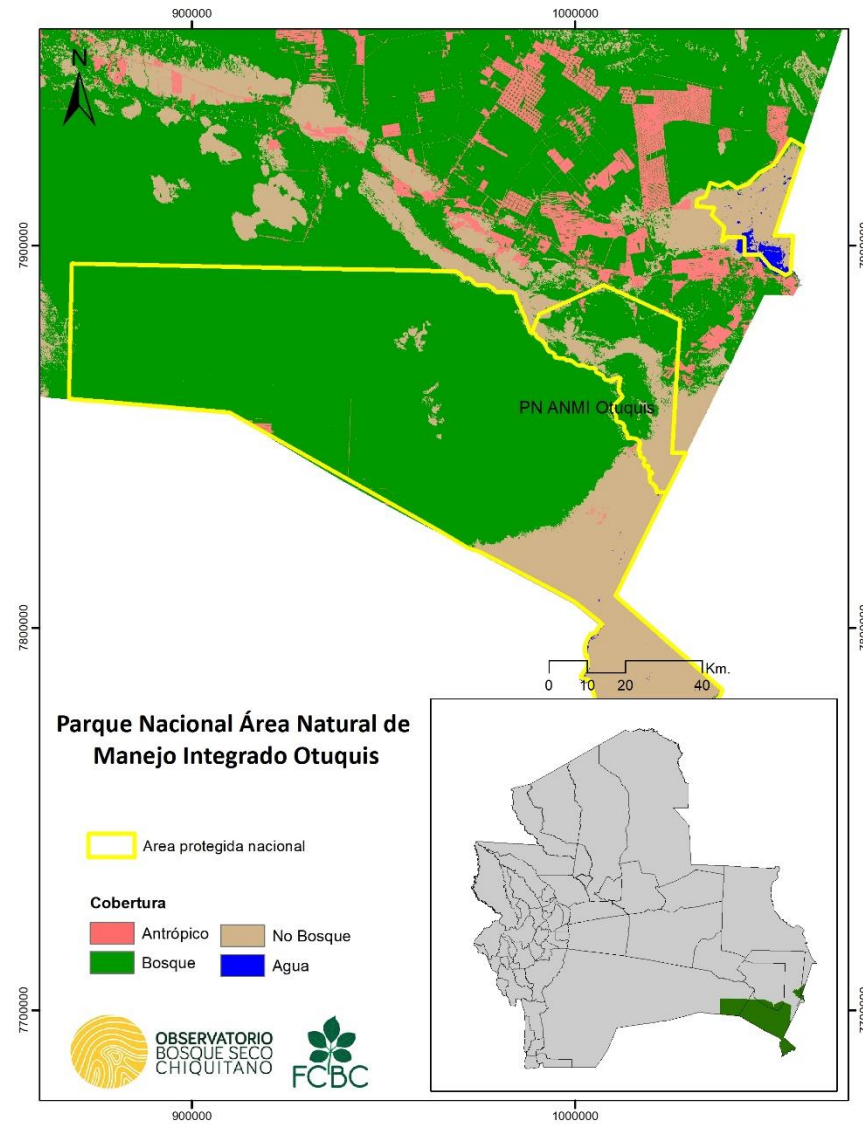
PN – ANMI KAA IYA DEL GRAN CHACO



ANMI SAN MATÍAS



1. PN – ANMI OTUQUIS



| Department | Ecoregions | Sub-ecoregions | Protected Areas | Latitude | Longitude |
|------------|--------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| Santa Cruz | <i>Gran Chaco</i> | Chaco, Cerrado Chaqueño | National Park and Natural Integrated Management Area of Kaa Iya | 17 ° 53 '53.178 " - 20 ° 15 '3.94 "S | 62 ° 25 ' 43.134 " - 60 ° 06 ' 48.022 " W |
| | <i>Chiquitania</i> | Chiquitano Dry Forest, Cerrado Chiquitano, Pantanal Flood Plains | San Matías Integrated Management Natural Area | 16 ° 37' 26" - 18 ° 36' 1.3" S | 59 ° 23' 22" - 57 ° 40' 25" W |
| | <i>Pantanal</i> | Pantanal Flood Plains, Chiquitano Dry Forest and Cerrado Chaqueño | Otuquis National Park and Natural Integrated Management Area | 18° 41' 2.85" - 20° 9' 41.079 " S | 59° 30' 20.476 " - 57 ° 42' 14.857" W |

Annex 3: Multi Year Work Plan

| Outcome/Output | Activities | YR 1 | | | | YR 2 | | | | YR 3 | | | | YR 4 | | | |
|---|---|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| All | Project Inception Workshop | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 Regional inception workshops | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome 1.1: Biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal landscapes are enhanced through multifunctional land use systems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| O1.1. | 1.1.1.1. Preparation and approval of selected community initiatives that improve connectivity, support innovation with respect to biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services (including reforestation, natural regeneration of native vegetation, protection of water sources, and prevention of fire risks). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.1.1.2. Nurseries established at community and municipal level for the production of forest seedlings and wild fruit trees (intended for the reforestation of forests and recovery of degraded areas) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.1.1.3. Reforestation actions for forest enrichment and assisted regeneration, and protection actions (enclosures and / or local regulations for the natural regeneration of the forest, connectivity and the conservation of biodiversity) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.1.1.4. Training and equipping community fire brigades for protection against forest fires | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.1.1.5. Protection of water sources by local communities and producers, through reforestation, natural and assisted regeneration to guarantee ecosystem functions and the quantity and quality of water according to local requirements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome 1.2: The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes, for the conservation of biodiversity and the optimization of ecosystem services, is strengthened through integrated agroecological practices | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| O1.2 | 1.2.1.2 Preparation and selection of community initiatives applying integrated agroecological practices | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.2.1.3 Implementation of good agroecological practices and capacity building for soil conservation, efficient water use and greater forest cover to reduce land degradation and the establishment of sustainable production systems in the target landscape | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.2.1.4 Implementation of water systems for efficient irrigation and human / animal consumption installed and in operation, and improve the conservation and management of water and production systems for the resilience of the target landscape | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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[illegible]

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|---------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| O2.1.2 | 2.1.1.5 | Elaboration and implementation of strategies for the resilience of the target landscape based on sustainable productive priorities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.1.1.6 | Education and training of women and young people in leadership, formulation and project management, within the framework of the resilience strategies of the target landscape | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| O2.1.3. | 2.1.1.7 | Design and implementation of a communication strategy and a knowledge strategy with the support of the CO Communication Focal Point to visualize the scope and achievements of the work supported by the SGP. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.1.1.8 | Geospatial or georeferential mapping of the target landscapes to prioritize key areas to restore, conserve and protect the Chiquitania, Chaco and Pantanal forests (and the connectivity between protected areas) through planned reforestation, assisted regeneration or regeneration natural and through improved agricultural practices that will be presented to landscape governance platforms. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.1.1.9 | The systematization and dissemination of case studies (documents, videos) that show the best practices, innovations and a global evaluation of the socio-ecological benefits at the landscape level. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.1.1.10 | Design and implementation of an environmental education program to improve the socio-ecological resilience of children and young people in school educational units of the communities, with the support of the District Directorates of Education and local Municipal Governments | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Annex 4: Monitoring Plan

This Monitoring Plan and the M&E Plan and Budget in Section VI of this project document will both guide monitoring and evaluation at the project level for the duration of project implementation.

| Monitoring | Indicators | Targets | Description of indicators and targets | Data source/Collection Methods ¹⁸ | Frequency | Responsible for data collection | Means of verification | Risks/Assumptions |
|---|--|--|---|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Project objective: to enable communities and organizations to take collective action for socio-ecological resilience and sustainable livelihoods for local and global environmental benefits in the ecoregions of the Chaco, Chiquitania and Pantanal of Bolivia | <u>Mandatory Indicator 1:</u> # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people): | 3,124 beneficiaries in the target landscape, of which 50% are women and/or girls | Direct beneficiaries through grant projects, capacity development and other training | <i>Technical reports of executing entities with lists of participants differentiated by gender.</i> <i>Field visits and M&E matrices</i> | Annual/Semester PIR, MTR, TE | SGP team | Lists of Participants differentiated by gender. Field visits Monitoring Matrixes | The projects have the expected participation of men and women. Landscape contexts suitable for the implementation of grants Indigenous population and local communities are not adversely affected by grants in their livelihoods. |
| | <u>Mandatory Indicator 2:</u> # indirect project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people): | 5,686 indirect beneficiaries in the target landscape of which 50% are women and/or girls | Indirect beneficiaries (family members and other community members) | <i>List of participants differentiated by gender with extrapolation for the calculation of indirect beneficiaries.</i> <i>Registration of community families who do not participate directly in the projects.</i> | Annual/16th PIR, MTR, TE | SGP team | Lists of Participants differentiated by gender. Field visits Monitoring matrices | |
| | <u>Mandatory Indicator 3:</u> Area of landscapes under improved practices (has, | 15,265 Has Been Restored (Preserved) | Hectares in the process of conservation and/or restoration in degraded ecosystems, through protection measures, recovery of ecosystem functions, forest | <i>Technical reports of executing entities. And comparative valuation between baseline and goal at the</i> | Annual, 20th PIR, MTR, TE | Executing entities SGP team | Field visits GIS maps Annual technical reports | The projects have the expected participation of men and women. Landscape contexts suitable for the |

¹⁸ Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

| Monitoring | Indicators | Targets | Description of indicators and targets | Data source/Collection Methods ¹⁸ | Frequency | Responsible for data collection | Means of verification | Risks/Assumptions |
|---|--|--|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| | <i>excluding PAs) GEF Core Indicator 4</i> | | management, reforestation and sustainable use of non-timber forest resources | <i>end of the project. GIS reports</i> | | | | implementation of grants Indigenous population and local communities in their livelihoods are not adversely affected by grants. The incidence of wildfires does not affect the normal execution of some grants and the fulfillment of their results. GIS reports are expected to be available on all grants |
| Project Outcome 1 Landscapes resilient to sustainable development and global environmental protection | Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (GEF Core Sub-indicator 4.1) | 15,110 ha of under improved management to benefit biodiversity | Hectares in the process of protection / restoration in degraded ecosystems, through protection measures, recovery of ecosystem functions, forest management, reforestation and sustainable use of biodiversity and non-timber forest resources, beekeeping, ecotourism, etc. | <i>Technical reports of executing entities. And comparative valuation between baseline and goal at the end of the project. GIS reports</i> | Annual, 20th PIR, MTR, TE | Executing entities SGP team | Field visits GIS maps Annual technical reports | The projects have the expected participation of men and women. Landscape contexts suitable for the implementation of grants Indigenous population and local communities are not adversely affected by grants in their livelihoods. The incidence of wildfires does not affect the normal execution of some |

| Monitoring | Indicators | Targets | Description of indicators and targets | Data source/Collection Methods ¹⁸ | Frequency | Responsible for data collection | Means of verification | Risks/Assumptions |
|------------|--|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | grants and the fulfillment of their results. GIS reports are expected to be available on all grants |
| | Indicator 5: Voluntary community brigades against forest fires, trained, equipped and in operation | At least 4 community brigades trained and equipped in the target landscape | Number of formed voluntary community brigades that improve and strengthen their knowledge, skills and capabilities for fire risk prevention and management | Technical reports of executing entities, field evaluations, | Annual, Semestral PIR, MTR, TE | Executing entities SGP team | Lists of trained persons and equipment delivery minutes | Men and women have the availability and interest to train and make voluntary service commitments to their communities. Partnerships with forest fire organizations and experts facilitate training and training. |
| | Indicator 6: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (GEF Core Sub-indicator 4.3) | At least 155 Ha of landscape under sustainable land management in production | Hectares under the application of good practices of sustainable management of productive systems, such as agroforestry systems, areas with soil management and conservation, areas with agro-ecological production and integral and / or biointensive production systems | Technical reports of executing entities. And comparative valuation between baseline and goal at the end of the project. | Annual, Semestral PIR, MTR, TE | Executing entities SGP team | Field visits Annual technical reports | Local producers agree to replace and / or improve their traditional production systems with more sustainable production systems. Weather conditions do not affect the establishment of good management practices and production systems. |
| | Indicator 7: Number of households (disaggregated by | At least 120 families disaggregated by | Families practicing sustainable soil management, agro-ecological production; | Technical reports of executing entities. Field valuation | Annual, 20th PIR, MTR, TE | Executing entities SGP team | Field visits | Men and women are willing to implement good agroecological |

| Monitoring | Indicators | Targets | Description of indicators and targets | Data source/Collection Methods ¹⁸ | Frequency | Responsible for data collection | Means of verification | Risks/Assumptions |
|------------|--|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------|---|--|
| | female-led or male-led) adopting sustainable practices (agroforestry, intercropping, harvesting of native species, mulching) | female-led or male-led | agroforestry systems, and biointensive production | | | | Annual technical reports | practices in their production systems |
| | Indicator 8: Number of efficient irrigation systems installed and in operation that contribute to improving agroecological production | 25 efficient irrigation systems installed and in operation | Number of small efficient irrigation systems (sprinklers, drip, fertigation) that have been installed and operating intended for agro-ecological production | <i>Technical reports of executing entities. Field valuation</i> | Annual, 20th PIR, MTR, TE | Executing entities SGP team | Field visits Annual technical reports Acts of delivery of works | The necessary water sources are available and with the appropriate flow to establish irrigation systems. The use and management of water sources does not adversely affect other beneficiaries and/or communities |
| | Indicator 9: Number of initiatives led by women that adopt sustainable production systems | At least 4 women-led initiatives (x women) adopt sustainable productive systems | Number of initiatives led/managed by women with financial and technical support develop sustainable productive systems | <i>Differentiated participation of women. Reports and field visits</i> | Annual, 26th-year reports PIR, MTR, TE | Executing entities SGP team | Register of differentiated participation of men and women Field visits Annual technical reports | Women have the availability and interest to train and make leadership and service commitments in their productive organizations or communities. |
| | Indicator 10: Number of community and / or producers' organizations (membership | At least 6 community and/or productive organizations made up of 50% men and 50% | Number of community and/or productive organizations made up of men and women, who develop and strengthen their capacities for the | <i>Differentiated participation of women in productive organizations.</i> | Annual, 26th-year reports PIR, MTR, TE | Executing entities SGP team | Register of differentiated participation of men and women | Men and women have clarity about their limitations and needs to strengthen the productive management and |

| Monitoring | Indicators | Targets | Description of indicators and targets | Data source/Collection Methods ¹⁸ | Frequency | Responsible for data collection | Means of verification | Risks/Assumptions |
|------------|---|--|--|--|---|---------------------------------|--|--|
| | disaggregated by gender) with strengthened capacities for productive management and access to the market | women with strengthened capacities and accessing local markets | management and marketing of their products or services. | <i>Reports and field visits</i> | | | List of affiliates and/or partners of organizations Field visits Annual technical reports | marketing capacities of their products and services and innovative initiatives and are willing to develop monetary and in-kind investments for this purpose. Markets have favorable conditions for the marketing of local organizations' products and services Innovative initiatives meet market requirements |
| | Indicator 11: Number of innovative and / or value-added economic initiatives improving market access (membership disaggregated by gender) | At least 6 innovative and/or value-added economic initiatives (50% men and 50% women membership) to enter the market | Number of innovative and/or value-added economic initiatives that strengthen their capacities through equipment training processes, experience exchanges, fair participation, to access local and regional markets | <i>Differentiated participation of women in innovative initiatives.</i> <i>Reports and field visits</i> | Annual, 26th-year reports PIR, MTR, TE | Executing entities SGP team | Register of differentiated participation of men and women List of affiliates and/or partners of initiatives Trade agreements Field visits Annual technical reports | |

| Monitoring | Indicators | Targets | Description of indicators and targets | Data source/Collection Methods ¹⁹ | Frequency | Responsible for data collection | Means of verification | Risks/Assumptions |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|---------------------------------|--|--|
| | Indicator 12: Number of families reporting improved income from small-scale community enterprises | 150 families reporting improved income from small-scale community enterprises | Additional economic income in the families of productive and community organizations through innovative initiatives that strengthen the family economy | Reports and field visits Product collection and marketing records | Annual, 26th-year reports PIR, MTR, TE | Executing entities SGP team | Product vein registration List of affiliates and/or partners of initiatives Field visits Annual technical reports | Markets have favorable conditions for the marketing of local organizations' products and services Innovative initiatives meet market requirements |
| Project Outcome 2 Capacity building and knowledge management (for expansion and replication.) | Indicator 13: Indicator 13: Number of local platforms / management committees made up of at least 30% of women leaders are strengthened in their technical, administrative and organizational capacities with management tools and support for their organizational structures | 4 multi-stakeholder platforms, made up of at least 30% of female leaders are strengthened (1P) (3 management committees of the 3 target landscapes and a second level organization/platform bringing together all committees of the target landscapes) | Existing multi-stakeholder platforms (Protected Area Management Committees) and platforms created under resilience strategies are shaped and strengthened in their capacities, considering the participation of at least 30% of female leaders | Lists of members of participating multi-access on-premises organizations. Reports and field visits | Annual, 26th-year reports PIR, MTR, TE | Executing entities SGP team | Minutes of meetings of local management authorities Statutes and regulations Lists of participants | Men and women are predisposed, have representativeness and capabilities to take responsibility for being part of these local management bodies. There are technical and financial conditions for local management authorities to operate and operate on a regular basis |
| | Indicator 14: Number of landscape resilience strategies developed, based on the respective landscape | Three new landscape strategies under implementation and evaluated at the end of the project | Number of participatorily developed Landscape Resilience | Lists of participants differentiated by gender and generational | Annual, 26th-year reports PIR, MTR, TE | Executing entities SGP team | Developed strategy documents Lists of participants | Predisposition and interest of local communities, their authorities and other actors in the |

¹⁹ Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

| Monitoring | Indicators | Targets | Description of indicators and targets | Data source/Collection Methods ¹⁹ | Frequency | Responsible for data collection | Means of verification | Risks/Assumptions |
|------------|---|--|--|--|---|---------------------------------|---|--|
| | management/management plans | | Strategies, modeled after the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) | Field visits Project database | | | MOA's | design and development of landscape resilience strategies. Local communities have the time to implement multiple initiatives simultaneously. |
| | Indicator 15: Number of youth and women leaders from local communities (including indigenous people) benefitting from a training program in landscape resilience strategies and project design | 30 youth and women leaders ("champions") have completed the training and training with the corresponding certification and have developed and presented community projects | A capacity building program in resilience strategies implemented in communities that promotes the participation of men, women and young people, which as a product of this process, will be able to develop and present community projects | Registration and list of participants Educational curriculum Reports and field visits | Annual, 26th-year reports PIR, MTR, TE | Executing entities SGP team | Registration and attendance records Copies of certificates delivered Project profiles developed | There is an academic or specialized institution willing to assist in design and development of training. There are technical, logistical and interest conditions for men, women and young people to participate in the programme. |
| | Indicator 16: Environmental education program to improve socio-ecological resilience in schools / communities | At least six school educational units benefit from environmental education activities | An environmental education program in selected communities in the protected | Lists of school educational units and participating students Technical reports and field visits | Annual, 26th-year reports PIR, MTR, TE | Executing entities SGP team | Agreements with The District Education and Educational Unit Addresses | There is a predisposition and breadth in the District Education Directorates in the Municipalities and in the teaching |

| Monitoring | Indicators | Targets | Description of indicators and targets | Data source/Collection Methods ¹⁹ | Frequency | Responsible for data collection | Means of verification | Risks/Assumptions |
|------------|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| | supported by the District Directorates of Education | | areas to be implemented in at least six school educational units, in coordination with the District Departments of Education in municipalities to strengthen the implementation of resilience strategies | Educational curriculum | | | Content of the environmental education program to be implemented Lists of participants | staff of the School Educational Units to implement the school environmental education and program. The contents of the environmental education program are aligned with the annual plans and curriculums of the District Educational Units. |
| | Indicator 17: Case studies that systematize experiences of landscape resilience that include gender outcomes, with the support of university students / volunteers as part of a communication strategy | 3 videos and 4 case studies and systematization of experiences of resilience at the landscape level systematized and disseminated | Different types of documentary and dissemination materials (documents, videos) that are developed from the systematization of the experiences of resilience strategies the landscape and the OP7 project | Project reports Reports and field visits Grants database Testimonies, filming and photographs | Annual, 26th-year reports PIR, MTR, TE | Executing entities SGP team Specialist consultants Volunteer university students | Systematization documents Case studies Videos | Experiences in implementing resilience strategies and grants in general generate important and sufficient information and knowledge to identify good practices and lessons learned. Local communities and executing entities are predisposed to share their experiences and knowledge with the Project. |

Annex 5: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

| <i>Project Information</i> | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) in BOLIVIA |
| 2. Project Number | PIMS 6561 |
| 3. Location | BOLIVIA |

Part A. Integrating overarching principles to strengthen social and environmental sustainability

QUESTION 1: How does the Project integrate the overarching principles to enhance social and environmental sustainability?

Please briefly describe below how the Project incorporates the human rights-based approach

One of the objectives of the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) in Bolivia is to integrate human rights throughout the areas and scope of its work, following the principles of the country's general commitment to human rights, both at the international and national levels. In accordance with the corresponding international conventions of the United Nations System ratified by Bolivia, all forms of discrimination and exclusion are strictly prohibited.

SGP Bolivia fully supports the application of these measures considering the following elements:

- By strengthening local organizations, capacity building, and technical assistance SGP improves the availability, accessibility, and quality of benefits and services for potentially marginalized individuals and groups - including women, youth, and indigenous peoples. Moreover, SGP seeks to increase their inclusion in decision-making processes through landscape management platforms and committees, made up of all representative organizations of the territory, including local producers, community organizations, and local government authorities.
- SGP Bolivia supports the meaningful participation and inclusion of all stakeholders - in particular individuals, local communities, and community organizations – in the processes of identification, prioritization and selection of initiatives, including the design, implementation and monitoring of the project. This is achieved - for example - through inclusion, active participation, and capacity building, which create an enabling environment for stakeholders' ownership and empowerment.
- Improvement of the educational processes of school-age children is achieved by incorporating environmental issues into school curricula, by developing tree-planting and polluting-waste collection campaigns, and by holding educational fairs. The objective is to increase students' awareness, sensitization and knowledge, as well as to reach the majority of the population in their communities.

Please briefly describe below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment.

- Gender has been considered throughout the design and implementation of this project. The project design prioritizes working with women's groups as well as girls' groups and establishes measurable indicators related to gender equality and women's empowerment. A Gender Action Plan has been designed to specifically address how gender implications in activities should be structured and addressed.
- The Project will support productive activities and innovative initiatives with the potential to support participation and inclusion, and to generate particular benefits for women and/or women's organizations (already established or in the process of creation) through the strengthening of their capacities, participation in fairs and opening of markets, where they can bid and sell their products.
- SGP Bolivia will promote a specific strategy to involve women's groups as important actors in landscape management, in guidelines' development, in resource management and general management of their productive initiatives.
- SGP Bolivia will support the Gender Focal Point - who will act as a member of the National Steering Committee - in identifying, prioritizing and selecting potential project ideas that promote actions focused on gender empowerment and awareness in the communities, as well as that ensure gender sensitivity in all projects for approval.
- Several civil society organizations led and/or directed by women will be considered as strategic partners of the Project for the implementation of initiatives that promote gender-sensitive activities and actions, active participation, inclusion and empowerment in their productive initiatives.
- The project design scores 2 as per the ATLAS Gender Marker and 1 according to the OECD Gender marker (Significant (marked 1) means that gender equality is an important and deliberate objective.

Please briefly describe below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability.

- Through the strengthening of capacities and the development of activities focused on the conservation and restoration of degraded ecosystems, as well as on sustainable production, the project supports local communities of the ecoregions in enhancing social, ecological, and productive resilience of landscapes. These activities are framed in national and departmental policies and regulations related to the conservation, protection, comprehensive and strategic management of protected areas and their areas of influence.
- Since the previous Operational Phase, SGP Bolivia has been supporting the development and implementation of social, economic and environmental resilience-building strategies, which contribute to the strengthening and development of local capacities for the conservation, protection and comprehensive management of natural resources and life systems. Within this framework, local platforms, management committees and local populations take ownership of actions or projects that are part of these strategies and assume commitments for their sustainability.
- The project will promote activities and actions for conservation and sustainable production contributing to the restoration and recovery of ecosystems and the environmental functions that forests fulfill, strengthening capacities and governance structures in landscapes to ensure that these activities are carried out in a sustainable way and optimize the benefits for local communities.
- SGP will promote the development of innovative initiatives, as well as the replication of successful initiatives that contribute to improving income and livelihoods of the local population, based on management plans and sustained management of biodiversity resources, such as non-wood forest products.
- SGP permanently contributes to the generation of institutional synergies through the establishment of agreements with strategic partners (Municipal Governments, NGOs, academic entities and others), in order to strengthen the implementation of projects and to generate additional or complementary support in the medium and long term. Thus, continuity and consolidation of environmental achievements is ensured, as well as project's durability, replication, and/or scaling up of actions developed.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

| QUESTION 2: What are the potential social and environmental risks? | QUESTION 3: What is the significance level of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Please answer to questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to question 6.</i> | | | QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been carried out and/or are required to address the potential risks (for moderate and high importance risks)? |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| <i>Risk Description</i> | <i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i> | <i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i> | <i>Comments</i> | <i>Description of assessment and management measures reflected in the project design.</i> |
| Risk 1: Project may potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender. | P2 I3 | Moderate | Women are generally underrepresented or little respected in productive activities of the intervention area and in decision-making organizations, due to long-standing social and cultural norms. They are also traditionally excluded from accessing the economic and social benefits of income-generating projects. Some organized women's groups are already challenging those norms and moving forward with some difficulties. | The project promotes an assertive and equitable distribution of benefits generated among women and men (e.g. capacity building, technical assistance, support for participation and inclusion in productive organizations). The Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan have been developed, with specific activities, indicators and budget to ensure gender participation and gender equality. This document (see Annex 11) includes considerations that address their different needs and impacts of environmental degradation and climate change on women in selected landscapes. All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by the National Steering Committee made up of experts in different fields, including an expert or focal point on gender and development. |

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| <p>Risk 2: Poor selection of sites within or inside buffer zones close to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas - such as public protected areas - may enable inappropriate production and use of natural resources and forests, plantation development or reforestation.</p> | <p>P2 I3</p> | <p>Moderate</p> | <p>Due to the fact that the project intervention area includes three national protected areas, it is likely that some projects will be carried out within or close to critical habitats or sensitive areas in the target landscape, such as national parks, wetlands and other key areas for biodiversity.</p> <p>The project will facilitate reforestation and natural regeneration of degraded areas for restoration of the target landscape.</p> | <p>During project development, communities close to critical habitats were queried about an assessment of the potential impacts of their projects on critical habitats.</p> <p>SGP Bolivia has a long tradition of working in close collaboration and coordination with the National System of Protected Areas (SERNAP), to ensure that projects are aligned with national legislation and regulations in relation to protected areas and - in any case - that they contribute to the conservation and management of the protected areas themselves.</p> <p>During the development stage of the project, an evaluation of the most affected and degraded areas has been completed. These areas have been defined as priority areas of work, where reforestation, recovery, and landscape restoration actions will be primarily carried out. Furthermore, all SGP projects are reviewed, selected, and approved by a National Steering Committee, composed by experts in different fields, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, sustainable management of natural resources, and others. In addition, the implementation of the project is assisted in his execution and monitored by the team of the National Coordination, as well as by NSC members, who often accompany monitoring and evaluation field visits. Civil society - represented by professional NGOs with recognized institutional presence in the intervention areas of the country - also provides local communities with an additional level of technical assistance and support.</p> |
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| <p>Risk 3: The project can potentially affect human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous communities in the project area.</p> | <p>P2 I3</p> | <p>Moderate</p> | <p>Moderate risk due to potential impacts on intellectual property rights, lands, territories, and traditional livelihoods (Question 6.3)</p> | <p>As part of project implementation, consistency of activities with indigenous peoples' standards will be ensured as indigenous communities will design and carry out their own activities during project implementation. Projects will not be imposed on indigenous communities; in fact indigenous communities will be encouraged to develop proposals so as to capacitate and strengthen communities. Recording or otherwise documenting traditional knowledge held by indigenous communities will only be made upon free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).</p> <p>The National Steering Committee has demonstrated over the past two decades of SGP work in Bolivia that indigenous people's rights, livelihood, culture and resources are fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval of financing. This will continue to remain one of the guiding principles of the NSC. One of the SGPs priorities in its strategic projects is to encompass and support the advocacy for rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities, and to celebrate and replicate the successful fire management practices and agroecology initiatives that have been initiated in indigenous communities.</p> |
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| <p>Risk 4. Possible extension of the COVID-19 pandemic, as a result of eventual uncontrolled outbreaks, that may delay project implementation, affect the health of the beneficiaries, limit the areas in which the project can be implemented, limit face-to-face consultations among stakeholders and further exacerbate conditions of marginalized people who have limited access to resources and technology.</p> | <p>P3 I3</p> | <p>Moderate</p> | <p>Given the characteristics of the pandemic both at a global and national level, it is not known yet when this disease will stop being a risk for humanity. It is still unclear when the COVID-19 vaccine will be available and what effective results it may trigger over time. Likewise, there is no certainty of when the entire population will have access to this vaccine. Due to the above described situation, it is likely that - at least in 2021 - some restrictions will still be applied to prevent pandemic outbreaks. As of October 2020, although the COVID-19 pandemic in Bolivia continues to affect a large part of the country, incidence levels have dropped and the areas where the project will work do not show high levels of impact, although the future situation is volatile and unstable.</p> | <p>The execution of the projects will be carried out applying and complying with strict bio-safety measures, reducing the possibilities of contagion from COVID-19.</p> <p>The UNDP office has established specific rules for participation and requires Project staff to have special permits for field visits. Due to the rapid spread of the pandemic, risk mitigation procedures will be developed to address potential operational delays or pauses on an ongoing basis, in order to follow the latest guidelines and warnings. More communication attempts with local beneficiaries will be ensured; moreover, site-specific protocols related to potential impacts will be applied.</p> <p>Changes to the scope or schedule of planned activities may be necessary through adjustments to the work plan. SGP Bolivia works in close collaboration and coordination with State institutions such as SERNAP and Protected Areas, mainly at field offices and campsites levels. At local level, the staff members of these institutions are less susceptible to travel restrictions than UNDP staff. Therefore, a close connection, coordination and technical assistance can be maintained with the majority of potential beneficiaries without affecting the progress of the project.</p> <p>The program will consider the specific situation of each project in order to consider a flexibilization in the execution of some activities, such as established schedules' and workplans' deadlines. The local population, executing organizations and the National Steering Committee will coordinate these actions.</p> <p>However, to make up for possible delays due to the impossibility for SGP staff to visit the field, communication will be maintained through virtual means (WhatsApp, Skype, Zoom, etc.). The communication strategy must include specific considerations to facilitate interactions among staff members and support the exchange of information under such circumstances.</p> |
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| Risk 5. Climatic unpredictability and extreme scenarios may undermine efforts to arrest biodiversity loss, land degradation, and promote better livelihoods. | P3 I3 | Moderate | Climate change, including climate variability, has a recurring effect, - caused by either human or natural events - on the normal execution of projects, the achievement of some of their results, and the delays in their implementation. In recent years, the alteration of the hydrological cycle and of environmental functions of ecosystems has been exacerbated by deforestation events and forest fires in Bolivia and neighboring countries (Brazil, Paraguay). Therefore, droughts have been occurring more frequently, affecting productive activities and forests' natural restoration processes. | As part of the activities and actions for ecosystems' restoration and recovery, priority will be given to reforestation and enrichment of forests with native species, but also to the development of good practices for the adoption of agroforestry and silvo-pastoral systems. Practices that mitigate and reduce the risks of increasing vulnerability and climate change hazards will be promoted. Likewise, management committees and multi-stakeholder platforms may merge into the framework of resilience strategies the prevention and community management issue of climate change and fire risks to reduce threats and vulnerabilities, also promoting public awareness on this issue. Likewise, actions will be developed to protect water recharge zones and water sources, through enclosures and the development of community regulations. |
| | QUESTION 4: What is the general categorization of project risk? | | | |
| | Please select one (see SESP for guidance) | | | Comments |
| | Low risk | | | |
| | Moderate risk | X | | Given that the risks considered in the project belong to the low to moderate range categories, the general category of project risk is moderate. Although the COVID-19 pandemic health crisis continues, the level of contagion risk is gradually reducing, and the population is assuming biosecurity measures with greater awareness. With more than 25 years of SGP experience accumulated in Bolivia, the Project has established programming, governance, and operation mechanisms of the SGP Country Programme. UNDP is part of the Country Programme National Steering Committee, which reviews and approves the Project Document landscape strategies, project eligibility criteria and proposals for approval along with other NSC members including government representatives, academic institutions and civil |

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| | | | <p>society organizations, representatives of indigenous peoples, and other rural actors.</p> <p>The project focuses on conserving biodiversity, protecting, and preserving forest ecosystem services, adopting and implementing sustainable production practices, and developing alternative livelihoods, with the aim of enhancing resilience in these landscapes.</p> |
| | <i>High Risk</i> | | |
| | QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what SESP requirements are relevant? | | |
| | Please select all that applies. | | Comments |
| | <i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | <i>Principle 2: Gender equality and women empowerment</i> | X | Moderate risk of discrimination against women due to affirmative actions and the incorporation of a gender-centered approach to select projects and to develop capacities considered in the gender analysis and action plan. |
| | <i>1. Biodiversity conservation and natural resource management</i> | X | Moderate risk, as SGP specifically funds projects to preserve and use biodiversity in a sustainable way. As part of the project preparation, consistency of activities with biodiversity conservation standards has been ensured. The SGP National Steering Committee has high level experience in biodiversity conservation among its members; NSC reviews all proposals to determine eligibility and then approves funding if deemed eligible. |

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| | <i>Climate change mitigation and adaptation</i> | X | Moderate risk: the project area is vulnerable to the effects of climate change and natural threats. The project promotes adaptive biodiversity, resource planning and management actions at landscape level to counteract the potential effects of climate change. |
| | <i>3. Community health, safety and working conditions</i> | X | Moderate risk: The COVID-19 pandemic could affect the health of the parties involved in the project, interfering with the normal development of their activities. However, in the country the levels of contagion risk are decreasing, and the general population is applying and complying with biosafety measures in an increasingly responsible manner. Likewise, the project is ready to take advantage of alternative forms of communication and implementation, by using technology and virtual means to carry out remote follow-ups, monitoring, and evaluation of projects. |
| | <i>4. Cultural Heritage</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | <i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i> | | |
| | <i>6. Indigenous peoples</i> | X | Moderate risk: Impacts on indigenous peoples' livelihoods are expected to be positive. As part of the preparation of the project, the coherence of the activities with the standards of the indigenous peoples and local population has been guaranteed, respecting their norms, principles, and traditions. |
| | <i>7. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Final Closure

| <i>Signature</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Description</i> |
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| QA Assessor: | | UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted. |
| QA Approver | | UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC. |
| PAC Chair | | UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases, PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC. |

SESP Attachment1. Social and environmental risk screening checklist

| Checklist Potential Social and Environmental <u>Risks</u> | | |
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| Principles 1: Human Rights | | Answer (Yes/No) |
| 1. | Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups? | NO |
| 2. | Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? | NO |
| 3. | Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups? | NO |

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| 4. | Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them? | NO |
| 5. | Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project? | NO |
| 6. | Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights? | NO |
| 7. | Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process? | NO |
| 8. | Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals? | NO |
| Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment | | |
| 1. | Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls? | NO |
| 2. | Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits? | YES |
| 3. | Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment? | NO |
| 4. | Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? | NO |
| Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below | | |
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| Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | |
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| 1.1 Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? | NO |
| 1.2 Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities? | YES |
| 1.3 Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? | NO |
| 1.4 Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species? | NO |
| 1.5 Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species? | NO |
| 1.6 Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation? | YES |
| 1.7 Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species? | NO |
| 1.8 Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? | NO |
| 1.9 Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) | NO |
| 1.10 Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns? | NO |
| 1.11 Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? | NO |

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| Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation | | |
| 2.1 | Will the proposed Project result in significant greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change? | NO |
| 2.2 | Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change? | YES |
| 2.3 | Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? | NO |
| Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions | | |
| 3.1 | Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities? | NO |
| 3.2 | Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)? | NO |
| 3.3 | Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)? | NO |
| 3.4 | Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure) | NO |
| 3.5 | Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions? | NO |
| 3.6 | Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)? | NO |
| 3.7 | Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning? | YES |

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| 3.8 | Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)? | NO |
| 3.9 | Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)? | NO |
| Standard 4: Cultural Heritage | | |
| 4.1 | Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? | NO |
| 4.2 | Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes? | NO |
| Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement | | |
| 5.1 | Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement? | NO |
| 5.2 | Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)? | NO |
| 5.3 | Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? | NO |
| 5.4 | Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources? | NO |
| Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples | | |
| 6.1 | Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)? | YES |

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| 6.2 | Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? | YES |
| 6.3 | Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? | YES |
| 6.4 | Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned? | NO |
| 6.5 | Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? | YES |
| 6.6 | Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? | NO |
| 6.7 | Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them? | NO |
| 6.8 | Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples? | NO |
| 6.9 | Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? | NO |
| Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency | | |
| 7.1 | Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts? | NO |

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| 7.2 | Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)? | NO |
| 7.3 | Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? | NO |
| 7.4 | Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health? | NO |
| 7.5 | Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water? | NO |

Annex 6: UNDP Risk Register

| # | Description | Date Identified | Risk Category | Impact & Probability | Risk Treatment / Management Measures | Risk Owner | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--|----------------------|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| | <p>Enter a brief description of the risk. Risk description should include future event and cause.</p> <p>Risks identified through HACT, PCAT, SES, Private Sector Due Diligence, and other assessments should be included.</p> | | <p>Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other</p> <p>Subcategories for each risk type should be consulted to understand each risk type (see UNDP Enterprise Risk Management Policy)</p> | <p>Describe the potential effect on the project if the future event were to occur.</p> <p>Enter likelihood based on 1-5 scale (1 = Not likely; 5 = Expected)</p> <p>Enter impact based on 1-5 scale (1 = Negligible 5 = Extreme)</p> <p><i>Based on Likelihood and Impact, use the Risk Matrix to identify the Risk Level (high, Substantial, Moderate or Low)</i></p> <div><p>UNDP ERM - Risk Matrix</p><table><tr><td rowspan="5">Impact</td><td>5</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table><p>Likelihood</p><p>■ HIGH RISK ■ MODERATE ■ LOW</p></div> | Impact | 5 | | | | | 4 | | | | | 3 | | | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <p>What actions have been taken/will be taken to manage this risk.</p> | <p>The person or entity with the responsibility to manage the risk.</p> |
| Impact | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | <p>Possible forest fires in the project intervention area, due to the malpractice of the slash-burn (chaqueo) system for the expansion of the agricultural frontier</p> | <p>November 2020</p> | <p>Environmental Political</p> | <p>P3 I3</p> <p>The probability of the occurrence of fire events will depend on the policies and regulations assumed by the new government. However, this action could lead to: delays in the implementation of the projects, limitations to carry out the</p> | <p>The project is aligned with national and departmental priorities and plans for recovery and restoration of areas affected by fires.</p> <p>Some specific projects, and all projects in general in a cross-cutting manner, will include as main themes: training and environmental education related to prevention, control and management of forest fires, as</p> | <p>National Coordinator SGP CO UNDP Bolivia</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | may affect potential outcomes of the project | | | physical M&E of the projects, rescheduling of execution periods and eventual budget adjustments and delays in the achievement of the results. | well as scheduling and composition of community brigades of forest firefighters. Biodiversity conservation will be mainly focused on conservation processes, recovery of the ecosystem functions of forests, and recovery and restoration of ecosystems affected by forest fires. In addition, these actions will contemplate the development of agro-ecological production systems for sustainable use and management of natural resources. | |
| 2 | Project may potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender. | November 2020 | Social | P2 I3 Despite the probability of this event happening, if it occurs, it would generate a social conflict that could affect equal participation between men and women in the projects. Likewise, it could lead to delays and eventual non-compliance in the achievement of planned results and goals. | The project promotes an assertive and equitable distribution of benefits generated among women and men (e.g. capacity building, technical assistance, support for participation and inclusion in productive organizations). The Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan have been developed, with specific activities, indicators and budget to ensure gender participation and gender equality. This document (see Annex 11) includes considerations that address their different needs and impacts of environmental degradation and climate change on women in selected landscapes. All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by the National Steering Committee made up of experts in different fields, including an expert or focal point on gender and development. | |

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| 3 | Poor selection of sites within or inside buffer zones close to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas -such as public protected areas - may allow inappropriate production and use of natural resources and forests, plantation development or reforestation. | November 2020 | Social and Environmental | <p>P2 I3</p> <p>The inadequate location and selection of the project intervention sites could generate eventual social conflicts both during the formulation stage and in the execution stage; in the same way, it could result in the grants not responding directly to the eligible project financing thematic lines; likewise, it could affect the design and implementation of landscape resilience strategies</p> | <p>During project development, communities close to critical habitats were queried about an assessment of the potential impacts of their projects on critical habitats.</p> <p>SGP Bolivia has a long tradition of working in close collaboration and coordination with the National System of Protected Areas (SERNAP), to ensure that projects are aligned with national legislation and regulations in relation to protected areas and - in any case - that they contribute to the conservation and management of the protected areas themselves.</p> <p>During the development stage of the project, an evaluation of the most affected and degraded areas has been completed. Therefore, these areas have been defined as priority areas of work, where reforestation, recovery, and landscape restoration actions will be primarily carried out. Furthermore, all SGP projects are reviewed, selected, and approved by a National Steering Committee, composed by experts in different fields, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, sustainable management of natural resources, and others. In addition, the implementation of the project is assisted in his execution and monitored by the team of the National Coordination, as well as by NSC members, who often accompany monitoring and evaluation field visits. Civil society - represented by professional NGOs with recognized institutional presence in the intervention areas of the country - also provides local communities with an additional level of technical assistance and support.</p> | |
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| 4 | The project can potentially affect human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous communities in the project area. | November 2020 | Social | <p>P2 I3</p> <p>The generation of eventual social conflicts between indigenous populations and other local actors that could imply the participation or involvement of public bodies that regulate the use and access to land and natural resources</p> | <p>As part of project implementation, consistency of activities with indigenous peoples' standards will be ensured as indigenous communities will design and carry out their own activities during project implementation. Projects will not be imposed on indigenous communities; in fact indigenous communities will be encouraged to develop proposals so as to capacitate and strengthen communities. Recording or otherwise documenting traditional knowledge held by indigenous communities will only be made upon free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).</p> <p>The National Steering Committee has demonstrated over the past two decades of SGP work in Bolivia that indigenous people's rights, livelihood, culture and resources are fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval of financing. This will continue to remain one of the guiding principles of the NSC. One of the SGPs priorities in its strategic projects is to encompass and support the advocacy for rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities, and to celebrate and replicate the successful fire management practices and agroecology initiatives that have been initiated in indigenous communities.</p> | |
| 5 | Possible extension of the COVID-19 pandemic, as a result of eventual uncontrolled outbreaks, that may delay project implementation, affect the health of the beneficiaries, limit the areas in which the project can be | November 2020 | Operational Social Sanitary/Health | <p>P3 I3</p> <p>Delay in the formulation and development of grants; difficulties in carrying out on-site M&E of grants; reprogramming of activities and lag in the fulfillment and achievement of objectives and results</p> | <p>The execution of the projects will be carried out applying and complying with strict bio-safety measures, reducing the possibilities of contagion from COVID-19.</p> <p>The UNDP office has established specific rules for participation and requires Project staff to have special permits for field visits. Due to the rapid spread of the pandemic, risk mitigation procedures will be developed to address potential operational delays or pauses on an ongoing basis, in order to follow the latest guidelines and warnings. More communication attempts with local beneficiaries will be ensured; moreover, site-</p> | |

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| | implemented, limit face-to-face consultations among stakeholders and further exacerbate conditions of marginalized people who have limited access to resources and technology. | | | | <p>specific protocols related to potential impacts will be applied.</p> <p>Changes to the scope or schedule of planned activities may be necessary through adjustments to the work plan. SGP Bolivia works in close collaboration and coordination with State institutions such as SERNAP and Protected Areas, mainly at field offices and campsites levels. At local level, the staff members of these institutions are less susceptible to travel restrictions than UNDP staff. Therefore, a close connection, coordination and technical assistance can be maintained with the majority of potential beneficiaries without affecting the progress of the project.</p> <p>The program will consider the specific situation of each project in order to consider a flexibilization in the execution of some activities, such as established schedules' and workplans' deadlines. The local population, executing organizations and the National Steering Committee will coordinate these actions.</p> <p>However, to make up for possible delays due to the impossibility for SGP staff to visit the field, communication will be maintained through virtual means (WhatsApp, Skype, Zoom, etc.). The communication strategy must include specific considerations to facilitate interactions among staff members and support the exchange of information under such circumstances.</p> | |
| 6 | Aggravation of the country's economic crisis as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, which impacts negatively productive systems and livelihoods of the local population in the project area | November 2020 | Social Operational (Sanitary/Healthy) | P3 I3 Difficulties in mobilizing resources committed by local actors. Possible reductions in local participation in grants, due to temporary internal migrations in search of sources of income. | <p>The project will influence, promote, and boost initiatives addressing sustainable production rational exploitation of resources and biodiversity, contributing to income improvement and livelihoods recovery.</p> <p>Likewise, innovative and inclusive productive initiatives and alternatives linked to the sustainable use of biodiversity resources and water management, will be supported.</p> | |

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| | | | | | Additionally, actions that allow local organizations to manage and facilitate the access of products to local and regional markets will be encouraged. | |
| 7 | Climatic unpredictability and extreme scenarios may undermine efforts to arrest biodiversity loss, land degradation, and promote better livelihoods. | November 2020 | Environmental | P3 I3 The consequences of climate change could generate different levels of impact on grants: lags in the project implementation period, non-compliance with some environmental goals and indicators; temporary reduction in participation of the local population | <p>As part of the activities and actions for ecosystems' restoration and recovery, priority will be given to reforestation and enrichment of forests with native species, but also to the development of good practices for the adoption of agroforestry and silvo-pastoral systems.</p> <p>Practices that mitigate and reduce the risks of increasing vulnerability and climate change hazards will be promoted.</p> <p>Likewise, management committees and multi-stakeholder platforms may merge into the framework of resilience strategies the prevention and community management issue of climate change and fire risks to reduce threats and vulnerabilities, also promoting public awareness on this issue.</p> <p>Likewise, actions will be developed to protect water recharge zones and water sources, through enclosures and the development of community regulations.</p> | |

Annex 7: Overview of Project Staff and Technical Consultancies

| Position | Time Input | Tasks, Inputs and Outputs |
|---|------------------|---|
| For Project Management | | |
| Local / National contracting | | |
| <i>Project Manager/Coordinator</i> <i>USD 2,745 per month;</i> | <i>Full Time</i> | <p>Managerial Functions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supervise the SGP Country Programme team members and provide necessary guidance and coaching; 2. Promote and maintain effective teamwork within the SGP Country Programme team, the National Steering Committee members, and with the UNDP CO team; 3. Prepare and implement annual work plan, including strategic and/or innovative initiatives, with set delivery and co-financing targets; draft annual SGP Country Office administrative and project operational budget proposal 4. Set annual performance parameters and learning objectives for the SGP Country Programme team, assess their performance and provide feedback; <p>Programme/Portfolio Development and Management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Keep abreast of national environmental concerns and priorities as well as the socio-economic conditions and trends as they relate to the SGP, and assess their impact on SGP's work and programme. 6. Ensure formulation and implementation of the Country Programme Strategy (CPS), and its periodic review and update; 7. Manage the SGP grant allocations and country operating budget, maintain the financial integrity of the programme by ensuring adherence to SGP Standard Operating Procedures as well as UNOPS rules and regulations, and ensure timely and effective use of SGP resources; 8. Exercise quality control over the development of a portfolio of project ideas and concepts, and closely monitor the programme implementation progress and results; 9. Organize periodic stakeholder workshops and project development sessions for civil society organizations (CSOs) and local communities, and potential applicants and other stakeholders to inform about SGP and its Strategic Initiatives; 10. Work closely with CSOs and CBOs in preparation of project concepts and proposals to ensure that projects fit with the SGP |

| Position | Time Input | Tasks, Inputs and Outputs |
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| | | <p>Strategic Initiatives, Country Programme Strategy, and technical guidance notes;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Authorize and manage project-planning grants as required. 12. Oversee ongoing SGP grant projects, and conduct periodic project monitoring field visits and provide technical and operational support and guidance to SGP grantees as required; 13. Plan and serve as secretary to the National Steering Committee meetings. Support and closely coordinate with the National Steering Committee and Technical Advisory Group where relevant, in the process of project proposal review, selection and approval, especially the initial appraisal of proposals and assessment of eligibility. 14. Foster programme, project, and policy linkages between the SGP and the full or medium-sized GEF projects, planned or underway in the country, as well as those of other government, donors and development partners. 15. Report periodically to UCP Global Coordinator on programme implementation status, including annual monitoring reporting, financial reporting, audit, and update the relevant UNOPS and SGP databases. 16. Undertake monitoring and evaluation of SGP Country Programme and projects, and grantmaker+ initiatives, in coordination with NSC and UCP Global Coordinator 17. Perform and coordinate administrative tasks (i.e. procurement, travel) adhering to SGP SOPs procurement rules and regulation; as required for programme implementation <p>Resource Mobilization and Partnerships</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Establish and maintain close working relationships with stakeholders as well as promote the value, comparative advantages, and ensure visibility of the SGP. 19. Assess interest and priorities of key donors and other development partners, and develop/update and implement the resource mobilization and partnership strategy to mobilize resources from and develop partnerships with the government, donors and other partners to best leverage SGP resources and develop programme level partnerships. 20. Support SGP grantees in securing co-financing and project level partnerships, and assist in identifying opportunities and resources for sustaining and scaling up projects. <p>Knowledge Management</p> |

| Position | Time Input | Tasks, Inputs and Outputs |
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| | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Document programme/project stories, lessons learned, and best practices in SGP programme/project development, implementation, and oversight; 2. Access SGP and other global and regional knowledge, distill best practices and facilitate their dissemination and incorporation within SGP Country Programme and projects, UNDP CO, and to counterparts and partners; 3. Support capacity building and networking of grantees to facilitate knowledge exchange, and promote uptake through Knowledge platforms, Knowledge fairs etc. |
| <i>Project Assistant</i> <i>USD 855 per month;</i> | <i>Full Time</i> | <p>Support to Programme implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to day-to-day support to programme/project implementation and ensuring conformity to expected results, outputs, objectives and work-plans; • Assist the NC in prescreening project concepts and project proposals, and evaluate the financial part of the project proposals; • Assist the NC in development and revision of grant application forms and other management tools, requirements of the programme and other SGP documents • Advise potential grantees on project preparation processes and guidelines, and report to NC and NSC on project development activities, as required; • Provide day-to-day support and guidance to new and ongoing projects and its grantees, as required; • Assist the NC in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation, including participation in field visits; • Support on organization and preparation of minutes of NSC meetings and other SGP events; • Maintain contacts and professional working relationship with NGOs, governmental institutions, donors, other SGP stakeholders; • Assist NC in reporting regularly to the UCP Global Coordinator, UNOPS and UNDP CO, and assist NC in timely preparation of annual monitoring survey, and other UCP Global Coordinator / UNOPS surveys and reports as required; • Draft memos and other operational documents on behalf of NC, and respond to queries on SGP programme matter; • Regularly update and maintain SGP project database as well as stakeholders' database; <p>Financial Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance, review, and control the accuracy of supporting documentation of projects' interim and final financial reports, such as invoices, and advise the NC as required • Process payment requests from grantees and vendors through obtaining necessary clearances and authorizations and ensuring |

| Position | Time Input | Tasks, Inputs and Outputs |
|----------|------------|--|
| | | <p>payments are effected promptly, and in accordance with SGP Standard Operation Procedures;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain close working contact with respective UNOPS Regional Focal Point and seek her/his support, advice and guidance on how better to operate OneUNOPS in accordance with SGP SOPs, if needed. • In collaboration with the NC, maintain financial integrity of the programme, implement and monitor accounting system and databases of SGP country operational budget; • Prepare and maintain the grant disbursement table and calendar; as well as track the Country Operating Budget to ensure compliance with approved yearly budget. • Draft annual SGP Country office administrative and project budget proposals; • Management of the Petty Cash account with proper documentation and proper tractable records. • Enter, extract, transfer data from OneUNOPS and SGP database and produce reports as required; • Follow up of travel arrangements and DSA payments for NC and NSC members • Provide other financial reports as required. <p>Administrative Functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure office supplies, equipment, and furniture adhering to SGP SOPs procurement rules and regulation; • Manage and organize everyday office work. • Establish a proper filing system, maintain SGP country office administrative, financial, and management files and update them with original documentation or copy of the original documentation as necessary. Special focus on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish and maintain a separate folder with all NSC meetings signed minutes that approve new SGP granted project 2. Establish and maintain projects filing system containing original MOAs and amendments, original or copies of interim and final reports with all supporting documents, and mission reports or evaluation documents. 3. Establish and maintain financial folder for all SGP country office financial transactions. 4. Maintain personnel files, performance evaluation reports, leave records, and other pertinent personnel/consultant records • Draft routine correspondence and communications and establish filing system to record communications with local stakeholders; • Prepare background information and documentation, update data relevant to the programme areas and compile background material for the NC and NSC; |

| Position | Time Input | Tasks, Inputs and Outputs |
|--|--------------------------------|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure flow of information and dissemination of materials with all concerned; • Maintain and updated inventory of all physical assets and register all inventory in the asset inventory sheet. • Provide logistical and administrative support to visiting missions, travel arrangements, and meetings for the NC, NSC, adhering to SGP SOPs procurement rules and regulation; <p>Knowledge Management and Communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively support the SGP country office in the efforts on knowledge management, knowledge networking and visibility of SGP; • In accordance with SGP branding guidelines, support NC and NSC in the efforts towards proper recognition of SGP in any KM & Communication material produced by SGP grantees or stakeholders. • Facilitate organization of SGP advocacy events, workshops, stakeholders' dialogues and round-tables; • Assist in drafting articles and publications with proper recognition of SGP ; • Participate at events for SGP information dissemination purposes • Maintain, update or provide valid SGP information for the SGP website, SGP Global database and UNDP CO website. |
| For Technical Assistance | | |
| Knowledge Management Specialist <i>Rate: \$214.50/week</i> | 22 weeks / over 4 years | <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance and technical in terms of branding and quality assurance of knowledge products; • Support the development and finalization of OP7 KM and Communications strategies; • Update the KM specialist of the SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) on the KM efforts such as knowledge fairs, peer-to-peer exchanges, trainings, as well as other good practices that could be replicated in other SGP countries; • Contribute to global SGP KM outreach activities, queries and requests with regard to the OP7 Bolivia project and assist with social media outreach and information dissemination-related activities; • Support the UCP Global Coordinator and the OP7 Bolivia country team with collection of results and lessons learned, particularly for the development of the Progress Implementation Reports (PIRs) 2019-20 and related KM information for the SGP Annual Monitoring Report; |

| Position | Time Input | Tasks, Inputs and Outputs |
|--|--------------------------------|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the SGP UCP Global Coordinator and SGP CPMT with ensuring the development and finalization of select OP7 Bolivia case studies to be included in a publication on replication and upscaling of community-based initiatives supported by OP7 Bolivia country team; Other tasks as agreed beforehand with the supervisor. |
| | | |
| <i>Monitoring, technical monitoring and systematization of project experiences at the stage of implementation</i> <i>USD 800/week</i> | <i>43 weeks / over 4 years</i> | <u><i>Duties and Responsibilities</i></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out, in a timely manner, the analysis and evaluation of the Technical Progress Reports submitted by the institutions responsible for the implementation of the projects approved by the National Steering Committee. Carry out technical evaluations – follow-up or closure – on site, to projects in the implementation stage, according to plan and schedule previously approved by the Program Management. To this end, the M&S should consider strategic and timely field visits based on the project implementation horizon. Carry out the monitoring, control and monitoring of projects in the implementation stage, enabling the active, integral and dynamic participation of beneficiaries in the solution alternatives proposed in the projects. The analysis and evaluation of technical reports for the progress or closure of projects and obtained the results of on-site evaluations should be made known in written form, to the executing institutions, relevant observations, adjustments and recommendations, under the framework of the objectives and results of each of the projects. Follow up on the Indicators set out in the Program project document and contribute to their report when program management's support is required. Identify and assess, as far as possible, qualitatively and quantitatively the results, effects and impacts that the applicant institutions intend to achieve with the implementation of the budget of the proposed project. Also, consider in the evaluation process the "lessons learned" "good practices" and "successful experiences" of projects on similar or related topics. Submit to UNDP, detailed periodic reports and reports with the necessary documentation support, of the status of projects and pilot sites that are funded by GEF - UNDP resources. Provide UNDP with, where these instances (quarterly, 26th, etc.) consider, verbal and/or written reports on project progress and technical compliance. |

| | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Monitoring, Gender</i> <i>USD 800/week</i> | <i>43 weeks / over 4 years</i> | <u><i>Duties and Responsibilities</i></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection and review of project information. • Development of a work plan and schedule of activities • Hold meetings with key players in implementing the gender approach in SGP projects. • Develop a capacity building program through training events for the technical staff responsible for the projects. • Make field visits to perform M&E on gender issues for projects in implementation • Systematization of experience on addressing the gender approach to projects; conducting case studies. |
|--|------------------------------------|---|

Annex 8: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

| Outcome/ Output | Activities | Timing | Objective | Location | Stakeholders |
|--|---|---------------|---|--|---|
| All | Project Inception Workshop | Y1/Q1 | To develop shared understanding of the project objectives, implementation plan, roles and of each party involved and to make necessary adjustments. | La Paz | National Steering Committee, SERNAP and other representative institutions of the National Government |
| | 2 Regional inception workshops | Y1/Q1 | Establishment of shared understanding of project objectives, roles and responsibilities; presentation of project idea formats and project cycle requirements | Santa Cruz, San José de Chiquitos y Charagua | Management Committees, Protected Areas, Municipal Governments; Local organizations and other strategic partners |
| Outcome 1.1: Ecosystem services in the landscapes of Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal are conserved and enhanced through multifunctional land use systems. | | | | | |
| 01.1 | 1.1.1. Preparation and approval of selected community initiatives that restore degraded landscapes, improve connectivity, support innovation with respect to biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services | Y1/Q1 – Y2/Q2 | Identify and select initiatives that promote the restoration of degraded landscapes, ecosystem functions and that improve connectivity in relation to biodiversity that will be supported through grants in public calls. | 3 target landscapes (protected areas) y La Paz | Community Base Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations and other civil society organizations supported by Municipal Governments. The initiatives will be selected and approved by the National Steering Committee |
| | 1.1.2. Nurseries established at community and municipal level for the production of forest seedlings and fruit trees (intended for the reforestation of forests and recovery of degraded areas) | Y1/Q1 – Y3/Q4 | Disponer de las infraestructuras y condiciones apropiadas para la producción y provisión permanente de plantines forestales y frutales. | 3 target landscapes | Have the appropriate infrastructures and conditions for the production and permanent provision of forest seedlings and fruit trees. |
| | 1.1.3. Reforestation actions for forest enrichment and assisted regeneration, | Y1/Q1 – Y3/Q4 | Develop participatory actions and campaigns of forest plantations for the recovery of degraded areas, | 3 target landscapes | Community base organizations, NGOs, Municipalities, protected areas and other strategic partners. |

| Outcome/ Output | Activities | Timing | Objective | Location | Stakeholders |
|---|--|---------------|---|---------------------|---|
| | and protection actions (enclosures and / or local regulations for the natural regeneration of the forest, connectivity and the conservation of biodiversity) | | establishment of agroforestry systems and conservation of biodiversity | | |
| | 1.1.4. Training and equipping community fire brigades for protection against forest fires | Y1/Q1 | Have community brigades of volunteer firefighters with strengthened capacities and equipment for the prevention and management of fire risks | 3 target landscapes | Community Base organizations, volunteer firefighter organizations, NGOs, Municipalities, protected areas and other strategic partners. |
| | 1.1.5. Protection of water sources by local communities and producers, through reforestation, natural and assisted regeneration to guarantee ecosystem functions and the quantity and quality of water according to local requirements | Y1/Q1 – Y4/Q4 | Guarantee access to water in quantity and quality required by the local population, intended for human consumption and development of sustainable productive activities | 3 target landscapes | Community Base organizations, NGOs, Municipalities, protected areas and other strategic partners. |
| Outcome 1.2: The sustainability of the production systems in the target landscapes for the conservation of biodiversity and the optimization of ecosystem services is strengthened through integrated agroecological practices | | | | | |
| O1.2 | 1.2.1. Preparation and selection of community initiatives applying integrated agroecological practices | Y1/Q1 – Y3/Q4 | Identify and select initiatives that promote the development of sustainable agroecological practices that will be supported through grants in public calls. | 3 target landscapes | Community Base Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations and other civil society organizations supported by Municipal Governments. The initiatives will be selected and approved by the National Steering Committee |
| | 1.2.2. Implementation of good agroecological practices and capacity building, for soil conservation, efficient water use | Y1/Q1 – Y3/Q4 | Have areas and plots of agroecological production that allow the conservation and sustainable use of water and soil | 3 target landscapes | Community base organizations, producers' organizations, NGOs, Municipalities, protected areas and other strategic partners. |

| Outcome/ Output | Activities | Timing | Objective | Location | Stakeholders |
|--|---|---------------|---|---------------------|---|
| | and greater forest cover to reduce land degradation and the establishment of sustainable productive systems in the target landscape | | | | |
| | 1.2.3. Implementation of water systems for efficient irrigation and human / animal consumption installed and in operation, improve the conservation and management of water and production systems for the resilience of the target landscape | Y1/Q1 – Y3/Q4 | Improve access and efficiency in the use and management of water through the improvement and / or establishment of new efficient micro-irrigation systems | 3 target landscapes | Community base organizations, producers' organizations, NGOs, Municipalities, protected areas and other strategic partners. |
| | 1.2.4. Identification and implementation of initiatives led by groups of women that apply sustainable production systems for food security and / or income generation | Y1/Q1 – Y3/Q4 | Attend initiatives of women's groups to integrate them and strengthen their capacities in productive and income-generating activities | 3 target landscapes | Women's community organizations, women's producers' organizations, NGOs, Municipalities, protected areas and other strategic partners. |
| Outcome 1.3 Alternative livelihoods in target landscapes are improved by developing innovative, green and / or value-added products from small-scale community organizations and by improving market access | | | | | |
| O1.3 | 1.3.1 Preparation and selection of sustainable innovative productive initiatives for income generation | Y1/Q2- Q3 | Identify and select the initiatives that promote innovative initiatives for the generation of income that will be supported through grants in public calls. | 3 target landscapes | Community Base Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations and other civil society organizations supported by Municipal Governments. The initiatives will be selected and approved by the National Steering Committee |
| | 1.3.2 Identification and implementation of sustainable innovative productive initiatives, including agrobiodiversity and value-added products, for income generation and food security | Y1/Q3 – Y3/Q2 | Promote and strengthen the development of sustainable innovative initiatives that contribute to food security, productive diversification and income generation, including agrobiodiversity | 3 target landscapes | Community Base organizations, producers' organizations, NGOs, Municipalities, protected areas and other strategic partners, such as the private sector. |

| Outcome/ Output | Activities | Timing | Objective | Location | Stakeholders |
|--------------------|--|---------------|---|---------------------|---|
| | 1.3.3 Strengthening of capacities and adoption of good practices to give added value, including aspects related to compliance with sanitary provisions and legal regulations, planning mechanisms, certification and business management, processing, marketing and other aspects of Producer Organizations (honey from native bees, traditional honey, native medicinal plants, agricultural and horticultural products, non-timber forest resource products, community tourism, handicrafts, etc.) | Y1/Q2 – Y3/Q2 | Having formally established and strengthened productive and service organizations for the development and improvement of their capacities in the processing and transformation of value-added products and the offer of innovative services with a market focus | 3 target landscapes | Community base organizations, producers' organizations, NGOs, Municipalities, protected areas and other strategic partners, such as the private sector |
| | 1.3.4 Generation of additional income through the establishment of product purchase and sale agreements with municipal governments and other local and external economic actors (complementary school meals, etc.) of the innovative and / or value-added products identified | Y1/Q2 – Y4/Q2 | Purchase / sale agreements and / or letters of intent signed with Municipal Governments and other external economic actors to promote the purchase and use of innovative and / or value-added products | 3 target landscapes | Community base organizations, producers' organizations, NGOs, Municipalities, protected areas and other strategic partners, such as the private sector |
| | 1.3.5 Strengthening initiatives with potential for the development of community tourism services / products integrated into the target landscapes | Y1/Q2 – Y3/Q2 | Have community tourism initiatives formally established and strengthened for the development and improvement of the offer of its services and commercialization of tourism products (promotion, guidance, lodging, food, administration) | 3 target landscapes | Community-based organizations, community tourism associations, NGOs, Municipalities, protected areas and other strategic partners, such as the tourism sector |

| Outcome/ Output | Activities | Timing | Objective | Location | Stakeholders |
|--------------------|--|---------------|---|---------------------|---|
| | 1.3.6 Update the guide for the formulation of projects mainstreamed in gender and generational approach | Y1/Q2 – Y3/Q2 | Guide for the preparation of project documents with the gender perspective included, for their inclusion in all initiatives | La Paz | Gender specialist consultant, National Steering Committee, SGP team |
| | 1.3.7 Apply compliance with the gender checklist for project approval. | Y1/Q2 – Y3/Q2 | Have an objective and efficient instrument for compliance with the incorporation of the gender approach in projects | La Paz | SGP Team, National Steering Committee |
| | 1.3.8 Train local SGP staff through the online course on gender and environment | Y1/Q2 – Y3/Q2 | Equipo SGP y staff entrenado y capacitado on line en género y medio ambiente | La Paz | Equipo SGP, staff, Comité Directivo Nacional |
| | 1.3.9 Train potential executors in the Gender Action Plan, the Project Guide of the Bolivia SGP and in the gender instruments | Y1/Q2 – Y3/Q2 | Organizaciones ejecutoras de proyectos capacitadas y entrenadas con los instrumentos de género (guía para la elaboración de proyectos y plan de acción de género) | 3 target landscapes | Consultor especialista, Equipo SGP, staff y Comité Directivo Nacional |
| | 1.3.10 Promote access to the SGP Online training course to executors and other interested parties. | Y1/Q2 – Y3/Q2 | Have the greatest possible participation of the executing Organizations in the online course on gender and environment | La Paz, Santa Cruz | SGP team, executing organizations |
| | 1.3. 11 Organize an exchange of best gender mainstreaming practices between executing entities and an exchange within the framework of South-South cooperation | Y1/Q2 – Y3/Q2 | Develop the exchange of good practices and successful experiences for producer organizations of men and women through South-South cooperation | 3 target landscapes | Producers' organizations, local governments, SGP team |
| | 1.3.12 Promote the formation and / or support of income-generating initiatives led by women | Y1/Q2 – Y3/Q2 | Strengthen and promote the formation and support of producers' organizations led by women | 3 target landscapes | Producers' organizations, women's groups and local community and indigenous leaders, grassroots community organizations, universities, specialized strategic partners and municipal governments |
| | 1.3.13 Include in the call the submission of project ideas that | Y1/Q2 – Y3/Q2 | Identify and select initiatives led by women that contribute to income | 3 target landscapes | Community Base Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations and other |

| Outcome/ Output | Activities | Timing | Objective | Location | Stakeholders |
|--------------------|---|--------|---|----------|---|
| | support or create income-generating initiatives led by women. | | generation, which will be supported through grants in public calls. | | civil society organizations supported by Municipal Governments, Producers' organizations, women's groups and local community and indigenous leaders, and Universities. The initiatives will be selected and approved by the National Steering Committee |

| Outcome 2.1: Multi-stakeholder platforms established / strengthened to improve the governance of the landscapes of the Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal, and to facilitate the enhancement of socio-ecological resilience through knowledge management | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|---|---------------------|---|
| O2.1.1: A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multiple landscape agreements and development strategies based on sustainable productive priorities | 2.1.1.1 Strengthening of local platforms of stakeholders (Protected Area Management Committees) with tools and information for managing the target landscape | Y1/Q1 – Q2 | Have management committees for protected areas with strengthened capacities for governance and landscape management | 3 target landscapes | Management Committees of protected areas and all the organizations that comprise them (peasant and indigenous grassroots organizations, producers' organizations, local governments), NGOs. |
| | 2.1.1.2. Strengthening the capacities of a regional platform (chaco, chiquitanía and Pantanal) for monitoring and lobbying the target landscape with community participation | Y1/Q1 – Q2 | Consolidate a multi-actor regional platform with strengthened capacities for landscape governance and management with active community participation | 3 target landscapes | Management Committees of protected areas and all the organizations that comprise them (peasant and indigenous grassroots organizations, producers' organizations, local governments), NGOs. |
| | 2.1.1.3. National and local government organizations (SERNAP / Protected Areas and Municipalities) trained in the use of geospatial mapping and accessible technologies for georeferencing and monitoring of project intervention sites | Y1/Q2 – Y3/Q2 | Have geo-referenced spatial information on the location and coverage of projects in protected areas; and train personnel from the Municipalities, SERNAP and protected areas. | 3 target landscapes | Disponer de información espacial georreferenciada de la ubicación y cobertura de los proyectos en las áreas protegidas; y entrenar a personal de las Municipios, SERNAP y áreas protegidas. |
| | 2.1.1.4. Development of a simple computer application that complements the monitoring system, based on the pilot exercise carried out with the resilience strategies in PO6 | Y1/Q2 – Y3/Q2 | Have a simple technological application that contributes to the M&E system of resilience strategies in landscapes | La Paz | Specialized personnel, universities, protected areas, municipalities, national steering committee and SGP team |
| O2.1.2 Landscape strategies supported by the | 2.1.1.5 Preparation and implementation of resilience strategies of the target | Y1/Q2 – Y3/Q2 | Landscape resilience strategies developed and implemented in a | 3 target landscapes | Grassroots Community Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations and other civil society organizations, |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|---------------------|--|
| corresponding multi-stakeholder platforms for each target landscape, to improve socio-ecological resilience through projects (grants) | landscape based on sustainable productive priorities | | participatory manner with all the actors involved in the territory | | Municipal Governments, Producers' organizations, women's groups and local community and indigenous leaders, Universities, protected areas, management committees, SGP team. The initiatives will be selected and approved by the National Steering Committee |
| | 2.1.1.6 Training and empowerment of women and youth in leadership, formulation and project management, within the framework of the resilience strategies of the target landscape | Y1/Q1 – Y3/Q2 | Strengthen the capacities of women and young people in the formulation and management of projects within the framework of landscape resilience strategies, in order to have a base of project profiles | 3 target landscapes | Groups of women and young local leaders, community organizations, universities, NGOs, management committees, protected areas, municipal governments, SGP team |
| O2.1.3 Knowledge of project innovations is shared for replication and scaling across landscapes and countries through the global SGP network (and institutional outreach programs) and a school-supported environmental education program / community. | 2.1.1.7 Design and implementation of a communication strategy and a knowledge strategy with the support of the CO Communication Focal Point to visualize the scope and achievements of the work supported by the SGP | Y1/Q1 – Y4/Q2 | A communication strategy and a knowledge management strategy available prepared with the support of the OC for the dissemination of information, achievements and activities developed and a greater visibility of the SGP. | La Paz | Specialized staff from the CO, National Steering Committee, SGP Team |
| | 2.1.1.8 Geospatial or geo-referential mapping of the target landscapes to prioritize key areas to restore, conserve and protect the forests of Chiquitania, Chaco and Pantanal (and the connectivity between protected areas) through | Y1/Q1 – Y4/Q2 | Have georeferenced spatial information (cartography and maps) on the location and coverage of projects in protected areas for the planning, monitoring and evaluation of restoration areas, reforestation and application of good agricultural practices, oriented to governance and landscape management. | 3 target landscapes | Specialized personnel, Management Committees, Multi-stakeholder Platform, protected areas, SERNAP, Municipal Governments, specialized personnel from Universities, NGOs, and SGP team |

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|--|---|---------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| | planned reforestation, assisted regeneration or natural regeneration and through of improved agricultural practices to be presented to landscape governance platforms | | | | |
| | 2.1.1.9 The systematization and dissemination of case studies (documents, videos) that show the best practices, innovations and a global evaluation of the socio-ecological benefits at the landscape level. | Y1/Q1 – Y4/Q2 | Have documents and / or systematized information on the lessons learned, innovations, successful experiences and good practices for its dissemination and knowledge management | 3 target landscapes, La Paz | Specialized personnel, Universities, SGP team and National Steering Committee |
| | 2.1.1.10 Design and implementation of an environmental educational program to improve the socio-ecological resilience of children and young people in school educational units of the communities, with the support of the District Directorates of Education and local Municipal Governments | Y1/Q3 – Y3/Q4 | An environmental education program implemented in school Educational Units in pilot communities, with the support of the Municipal District Offices and framed in the school education programs in the Municipalities. | 3 target landscapes | Students and teaching staff of school educational units, district education authorities, municipal governments, NGOs, universities and specialized personnel, SGP team, National Steering Committee |

Stakeholders consulted during PPG Phase – SGP/Bolivia

| NOMBRE | INSTITUCION/ORGANIZACION | CARGO/POSICION |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| Oscar Aguilar | NSC | Chair |
| Beatriz Zapata | NSC | Member |
| Cesar Altamirano | NSC | Member |
| Ximena Aramayo | NSC | Member |
| Rocio Chain | NSC | Member |
| Juan Pablo Torrico | VMABCCyDGF | Consultor |
| Alfredy Alvarez | VMABCCyDGF | Viceministro |
| José Antonio Terán | MMaYA | Asesor Ministra |
| José Carlos Campero | MMaYA | Asesor Ministra |
| Steffanie Bellot | Viceministerio de Planificación Territorial | Directora |
| Oscar Nelson Justiniano | MMaYA | Director Desarrollo Forestal |
| Alan Bojanic | FONABOSQUE | Director Ejecutivo |
| Turian Palacios | FONABOSQUE | Responsable de Proyectos |
| Roberto Ríos | FONABOSQUE | Evaluador de Proyectos |
| Rayner Antelo | FONABOSQUE | Responsable de Planificación |
| Federico Bustos | FONABOSQUE | Técnico de Gestión |
| Cecilia Miranda | SERNAP | Directora de Planificación |
| Ury Chavez | SERNAP | Técnica de Planificación |
| Carolina Mendez | SERNAP | Técnico de M&E |
| Alberto Bazzan | PN ANMI Otuquis | Director |
| Ivan Alvis | PN ANMI Otuquis | Jefe de Protección |
| Jorge Landivar Cabruja | ANMI San Matias | Director |
| Danner Flores | ANMI San Matias | Jefe de Protección |
| Jorge Banegas | PN ANMI Kaa Iya | Jefe de Protección |
| Froilan Peña | PN ANMI Kaa Iya | Guardaparque |
| Richard Rivera | PN ANMI Kaa Iya | Técnico de M&E |
| Kathia Garrido | AGASAFE | Técnico en Comunicación |
| Roger Figueredo | FCBC | Presidente |
| Julio Cesar Salinas | FCBC | Director Técnico |
| Tito Arana | Municipio San Rafael | Responsable Proyecto |
| Luis Egüez | Escuela comunal Tuná | Sub-Alcalde |
| David Paxi | Municipio San Rafael | Profesor ciclo primaria |
| Gabriel Sevilla | Comunidad Tuná | Técnico |
| Santos Osinaga | CICH – GB – Central Indígena | Cacique comunal |
| Vicente Parabá | Chiquitana Germán Busch | Presidente–Miembro del Comité de Gestión del ANMI San Matías |
| Valentín Muyba | Fundación Tierra | Responsable Proyectos |
| Martha Bernabet | Fundación para la Conservación de la Biodiversidad | Directora |
| Carmen Miranda | SAVIA | Directora |
| Marioly Negrete | FUNDESOC | Técnico de campo |
| María José Montero | Municipio de San José de Chiquitos | Directora Ejecutiva |
| Ronald Zeballos | CCICH Turubó – Central Comunal Indígena Chiquitana Turubó | Concejal Municipio – Miembro Comité de Gestión |
| Julio Socoré | Comunidad Chiquitana Cristo Rey | Presidente – Miembro Comité de Gestión PN ANMI Kaa Iya |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Eduardo Escobar Celso Perez Jorge Valverde Joselito Machado Nancy Mendoza Maritza Cayo Roberto Viera Marisol Román</p> <p>José Luis Rivera Santi Yulisa Gabriel Santander Raúl Fernandez Pedro Rodríguez Roxana Melgar Juanita Soletto Ruth Vargas Jorge Céspedes Alejandro Mercado Johnny Melgar</p> | <p>Comunidad Chiquitana Cristo Rey CEPAC CEPAC Comunidad San Salvador Comunidad San Salvador Comunidad Motacusito Comunidad Motacusito</p> <p>Comunidad Motacusito Comunidad Motacusito COPEGEB COPEGEB Comité de Vigilancia Municipio Puerto Suarez CANOB CANOB FIDES FIDES Asociación de Apicultores El Cerro Municipio de Pailón</p> | <p>Dirigente Comunario de base Responsable Técnico Zonal Técnico de campo Presidenta Organización mujeres Presidente Comité Proyecto Secretario General Presidenta Asociación de Ecoturismo comunitario Presidente Asociación Regantes Comunaria Social Presidente Vicepresidente Presidente Responsable Proyectos Administrativa Directora Técnico de Campo Presidente Director de Desarrollo Productivo</p> |
|---|--|---|

Annex 9: SGP OP7 Operational Guidelines,

Please click on the following link: <https://sgp.undp.org/innovation-library/item/2019-sgp-operational-guidelines--op7.html>

The Operational Guidelines are intended to assist SGP National Coordinators/Sub-Regional Coordinators (NCs), Programme Assistants (PAs), National Steering Committees (NSCs), GEF Operational Focal Points and other country level partners, UNDP Country Offices and National Host Institution (NHI), SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT), SGP Upgrading Country Programme teams, and UNOPS in programme implementation. They are based on the experience and knowledge gained both at the country and global levels over 25 years of SGP programme implementation. They provide the basic policy framework for SGP operations, including the structure, implementation, and governance of the programme. They also address the project cycle and grant disbursement.

Annex 10: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

GENDER ANALYSIS AND GENDER ACTION PLAN (updated in October 2020) SGP BOLIVIA

To make the reading of this document smoother, it has been chosen to use the classic generic masculine, clarifying that all mentions in this sense always represent women and men.

Content

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I. Introduction

During the Sixth Operational Phase (OP6) of the Small Grants Programme (SGP), the GEF/UNDP shared a guide to “help in the integration of gender perspective in UNDP supported projects with Global Environment Facility (GEF) funding”. As such, in September 2018, the Gender Action Plan for the program was prepared and updated in accordance with the Technical Guidance Note prepared for the Seventh Operational Phase (OP7) and with the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy, 2018-2021.

The environmentally relevant gender gaps and entry points to promote gender equality and women empowerment that are prioritized in the context of OP7 are:

- 1) Unequal access to natural resources, even despite norms and laws in favor of women;
- 2) Inequality in participation and decision-making in environmental planning and governance;
- 3) Unequal access to socio-economic benefits and services for income generation.

In this regard, the following objectives have been incorporated as program policies:

- 1) At least 30% of the new SGP project portfolio will include “concrete contributions to bridge gender gaps” for access to and control of natural resources and/or benefits resulting from the projects;
- 2) At least 30% of SGP projects will be led by women or will establish mechanisms that guarantee greater women’s participation and decision-making;
- 3) Women and girls represent at least 50% of the beneficiaries²⁰ of all SGP projects;
- 4) At least 30-35% of the projects will have youth participation that includes girls (GEF/SGP, 2020).

Among requirements for project approval:

- 1) The final version of the proposal must include a specific gender analysis, at least for the beneficiary group and ideally for the intervention area. This analysis considers the different roles and needs of women and men regarding the problem to be solved, in accordance with the guidelines established in the SGP Bolivia Project Guide;
- 2) Every project must meet the checklist and criteria for evaluation and selection of projects on how to incorporate gender perspective, which is part of the Project Guide of the Bolivia SGP;
- 3) Each proposal must consider the guidelines for gender perspective incorporation into the project cycle, which are developed as a constituent part of this Gender Action Plan (PAG).

2. Gender Analysis

2.1. *The exercise of women's rights in the national context*

Political Constitution of the State and Gender Equity

Among the principles recognized by the Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia there are social and gender equity, and the economic value of household work. This instrument prohibits discrimination, including the one based on gender²¹, recognizes access to a healthy, protected and balanced environment as

²⁰ Beneficiaries differ from project participants. A beneficiary is a person who receives the “benefits” of the project – tangible or intangible – even without participating directly. For example, in a project on family gardens developed for self-consumption and sale reasons, the entire family unit benefits from it – including young girls and boys who don’t work firsthand, but still have the chance to improve their diet.

²¹CPE, article 14. II.

a human right,²² as well as the right of women and men to participate in environmental management and to be consulted and informed, in advance, about decisions that could affect the quality of the environment²³ (CPE, 2009).

The CPE also recognizes the right of nations and rural peasant indigenous peoples to “autonomous indigenous territorial management”, and “to the exclusive use and exploitation of the renewable natural resources existing in their territory”²⁴, according to their traditions.

Without ignoring these rights, the Plurinational State of Bolivia signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and recognizes it as a law. Bolivia adopts measures to “modify men’s and women’s sociocultural behavioral patterns, to achieve the elimination of prejudices and customary practices and of any other nature that are based on the idea of the inferiority or superiority of any of the sexes or in stereotyped roles of men and women²⁵”.

Legislative reforms for gender equality

The approval of the new CPE promoted legislative reforms for gender equality, among them:

Law No. 1173 on criminal procedures, shortening and strengthening of comprehensive fight against violence towards girls, boys, adolescents and women (2019). The purpose of this law is to speed up criminal proceedings, avoid procedural delay, and make timely access to justice possible.

Law No. 026 (2010) on the Electoral System, deals with the application of the principles of gender equality, parity, and alternation in the processes of candidacies’ submission, shortlisting, and election of governing bodies;

Law No. 243 (2012) and related Regulations, that combat harassment and political violence against women by prohibiting any form of discrimination in public and in politics;

Law No. 070 (2010) on education, establishes that education must be anti-patriarchal; and

Law No. 348 (2013), Comprehensive Law to Guarantee Women a Life Free of Violence and its Regulations.

However, these “deep legislative changes in favor of women [still] require enhancement and strong administrative support” to make them fully applicable (CEDAW, 2015).

Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES), 2016-2020

This planning instrument ends its implementation this year, among its purposes there are: prevention, protection and punishment of abuse, racism or discrimination²⁶, to achieve gender and generational complementarity²⁷, overcoming patriarchal and exclusive colonialist practices²⁸ and promoting the political exercise and leadership of women.

The mid-term evaluation of this Plan, carried out at the end of 2018, shows important progress in the political participation of women in the Legislative Assembly and Municipal Councils, although it recognizes the need

²²CPE, article 33.

²³CPE, article 343.

²⁴CPE, article 30.II.14 and 17

²⁵CEDAW, article 5.

²⁶PDES, Outcome 4.2.

²⁷PDES, Outcome 4.7.

²⁸PDES, Outcome 6.2.

to promote greater participation and representation of women and youth at local and community level (EMT 2019).

On the other hand, the plan of the new government, elected for the 2020-2025 term, envisages the promotion of women's participation within society and economy, and economic appraisal of the care work carried out by women through its inclusion in the calculation of GDP.

Institutions and judicial system

Women's access to land faces barriers due to lack of knowledge of the regulations that promote this right, the lack of identity documents, and above all because "land tenure, beyond legal terms, is determined by community agreements linked to traditional values" (Nuñez, 2009) and customary practices in terms of inheritance that contribute to reproducing inequities (Costas, 2011).

Rights, resources, and political and social participation

During the period that is currently closing, women representation in the Plurinational Legislative Assembly reached 53%; there were no women elected as governors and only 8% of the elected mayors were women (INE, 2015).

Rural women's participation in decision-making processes regarding land use and production resources remains limited, as well as access to health, education, transportation, food, water and sanitation services, income generation opportunities, and social protection (CEDAW, 2015).

Until 2018, the decrease in extreme poverty continued to show gender gaps in households headed by women and the CEDAW 2015 report expressed concern about "the lack of measures that include indigenous and rural women in the benefits of development projects in their territories" and because indigenous women lacked the appropriate means "to express their free, prior and informed consent in the approval of large-scale projects for the exploitation of natural resources" (CEDAW, 2015).

Gender norms, values, and stereotypes

Despite progresses in the recognition and functioning of the first indigenous autonomies in the country, "there are still discriminatory stereotypes about the role and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society in general, which leave in place discrimination in spheres such as education, health, employment, and violence against women" (CEDAW, 2015).

Differentiated impact of policies

Some indicators show the situation of inequity in which women live. For example, the proportion of women aged 15 or more without their own income and who do not study exceeds 35%, while men in the same situation are slightly less than 10% (ECLAC). Similarly, index of women in poor households for 2014 was 113, that is, the percentage of poor women aged 20 to 59 was 13% higher than that of poor men of the same age (ECLAC).

2.2. Gender context in the field of intervention

Division of labor by gender and time use

Among the main economic activities developed in the intervention areas there are: agriculture, small-scale farming, fishing, hunting for self-consumption and, to a lesser extent, the collection of non-timber forest products, handicrafts, and tourism.

The diversification of families' income is the way in which they guarantee the coverage of part of their basic needs, combining production for self-consumption, occasional sale of agricultural and livestock surpluses, and temporary salaried work for men; which means that for several months of the year women remain alone, in charge of agricultural work and representation at the communal organization.

A common element is the almost exclusive allocation of domestic work to women, who are also responsible for children and sick care, production in small family gardens near the house and the collection of firewood; while men take on communal representation, temporary salaried work, and productive and communal tasks that require greater physical effort. Although women and men participate in agricultural work, women have a leading role in the family and in the care economy, while men lead the communal and local space, assuming political and social roles.

Gender differentiated needs

"From their different roles' perspectives, men and women are users of the various benefits of the forest, both in the productive and reproductive fields. For example, for men the forest provides shade and food for livestock, for women it is a source of firewood and medicine" (Solórzano). Another example is the special interest that women usually have "in using the hydraulic infrastructure for irrigation for home gardens and other uses of water such as domestic consumption and animal watering holes" since they are usually responsible for these tasks (CB3, 2016).

When a woman occupies the main place in a community organization, it is generally a symbolic position, since men take decisions and are recognized as interlocutors, which means that women do not raise their demands and that - during the project identification workshops - the demands of women and men turn out to be identical (Arratia, 2009).

Access and control of resources and benefits

The reconciliation between productive and reproductive work, the use of time and the way in which authority is distributed within the household determines gender differentiated needs and the effects that these differences will have on the use of opportunities and project benefits by women and men. In this regard, in Bolivia the average working day of women in rural areas is 11 hours (4 hours in agricultural work and 7 in domestic work), while the average working day of men is 6.8 hours (5.4 hours in agricultural work and 1.4 hours in domestic work), (World Bank, 2011), an aspect that notably affects the participation and decision-making of women.

Differences in income and wealth within the communities are not significant, although there are single-parent households with children, households headed by women, or households headed by men or elderly women, which affect access and control of natural resources. On the other hand, the limitations of women on free movement within and outside the community, both due to their domestic obligations and the control that

men exercise over them, low literacy, and low appreciation of themselves and their contribution, constitute barriers to taking full advantage of the opportunities and resources that the projects offer.

Women and men in the intervention areas recognize that women take less advantage of project opportunities, mainly due to cultural aspects of subordination; because often their contributions are not taken into account or because they prefer to abstain from participating due to fear of speaking or because of the difficulty of combining their domestic responsibilities with new ones (PPD, 2017).

Participation and decision making

Some studies show that there are structural barriers to the participation of women in public spaces and representation, such as the need for minimum reading and writing skills; a minimum of training to speak in public and present ideas in a clear and organized way; freedom of movement to carry out procedures, travel or transfers from one place to another; or low consideration of themselves and their contribution (Gutierrez, 2011).

This research also suggests that meeting attendance should not be taken as the equivalent of decision-making power; although this may be the case, the truth is that women's needs and voices must be known, if these needs are to be satisfied.

Despite these limitations, there are groups of women who have managed to organize themselves mainly around income-generating activities, even if they are characterized by low institutionalism and little incidence. In some indigenous organizations there is a budgetary allocation - albeit minimal - for income-generating projects focused on women²⁹; gender secretaries have been organized or there is at least one person in charge of gender issues, who - not in a very assertive way - tries to incorporate some of the demands of women into the community agenda.

It is common to hear that, within households, women participate in decision-making and that men are responsible for transmitting these decisions outside. However, barriers to free movement, the emerging expression of demands directly related to their interests, and domestic violence, seem to suggest the opposite.

Another recurring element is low youth participation in communal life that entails the loss of cultural traditions, ancestral knowledge related to biodiversity, and risk management. This is one of the causes of the definitive migration of an important part of the population.

Differentiated knowledge and capacities of women and men

The division of labor by gender has given rise to differentiated knowledge and expertise, with older women being the main bearers of traditions concerning the use of local edible and medicinal plants; a knowledge which tends to disappear due to the decrease in its use, its quantity, and the migration of young people.

Although women's knowledge is recognized by men and by women themselves, it is exclusively associated with their reproductive roles inside households.

²⁹This is the case of the Upper and Lower Isosó captaincies adjacent to the Kaa Iya protected area.

2.3. *Risk identification from a gender perspective*

In this document, a risk consists in the probability of occurrence of internal and/or external events that may have adverse consequences on the fulfillment of the objectives or results of the program and projects. A risk can become a problem when it affects the expected results and impacts.

The objective of this risk analysis is, within the framework of program planning, to detect practices, behaviors or omissions that may affect the results and expected impacts geared towards a gender perspective. Table 1 summarizes the possible risks, causes, consequences and measures for their mitigation and/or elimination, and is the basis on which the Action Plan has been formulated.

Table No. 1: Risks identification

| Analysis dimension | Risk | Causes | Consequences | Proposed measures |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| | <i>What can hinder the objectives of the program?</i> | <i>Why could it happen?</i> | <i>What can its effects be?</i> | |
| 1. Division of labor by gender | Activities not related to gender and measures for women only. | Project executors do not carry out gender diagnoses based on primary information. | Meetings and activities that women or men do not attend because they surpass their productive and/or domestic responsibilities. | It is a requirement for the approval of projects that a gender diagnosis (by age) is prepared in each intervention community. |
| | | Low visibility of women and children work. | Projects can overload the working day of women and children. | |
| | | Designers and executors of the projects do not see them as an opportunity to democratize roles within the family and the community. | Projects that emphasize attention on practical needs that do not affect women empowerment. | It should be ensured that any project dealing with women's practical needs also addresses their strategic needs. |
| | Technical solutions that do not consider migration cycles or who will be in charge of the project operation. | Social diagnoses do not consider the migratory dynamics of the communities that result in women overseeing projects during certain times of the year. | Activities in which the majority of participants are males are temporarily suspended when they migrate. | It is a requirement for the approval of projects that gender diagnoses include the migration dynamics of the community or communities of intervention. |
| 2. Differentiated needs by gender | Demands of women and men in the project identification and design stage are identical. | Low participation of women in the project identification and design stage. | Technical designs that do not facilitate the practical needs and generation of additional income for women. | Organization of separate groups of women and men at certain stages of the project cycle. |
| | | Women do not dare to express their demand. | | Promote the demands of women and marginalized groups in the calls for presentation of project ideas. |
| Access and control of resources and benefits | Women participate marginally in the decision-making of the project. | Women's demands for the project are mediated by men. | Low participation of women in key moments when important decisions about the project are made. | Community leadership training. |
| | | Double working hours prevents the participation of women. | | Search for suitable places, times, and support services. |
| | | Limitations in training and administrative management. | Weak or no administrative monitoring. | Administrative management training. |

| Analysis dimension | Risk | Causes | Consequences | Proposed measures |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| | <i>What can hinder the objectives of the program?</i> | <i>Why could it happen?</i> | <i>What can its effects be?</i> | |
| | Access to projects is not equitable for all (example: household heads, elderly). | Difficulty honoring counterpart commitments | Self-exclusion of women and men in vulnerable situations. | Promotion and support for the organization of solidarity measures in special cases. |
| | | The investment and operation stage of projects with infrastructure requires a contribution in work or payment of wages. | | |
| | | No or outdated demographic information. | Measurements are taken equally for all | To the extent possible, carry out community censuses as part of the baseline. |
| | Low incidence of women in decisions about access and distribution of project benefits. | Sometimes women are spectators of the decisions made. | Low commitment and interest in the project | Organization of separate groups of women and men at certain stages of the project cycle. |
| | | In some places, men are the ones who represent the family and have the opportunity to speak. | Women prefer to refrain from giving an opinion. | |
| | | Culturally assigned roles constitute a barrier to assuming leadership and management responsibilities. | Deeper division of labor by gender | Individual consultations with beneficiaries at certain moments of the project cycle. |
| Participation and decision making | Low participation of women in the different stages of the project cycle. | Women fear conflict at home if they neglect their domestic responsibilities. | Low incidence of women in project decision-making | Awareness-raising activities to promote participation before the project starts. |
| | | Women do not tend to express themselves freely in assemblies and mixed meetings. | | Organization of separate groups of women and men at certain stages of the project cycle. |
| | | Household chores constitute a barrier to the training of women. | | Positive affirmation measures to promote the participation of women in decisions, such as organizing childcare and providing snacks or lunches if the meeting takes place in the morning. |
| | | Decision-making structure related to the project does not consider barriers to women's participation. | Opportunities for women are not being broadened. | |
| 5. Gender-differentiated knowledge and skills | Entrepreneurship initiatives deepen traditional gender roles. | Recognition of women's knowledge is exclusively associated with their domestic role. | Women experience an increase in their working hours without obtaining progress towards equal rights and opportunities. | Projects should take into account their contribution in terms of workload increase or decrease for women and in terms of change from unpaid to paid work. |
| | Women contributions are not considered. | Cultural aspects and low self-esteem of women. | The contribution of women to the family and the community is kept invisible. | Communication measures from the beginning of the project that make visible the knowledge of women and their contribution as producers and leaders. |
| | | Communities and women themselves do not recognize the value of their knowledge of natural resources. | | |

| Analysis dimension | Risk | Causes | Consequences | Proposed measures |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| | <i>What can hinder the objectives of the program?</i> | <i>Why could it happen?</i> | <i>What can its effects be?</i> | |
| | Low women's participation in planning, negotiation, and management of production initiatives and community projects. | Educational and language gaps related to gender. | Benefits and resources do not reach women and men in the same way. | Executors have field staff who communicate in the native language and with at least one female facilitator. |
| | | Fear of participating due to lack of experience. | | Affirmative measures to incorporate women into non-traditional (management) activities. |
| 6. Funding agency and executing agencies | Not all executors have the same capacities for gender mainstreaming. | Different and even contradictory gender intervention approaches that create confusion among beneficiaries. | The project does not contribute to gender equality and may even increase inequality gaps. | Gender training for project executors before implementation ³⁰ . |
| | | | | At least one meeting for experience sharing and feedback on the application of the gender approach. |
| | Attempts to incorporate gender mainstreaming that are not practical operational measures. | Gender issues in executing agencies are delegated only to a focal point and are not addressed as a team responsibility. | Gender becomes only a formal requirement for project approval. | The projects include specific and/or gender-based indicators. |
| | | No resources are allocated for gender mainstreaming in the project. | | Every project must have a specific budget allocation for gender. |
| | | Not all members of the Steering Committee are familiar with how to evaluate the incorporation of gender mainstreaming in projects. | | The local SGP team has been trained on gender. The Steering Committee includes a gender specialist |
| 7. Local territorial actors | Rejection of the term "gender" in communities and municipal governments | The term is perceived as a clash between women and men. | Authorities and community members are not involved in the changes in favor of gender equality. | Approach activities using the emerging "rights" perspective of the CPE and the Laws. |
| | | It is considered a foreign term imposed by donors. | | |

³⁰This training will take place in person and is also available on the website: <https://www.unitar.org/event/full-catalog/cuestiones-de-g%C3%A9nero-20202021e> and lasts one day.

2.4 Gender sensitive activities in the Program Results Framework

To have a tool that facilitates operational work, it is recommended to carry out a set of activities for each one of the SGP indicators, in OP7, as per below.

Recommended activities by indicator:

| Project Indicators | Recommended Activities |
|---|---|
| Mandatory Indicator 1: 1.1 Number of direct project beneficiaries, by gender and age (individuals). | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Raise community leaders’ and authorities’ awareness on the importance of women’s participation, before starting activities of the initiatives and/or projects.- Carry out, with the support of community authorities, a census of the community population, in which the direct, indirect and non-beneficiaries are identified with information disaggregated by gender, age, household head gender, vulnerability situation (disability, marital or coexistence status, affection in the last two years by some climatic phenomenon) and characteristics of plot of land. |
| Mandatory Indicator 2: 1.2 Number of indirect project beneficiaries, by gender and age (individuals). ³¹ | |
| GEF Basic Mandatory Indicators | |
| Mandatory Indicator 3: 1.3 Land restored area. GEF Core Indicator 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Register the lists of direct participants in the activities carried out, identifying the name, surname, gender, age, and household head gender (according to identity card, birth certificate, military book, or communal registry). This activity is mandatory for all types of projects and activities. |
| Mandatory Indicator 4: Increased areas of landscapes under improved practices (GEF Core Indicator 4.1) | |

Component 1. Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection

Outcome 1.1: *Ecosystem services in the landscapes of Chaco, Chiquitania and Pantanal are conserved and enhanced through multifunctional land use systems*

| Performance Indicators | Recommended Activities |
|---|--|
| Indicator 5: Area of restored/protected forests | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise community leaders' and authorities' awareness on the importance of women's participation, before project implementation. |
| Indicator 6: Voluntary community brigades against forest fires are trained, equipped, and in operation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote the participation of women in the brigades through positive measures. - Train all women and men in the community on fire prevention and control |
| Indicator 7: Forest area for the protection of water sources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise community leaders and authorities' awareness on the importance of women's participation, before project implementation. |

³¹ Youth are all persons between 15 and 35 years old

Outcome 1.2: *The sustainability of the production systems in the target landscapes for the conservation of biodiversity and the optimization of ecosystem services is strengthened through integrated agroecological practices*

| Performance Indicators | Recommended Activities |
|--|--|
| Indicator 8: Number of ha. with good practices of integrated agroecological production | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise community leaders' and authorities' awareness on the importance of women's participation, before project implementation. |
| Indicator 9: Number of efficient irrigation systems installed and working that improve agroecological production | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the differentiated demand of women and men according to their different responsibilities and division of labor by gender. - Propose technical alternatives that simultaneously satisfy the differentiated uses of women and men, according to their respective responsibilities and needs. |
| Indicator 10: Number of initiatives led by women that adopt sustainable production systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply affirmative measures to incorporate women into non-traditional activities (e.g. knowledge exchanges, technical training, management of equipment and supplies traditionally carried out by men; incursion in productive activities traditionally exercised by men, development of skills concerning the use of innovative services, management, and negotiation, etc.). - Promote the organization of solidarity actions for the inclusion of women in vulnerable situations. |

Outcome 1.3: *Alternative livelihoods in target landscapes are improved by developing innovative, green and / or value-added products from small-scale community organizations and by improving market access*

| Performance Indicators | Recommended Activities |
|--|--|
| Indicator 11: Number of community and/or producers' organizations made up of 50% men and 50% women with strengthened capacities for productive management and market access. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train on community leadership, focusing on women. - Train and provide technical assistance in marketing and administrative management, focusing on women. - Develop negotiation and costs' management skills, focusing on women. - Promote women's participation and support the development of their leadership in the negotiation processes and establishment of agreements with municipal governments. |
| Indicator 12: Number of innovative and/or value-added economic initiatives made up of 50% men and 50% women to access the market. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the development of child, elderly and/or sick care groups within the community. - Register the direct beneficiaries, whether as individual or as family group, identifying name, surname, gender, age, and household head gender. |
| Indicator 13: Percentage of supported projects, led by women/men, by age, in OP7. | |
| Indicator 14: Percentage of projects that improve the participation and decision-making of women/men, by age, in natural resources management, in OP7. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train on community leadership, focusing on women. - Carry out specific workshops on gender and masculinity in the intervention communities that, among other aspects, make visible the productive role of women and their knowledge on biodiversity. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suggest positive affirmation measures that promote the participation of women in project decision-making (separate consultations, individual consultations, use of the native language, support in childcare in key moments, consideration of times and places, etc.). |

Component 2. Capacity building and knowledge management (for expansion and replication).

| Performance Indicators | Recommended Activities |
|--|---|
| Indicator 15: Number of local platforms/management committees (associations, institutions, grassroots groups, etc.) with at least 30% of female leaders are strengthened in their technical, administrative, and organizational capacities via management tools and support for their organizational structures. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out experience exchanges and feedback between executors and beneficiaries regarding the application of measures for gender equality. |
| Indicator 16: Number of landscape resilience strategies developed, based on respective landscape management/management plans. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mainstream gender in strategies based on the application of the formulation and implementation toolkit. |
| Indicator 17: Number of youth and women leaders of local communities (including indigenous people) benefiting from a training program on landscape resilience strategies and project design. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Include gender and environment in the program and/or training activities. - Address the issue from the “rights” approach, emerging from the Political Constitution of the State and national laws. - Include a section on the role of women in the sustainable use of biodiversity. |
| Indicator 18: Environmental education program to improve socio-ecological resilience in schools/communities supported by the District Directorates of Education. | |
| Indicator 19: Case studies that systematize experiences of landscape resilience that include gender outcomes, with the support of university students/volunteers as part of a communication strategy. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train university students and/or volunteers, virtually, on gender and environment. - Develop and transfer a unique methodology to university students and/or volunteers so that they apply it uniformly. |

Specific Gender Action Plan indicators: In addition to monitoring the indicators of the Logical Framework, two specific indicators are incorporated into the Gender Action Plan:

- Number of projects that contribute to equal access and control of natural resources for women and men.
- Number of projects that target socio-economic benefits and services for women/youth.

2. GENDER ACTION PLAN

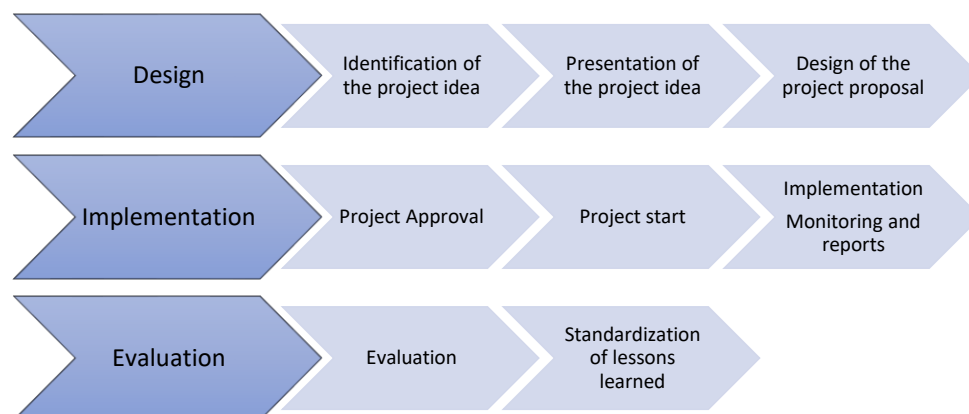
The Gender Action Plan is divided into two parts:

- The first provides guidelines to integrate the gender approach in each of the stages of the project cycle and;
- The second part contains the Action Plan itself.

3.1. Gender integration in the project cycle

Every project must include at least one result in favor of gender equality. This result must be measurable through one or more objectively verifiable indicators. Accordingly, the products and processes developed to achieve the result (for example, number of people who attend training or awareness raising events) will be considered as simple means and not as goals.

The SGP project cycle is made up of the following phases:



Design

Identification of the project idea

- Before the presentation of project ideas, potential executors will have access to face-to-face training on this Gender Action Plan, the Project Guide of the SGP Bolivia mainstreaming with gender, and the formats and monitoring instruments that will be used in the progress reports.

Presentation of the project idea

- Include among the results of the initiative, at least one that contributes to gender equality and/or to the empowerment of women.
- Describe how disadvantaged groups are going to be incorporated and consulted in the project.

Project design process

- During the design phase sensitize men, women, community authorities, municipal authorities, and protected area personnel on the reasons and importance of incorporating gender into the project.
- Raise the baseline of the project through the guidelines and formats established in the Project Guide of the Bolivia SGP Country Programme, considering beneficiaries' and participants' disaggregated data by gender and age.
- As a requirement for project approval, a gender analysis must be prepared in accordance with the guidelines contained in the Project Guide of the Bolivia SGP. This analysis will include at least a brief description of i) gender roles; ii) the access and control of women and men to natural and productive resources, income, markets, and social participation; iii) the practical and strategic needs of women and men in relation to the project; iv) the form of participation of women and men and their incidence in decision-making.
- As a requirement for project approval, it must be shown how the proposed initiative will contribute to removing gender gaps (e.g. gaps in income, access to markets, participation, etc.), how their reduction will be measured, and reflect these data in the indicators and the baseline.

- Include activities that promote equal opportunities for women and men in natural resources management.
- Consider, if appropriate, measures that tend to promote the development of non-traditional activities for women.
- Look for alternative measures when some decision-making spaces weaken the participation of women due to cultural factors.
- Consider actions that tend to improve the self-esteem of men and women and their recognition within and outside the intervention communities, through recovering knowledge on biodiversity, especially from women.
- Insert in the project's budget the resources that will be used for activities that promote gender equality.

Implementation

- Equally include women and men in project decision-making, applying measures that facilitate the participation of women (timing, places, way in which they participate more, organization of support groups for the care of children among the same beneficiaries, etc.).
- Take advantage of training and technical assistance to promote joint responsibility in domestic work for men and women, raise awareness against gender-based violence and make the productive work of women visible.
- When appropriate due to the characteristics of the initiative, look for suitable technical alternatives for future operators, considering the seasonal migratory dynamics of women and men in the community.
- Spread project related information, taking into account the socio-economic and cultural reality of women and men (for example, reports in community meetings, notices in key places such as churches, community headquarters, identification of community promoters in charge of informing in certain geographic spaces of the community), so that women have access to information.
- Include in the micro planning of activities the daily routines of women and men, the hours in which they attend to domestic and productive responsibilities and places where it is easier for them to go.
- Organize childcare services at meetings and incorporate this cost into the project budget.
- Promote the organization of the community contribution in such a way that it offers equitable conditions for the participation of women and men, including, if necessary, special measures of positive discrimination for people in vulnerable situations.
- Set up mixed field teams and conduct consultations with male and female beneficiaries separately and jointly.

Monitoring and reports

- Present in the monitoring reports information disaggregated by gender, as appropriate, in accordance with logical framework indicators and the monitoring and evaluation system with the Formats contained in the Project Guide of the Bolivia SGP.
- The presentation of the reports in the formats established in the Project Guide of the Bolivia SGP, with information disaggregated by gender and age, when appropriate, will be a prerequisite for the approval of each disbursement.

Evaluation

- Incorporate a gender paragraph in the final evaluation of projects

At the end of the program

- Carry out the standardization of the mainstreaming process and its results.

3.2. Focus and scope of the Action Plan

The Gender Action Plan is framed within the objectives, components, results, and products of the Small Grants Program (SGP). Therefore, it does not modify the results framework, although it complements the document at the activity level.

Its general objective is to contribute to equal opportunities for women and men in the areas of intervention of the program, seeking to:

- Promote the creation and operation of mechanisms for full and effective participation of women and men in project decisions;
- Develop and promote activities to equalize the opportunities of women and men in accessing and controlling the resources and benefits of the projects and;
- Strengthen the capacities of the program team and project executors in applying the gender perspective.

3.3 Budget

Within the framework of the budget of the SGP assigned to OP7, 15% of the total amount of the program will be allocated for the Gender Action Plan. A maximum of 2/3 of this amount will be used for activities that favor gender equality and women empowerment in projects, and 1/3 will be used at the program level for specific activities in favor of gender equality.

3.3 Activities schedule

| Activity | Person in charge | Indicator | Baseline | 2021 | 2018 | 2019 | 2024 |
|---|------------------|--|---|------|------|------|------|
| Preparation activities | | | | | | | |
| Update the SGP Project Guide related to gender mainstreaming based on this Gender Action Plan and the lessons learned from OP6. | SGP | Updated SGP project guide. | 2020: Gender mainstreaming SGP project guide. | | | | |
| Train potential executors in the gender approach of the program, in the Gender Action Plan, the Project Guide, and its instruments | PDD | Number of NGOs and other potential executors that have received gender training. | 2020: 0 | | | | |
| Prepare a checklist for the introduction of the gender approach in project ideas | SGP | Developed Checklist | 2020: 0 | | | | |
| Review compliance with the checklist for the introduction of a gender perspective in project ideas | | Percentage of project ideas that meet the checklist criteria | 2020: 0 | | | | |
| Adapt the gender monitoring reporting structure to the standard SGP reporting format for all projects. | SGP | Standard monitoring report format is part of the SGP Project Guide | 2020: It is based on a reporting model that was applied in the 5 Resilience Strategies of the OP6 | | | | |
| Promote the demands of women and marginalized groups in the calls | SGP | Number of calls that promote the demands of women and marginalized groups | 2020: 0 | | | | |
| Stage: Design | | | | | | | |
| Identification of the project idea Train potential executors in the Gender Action Plan, Project Guide, formats, and monitoring instruments | SGP | Number of potential executors trained | 2020: 0 | | | | |
| Identification of the project idea Promote access to virtual training for potential executors, community and municipal authorities, and the Management Committee and SERNAP staff | SGP | Number of people related to the program who accessed the virtual training | 2020: 0 | | | | |
| Presentation of the project idea Review the gender criteria of project ideas based on the checklist | SGP | Number of project ideas that meet gender criteria | 2020: 0 | | | | |
| Stage: Implementation | | | | | | | |
| Project Approval: Review compliance with the gender analysis as a requirement for project approval through the checklist of the Project Guide. | SGP | Percentage of OP7 approved projects that include a gender analysis | 2020: 0 | | | | |
| Presentation of the project idea Raise the baseline of the project with data disaggregated by gender and age | Executor | Percentage of projects approved under OP7 that have a baseline with data disaggregated by gender and age | 2020: 0 | | | | |
| Presentation of the project idea Check the budget allocation for gender activities | SGP | Percentage of OP7 approved projects that have a budget allocation for gender activities | 2020: 0 | | | | |

| Activity | Person in charge | Indicator | Baseline | 2021 | 2018 | 2019 | 2024 |
|--|------------------|--|----------|------|------|------|------|
| Project Approval: Incorporate into project activities the relevant measures proposed in the risk analysis of this Gender Action Plan | Executors | Percentage of OP7 approved projects that incorporate at least 5 or more risk analysis proposals | 2020: 0 | | | | |
| Project start: Raise community and municipal authorities' awareness on gender | Executors | Number of community and municipal authorities sensitized on gender in OP7 | 2020: 0 | | | | |
| Implementation: Implement and report, according to the formats of the Project Guide, the pertinent measures proposed in the risk analysis and the measures recommended by indicator of this Gender Action Plan | Executors | Number of progress reports that comply with the reporting format in their gender section | 2020: 0 | | | | |
| Evaluation Phase: Feedback and institutional learning | | | | | | | |
| Evaluation and standardization At least one meeting for experiences sharing and feedback on the application of the gender approach. | SGP | Number of exchanges of experiences and feedback on the application of the gender approach in OP7 | 2020: 0 | | | | |
| Standardization Systematize gender mainstreaming in projects and lessons learned. | SGP | A standardization of gender mainstreaming of OP7 carried out. | 2020: 0 | | | | |

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Annex 11: Co - financing letters (included a separate attachment)

Annex 12: GEF Core indicators

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Core Indicator 1 | Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use | | | | | (Hectares) |
| | | <i>Hectares (1.1+1.2)</i> | | | | |
| | | <i>Expected</i> | | <i>Achieved</i> | | |
| | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 1.1 | Terrestrial protected areas newly created | | | | | |
| Name of Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN category | Hectares | | | |
| | | | <i>Expected</i> | | <i>Achieved</i> | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | (select) | | | | |
| | | (select) | | | | |
| | | Sum | | | | |
| Indicator 1.2 | Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness | | | | | |
| Name of Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN category | Hectares | METT Score | | |
| | | | | <i>Baseline</i> | | <i>Achieved</i> |
| | | | | | Endorsement | MTR TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | (select) | | | | |
| | | (select) | | | | |
| | | Sum | | | | |
| Core Indicator 2 | Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use | | | | | (Hectares) |
| | | <i>Hectares (2.1+2.2)</i> | | | | |
| | | <i>Expected</i> | | <i>Achieved</i> | | |
| | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 2.1 | Marine protected areas newly created | | | | | |
| Name of Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN category | Hectares | | | |
| | | | <i>Expected</i> | | <i>Achieved</i> | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | (select) | | | | |
| | | (select) | | | | |
| | | Sum | | | | |
| Indicator 2.2 | Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness | | | | | |
| Name of Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN category | Hectares | METT Score | | |
| | | | | <i>Baseline</i> | | <i>Achieved</i> |
| | | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | (select) | | | | |
| | | (select) | | | | |
| | | Sum | | | | |
| Core Indicator 3 | Area of land restored | | | | | (Hectares) |
| | | <i>Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)</i> | | | | |
| | | <i>Expected</i> | | <i>Achieved</i> | | |
| | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 3.1 | Area of degraded agricultural land restored | | | | | |
| | | | Hectares | | | |
| | | | <i>Expected</i> | | <i>Achieved</i> | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 3.2 | Area of forest and forest land restored | | | | | |
| | | | Hectares | | | |

| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
|---|---|--|----------------------------|-------------|----------|------------|
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 3.3 | Area of natural grass and shrublands restored | | | | | |
| | | | Hectares | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 3.4 | Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored | | | | | |
| | | | Hectares | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Core Indicator 4 | Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas) | | | | | (Hectares) |
| | | | Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4) | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Expected | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | 15,265 ha | 15,265 ha | | |
| Indicator 4.1 | Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity | | | | | |
| | | | Hectares | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | 15,110 ha | 15,110 ha | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 4.2 | Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations | | | | | |
| Third party certification(s): | | | Hectares | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 4.3 | Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems | | | | | |
| | | | Hectares | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | 155 ha | 155 ha | | |
| Indicator 4.4 | Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided | | | | | |
| Include documentation that justifies HCVF Areas under Payment for Environmental Services through FONAFIFO | | | Hectares | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Core Indicator 5 | Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity | | | | | (Hectares) |
| Indicator 5.1 | Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations | | | | | |
| Third party certification(s): | | | Number | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|-------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 5.2 | Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial | | | | | |
| | | | Number | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 5.3 | Amount of Marine Litter Avoided | | | | | |
| | | | Metric Tons | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Core Indicator 6 | Greenhouse gas emission mitigated | | | | | (Metric tons of CO ₂ e) |
| | | | Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (6.1+6.2) | | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | Expected CO ₂ e (direct) | | | | |
| | | Expected CO ₂ e (indirect) | | | | |
| Indicator 6.1 | Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector | | | | | |
| | | | Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e | | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | Expected CO ₂ e (direct) | | | | |
| | | Expected CO ₂ e (indirect) | | | | |
| | | Anticipated start year of accounting | | | | |
| | | Duration of accounting | | | | |
| Indicator 6.2 | Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU | | | | | |
| Renewable energies and low carbon technologies (see CCM analysis -Annex 9) | | | Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | Total expected CO ₂ e (direct and indirect) | | | | |
| | | Expected CO ₂ e (direct) | | | | |
| | | Expected CO ₂ e (indirect) | | | | |
| | | Anticipated start year of accounting | | | | |
| | | Duration of accounting | | | | |
| Indicator 6.3 | Energy saved | | | | | |
| | | | MJ | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | Wood for cookstoves | | | | |
| | | LPG for heating | | | | |
| | | Diesel for water pumps | | | | |
| Indicator 6.4 | Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology | | | | | |
| | | | Capacity (MW) | | | |
| | | Technology | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | Solar photovoltaic | | | | |
| | | Biomass | | | | |
| | | Solar Thermal | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|----------|----------------------|
| Core Indicator 7 | Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management | | | | | (Number) |
| Indicator 7.1 | Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation | | | | | |
| | | Shared water ecosystem | Rating (scale 1-4) | | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 7.2 | Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation | | | | | |
| | | Shared water ecosystem | Rating (scale 1-4) | | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 7.3 | Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees | | | | | |
| | | Shared water ecosystem | Rating (scale 1-4) | | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 7.4 | Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products | | | | | |
| | | Shared water ecosystem | Rating (scale 1-4) | | | |
| | | | Rating | | Rating | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Core Indicator 8 | Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels | | | | | (Metric Tons) |
| Fishery Details | | | Metric Tons | | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Core Indicator 9 | Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products | | | | | (Metric Tons) |
| | | | Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3) | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | PIF stage | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 9.1 | Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type) | | | | | |
| POPs type | | | Metric Tons | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| (select) | (select) | (select) | | | | |
| (select) | (select) | (select) | | | | |
| (select) | (select) | (select) | | | | |
| Indicator 9.2 | Quantity of mercury reduced | | | | | |
| | | | Metric Tons | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 9.3 | Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out | | | | | |
| | | | Metric Tons | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| Indicator 9.4 | Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste | | | | | |
| | | | Number of Countries | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 9.5 | Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities | | | | | |
| | | Technology | Number | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 9.6 | Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided | | | | | |
| | | | Metric Tons | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | PIF stage | Endorsement |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Core Indicator 10 | Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources | | | | | (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ) |
| Indicator 10.1 | Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air | | | | | |
| | | | Number of Countries | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 10.2 | Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented | | | | | |
| | | | Number | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| Core Indicator 11 | Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment | | | | | (Number) |
| | | | Number | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | Female | | 1,562 | | |
| | | Male | | 1,562 | | |
| | | Total | | 3,124 | | |

Annex 13: GEF 7 Taxonomy

| Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Level 4 |
|--|---|---|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Influencing models | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Transform policy and regulatory environments | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders | | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Capital providers | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Large corporations | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SMEs | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Communities | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society | | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement | | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Consultation | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Participation | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications | | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity, Knowledge and Research | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Generation and Exchange | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovation | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge and Learning | | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovation | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder Engagement Plan | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Equality | | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming | | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women groups | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas | | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Programs | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Supply Chains (Good Growth Partnership) | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodities Production |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Screening Tools |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> High Conservation Value Forests |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> High Carbon Stocks Forests |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Soybean Supply Chain |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Oil Palm Supply Chain |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Beef Supply Chain |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Resilience (climate and shocks) |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Production Systems |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Agroecosystems |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Land and Soil Health |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Diversified Farming |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Land and Water Management |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farming |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Small and Medium Enterprises |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Crop Genetic Diversity |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Gender Dimensions |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-stakeholder Platforms |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Food Systems |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Restoration |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodity Production |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive Land Use Planning |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Landscapes |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Cities | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated urban planning |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban sustainability framework |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Transport and Mobility |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal waste management |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Green space |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Biodiversity |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Food Systems |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy efficiency |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Financing |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Global Platform for Sustainable Cities |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Resilience |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity | | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protected Areas and Landscapes | |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial Protected Areas |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal and Marine Protected Areas |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Productive Landscapes |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Productive Seascapes |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Natural Resource Management |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining) |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+) |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tourism |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & agrobiodiversity |

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| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Certification (National Standards) |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Certification (International Standards) |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Illegal Wildlife Trade |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened Species |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife for Sustainable Development |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Crop Wild Relatives |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Plant Genetic Resources |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Animal Genetic Resources |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Livestock Wild Relatives |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive Alien Species (IAS) |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biomes | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Mangroves |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Sea Grasses |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetlands |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Lakes |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Rain Forests |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tropical Dry Forests |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Temperate Forests |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grasslands |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Paramo |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Desert |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Financial and Accounting | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Payment for Ecosystem Services |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Trust Funds |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Finance |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Supplementary Protocol to the CBD | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Forests | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Forest and Landscape Restoration | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> REDD/REDD+ |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Forest | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Amazon |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Congo |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Drylands |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation | | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Land Management | |

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| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Approach |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community-Based NRM |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Livelihoods |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Income Generating Activities |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Agriculture |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Pasture Management |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Fire Management |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Drought Mitigation/Early Warning |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation Neutrality | |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Productivity |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Cover and Land cover change |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Carbon stocks above or below ground |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> International Waters | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Ship | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Aquifer |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> River Basin |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Lake Basin |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Learning | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> SIDS : Small Island Dev States | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Plastics |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from Wastewater |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic Action Plan Implementation | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Large Marine Ecosystems | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture | |

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| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Protected Area | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Biomes | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Seagrasses |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Polar Ecosystems |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Constructed Wetlands |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals and Waste | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Mercury | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Power Plants | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Industrial Boilers | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Cement | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Ferrous Metals Production | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Ozone | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Persistent Organic Pollutants | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Sound Management of chemicals and Waste | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste Management |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Waste |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> e-Waste |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Emissions | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Disposal | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> New Persistent Organic Pollutants | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Polychlorinated Biphenyls | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Plastics | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Eco-Efficiency | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Vector Management | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Other | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Emissions | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Open Burning | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Green Chemistry | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise |

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| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Climate information |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme of Action |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Plan |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Innovation |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Financing |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Endogenous technology |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology Needs Assessment |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> United Nations Framework on Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Nationally Determined Contribution |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rio Markers | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Paris Agreement | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Development Goals | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 0 | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 1 | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 2 | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 0 | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 1 | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 2 | |
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Annex 14 – Summary Threats, GEF 6 Activities, and gaps for GEF 7

| Protected Area | BD values | Threats | Activities in OP6 | Gaps to be filled in addressing threats |
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| PN ANMI KAA IYA | <p>It is one of the most extensive protected areas and houses and conserves the largest wooded area destined for the conservation of the South American Chaco ecoregion. It is home to around 1,500 species of higher plants, such as the toborochi, red quebracho, soto negro, cupesí, mistol, algarrobilla, choroquete, a variety of cacti and the black guayacán, endemic to the park.</p> <p>Among the fauna species, there are approximately 350 wild species, in which the chaco tropero pig (quilimero or tagua) an endemic species of the Chaco region and the guanaco, a species in danger of extinction, stand out; additionally pumas, jaguars, foxes, charatas, corechis, viscachas, painted turkey, crowned harpy eagle and a great diversity of reptiles.</p> | <p>The greatest threat is constituted in the pressure for the expansion of the agricultural frontier exerted by livestock companies from the private sector, intercultural communities (migrants from the West), Mennonite communities and other local sectors dedicated to buying and selling land.</p> <p>-A second important threat in constituted by the emerging forest fires from runaway burns in clearing of new farmlands (the traditional form of chaqueo: slash and burn)</p> <p>-Every more frequent and prolonged periods of drought as a result of climate change and also of the aforementioned mal practices.</p> <p>-Increasing processes of land degradation as a consequence of unsustainable practices in traditional production systems (extensive cattle ranching and</p> | <p>Among some of the successful projects differentiated by thematic axis are:</p> <p>- "Improvement of the conditions of access to water through the use of solar energy in the indigenous community Koropo del Bajo Isoso"</p> <p>The project established a photovoltaic pumping system and a water distribution network for 60 families.</p> <p>Lesson: water is a highly valued element in the intervention area; therefore, access to this resource has been a factor that has boosted social cohesion and has strengthened its organizational processes and participation of the entire population in the community.</p> <p>- "Governance of land and territory in buffer zones of the PN and IMNA Kaa Iya"</p> <p>A study was developed on property rights, current use and land occupation in the two main buffer zones of the PA, filling information gaps with local authorities, indigenous organizations and the Management Committee to improve the governance and management of the protected area</p> <p>Lesson: The study of the situation on land property rights and current land use has been valued and is being used for the management of the protected area; However, the subject is dynamic, therefore studies of these characteristics and nature must be developed and repeated with certain</p> | <p>The project is aligned with national and departmental priorities and plans for recovery and restoration of areas affected by fires.</p> <p>Some specific projects and all projects in general in a crosscutting manner, include as a central theme, training actions and environmental education related to the prevention, control and management of forest fires, as well as the organization, formation of community brigades of forest firefighters.</p> <p>Biodiversity conservation actions will be basically focused on the processes of conservation, recovery of the ecosystem functions of forests and the recovery and restoration of ecosystems affected by forest fires; Additionally, these actions will contemplate the development of agro-ecological production systems for the sustainable use and management of natural resources.</p> |

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| | <p>The National Park and IMNA Kaa Iya of the Gran Chaco has an enormous wealth of characteristic wildlife giving it exceptional interest for the development of ecotourism and scientific research.</p> <p>The protected area in its eastern region has the most populated buffer zone with Isoceño Guaraní indigenous communities, and where the Bañados del Isoso are also located, considered one of the most important wetlands (Ramsar Site) in the region.</p> | monoculture agriculture) | <p>periodicity, given their relevance and usefulness.</p> <p>- "Production of honey through sustainable use as an alternative for the conservation of forest biodiversity in two communities of the municipality of Pailón"</p> <p>40 families from two communities incorporated beekeeping into their production systems involving men, women, and young children. Establishing communal regulations for the conservation of the forest and agroforestry systems with fruit plants and native honey species; obtaining honey from bees, a product that due to the pandemic has only been commercialized in local markets with a high demand from the population</p> <p>Lesson: Producers recognize that beekeeping is an important productive activity for their production systems, but they also recognize that they should not only work on the bee-forest binomial; rather, more comprehensive criteria should be applied, such as annual and perennial flowering crops for honey production, also thinking about organizational processes and the development of ecological production systems.</p> <p>- "Comprehensive protection of the micro-basin of the Cristo Rey community in the Municipality of San José de Chiquitos"</p> <p>For the benefit of 36 families, a protection area for the headwaters of the micro-basin was established, forest plantations were made in degraded areas, and a water</p> | <p>As part of the activities and actions for the restoration and recovery of ecosystems, reforestation and enrichment of the forest with native species will be prioritized, as well as the development of good practices for the establishment of agroforestry and silvopastoral systems.</p> <p>Practices that mitigate and reduce the risks of increasing vulnerability and impact to climate change will be promoted.</p> <p>Likewise, management committees and multi-stakeholder platforms will be able to incorporate into the framework of resilience strategies, prevention and community management of climate change risks and fires to reduce threats and vulnerabilities, also promoting public awareness on this issue.</p> <p>Likewise, actions will be developed to protect water recharge zones and water sources, through enclosures and the development of</p> |
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| | | | <p>supply system was built for human consumption and for the communal production of vegetables. Also establishing communal regulations for the management of the micro-basin.</p> <p>Lesson: Access to water and local food production and the organization of the community around high value natural resources are determining elements for the consolidation of human settlements (permanent residence of the population in the community) and establishing a solid foundation of resilience.</p> | <p>community regulations.</p> <p>It is expected that the design and implementation of landscape resilience strategies will consider initiatives and actions in the social, ecological and production fields, which will contribute to reducing the levels of vulnerability of the local population, mainly women, to the effects of the factors listed as threats.</p> |
| ANMI SAN MATIAS | <p>This Protected Area contains two interconnected fragile ecosystems: the Chiquitano dry forest and the Pantanal. It belongs to the Upper Basin of the Paraguay River and is characterized by being a set of lakes, lagoons, swamps and rivers located in a large flood plain. The Tapanauquis, Curichi Grande, Bahía Las Tojas, San Fernando, Mercedes, La Cal, Santo Corazón and Las Conchas rivers cross through it; The La Gaiba, Uberaba, Mandioré and Vista Hermosa lagoons; and other sources of water between streams,</p> | <p>The greatest threat is constituted by the pressure for the expansion of the agricultural frontier exerted by livestock companies from the private sector, intercultural communities (migrants from the West), Mennonite communities and other local sectors dedicated to buying and selling land.</p> <p>A second important threat is the emerging forest fires of unsustainable practices in the clearing of new farmlands (the traditional form of chaqueo: slash and burn)</p> | <p>Among some of the successful projects differentiated by thematic axis are:</p> <p>"Implementation of photovoltaic energy for lighting homes in the Chiquitana community of Santo Corazón"</p> <p>In two phases of projects, 120 families from the community improved their conditions and quality of life and also their economy by accessing lighting systems in their homes, based on the use of clean energy, with their own contributions made in cash by all the families, a high level of organization with the strengthening of their management capacities and with an equitable participation of men and women in the established Project Committee. Likewise, an important participation of other actors present in the territory was achieved, such as the Municipality, local cooperative, etc., which allowed the mobilization of economic</p> | <p>The project is aligned with national and departmental priorities and plans for recovery and restoration of areas affected by fires.</p> <p>Some specific projects and all projects in general in a crosscutting manner, include as a central theme, training actions and environmental education related to the prevention, control and management of forest fires, as well as the organization, formation of community brigades of forest firefighters. Biodiversity conservation actions will be basically focused on the processes of conservation,</p> |

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| <p>curichis and swamps.</p> <p>The ecosystem of the Pantanal presents great changes during different times of the year (floods and droughts), thanks to this there is a great diversity of flora and fauna. The characteristic vegetation is represented by: purple, cuchi, soto, tajibos, cork oak, curupaú, tipa, cuta, tacuara, garabatá, palmares de carandá, victoria regia and tarope.</p> <p>The species of fauna in this area are the alligator, sicurí, swamp deer, peccary, jaguar, borochi, anta, pejichi, paraba azul (in danger of extinction), bato, among others.</p> <p>The IMNA San Matías is located between three large ecoregions: the Chiquitano dry forest, Pantanal and the Cerrado; each of them has its own characteristics and a particular flora. The topography and the climatic-hydrological seasonality generate an abrupt and striking</p> | <p>Ever more frequent and prolonged periods of drought and floods as a result of climate change and also of the aforementioned bad practices.</p> <p>Increasing processes of land degradation as a consequence of mal practices in traditional productive systems (extensive cattle ranching and monoculture agricultura)</p> | <p>resources that allowed to reach the entire community.</p> <p>Lesson:</p> <p>Pre-electrification with the use of photovoltaic systems is recognized by municipal governments, therefore, financing or co-financing these actions or investments helps them improve their management and improve their budget execution. However, this depends on the beneficiary population showing adequate levels of organization, interest and commitment to actively participate in the process and to make cash contributions to access these systems, which together generate sustainability bases in this type of initiative.</p> <p>- "Natural resource management through the implementation of beekeeping modules in the Tornito community"</p> <p>Organized producers established apiaries for the collective production of bee honey totaling 50 boxes in production that allowed to produce and commercialize honey for the first time in the entire region, in local markets, also establishing regulations for the conservation of the communal forest. Allocating at least 10% of production for family consumption</p> <p>Lesson:</p> <p>Beekeeping can be carried out as a group activity with apiaries and equipment that are collectively owned and in a communal farming area, as long as there is a good level of group organization and a community endorsement for the development of this</p> | <p>recovery of the ecosystem functions of forests and the recovery and restoration of ecosystems affected by forest fires. Additionally, these actions will contemplate the development of agro-ecological production systems for the sustainable use and management of natural resources.</p> <p>As part of the activities and actions for the restoration and recovery of ecosystems, reforestation and enrichment of the forest with native species will be prioritized, as well as the development of good practices for the establishment of agroforestry and silvopastoral systems.</p> <p>Practices that mitigate and reduce the risks of increasing vulnerability and impact to climate change will be promoted.</p> <p>Likewise, management committees and multi-stakeholder platforms will be able to incorporate into the framework of resilience strategies, prevention and community</p> |
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| | <p>contrast between hygrophilous and xerophilous vegetation, of elements of the Chiquitano dry forest or the Cerrado adjacent to the Pantanal.</p> <p>It is a corridor for fauna and flora, with extensive tropical dry forests and deciduous wooded forests and savannas of the Sunsas and Vencinas mountain ranges. Its ecosystems are home to large concentrations of waterfowl, large mammals, and endangered species such as pejichi, swamp deer, and london, among others.</p> | | <p>productive activity. For this to happen, the consensus and coordination processes between the communal authorities and the production organization must be solid and transparent.</p> <p>- "Integrating the communities and ranchers of San Rafael from the northern external buffer zone of the ANMI San Matias in the management of forest and water for local development and the conservation of biodiversity"</p> <p>In two communities, an integrated multi-stakeholder mechanism was established for the management and conservation of natural resources, applying model actions in sustainable use of biodiversity (fruit of the cusicito palm tree), optimization in the use of firewood (improved efficient stoves), reforestation and environmental awareness of young people and children of educational units</p> <p>Lesson:</p> <p>The articulation of local actors to generate a strategic vision of territorial management and develop joint and complementary actions in the perspective of achieving management mechanisms and sustainable use of natural resources, starts from the specific interests of each actor (work developed by the project), and can be strengthened and consolidated based on the results or achievements that are being obtained. Therefore, establishing local governance structures, or at least shared spaces for analysis and proposals to achieve sustainable management of</p> | <p>management of climate change risks and fires to reduce threats and vulnerabilities, also promoting public awareness on this issue.</p> <p>Likewise, actions will be developed to protect water recharge zones and water sources, through enclosures and the development of community regulations.</p> <p>It is expected that the design and implementation of landscape resilience strategies will consider initiatives and actions in the social, ecological and production fields, which will contribute to reducing the levels of vulnerability of the local population, mainly women, to the effects of the factors listed as threats.</p> |
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| | | | natural resources, is a medium and long-term process that goes far beyond the duration of the Projects. | |
| PN ANMI OTUQUIS | <p>It is a source and reservoir of fresh water and the natural habitat of a large number of species of fauna and flora.</p> <p>As for the fauna, the most representative are the borochi, mountain dog, jaguar, puma, river wolf, London, melero, swamp deer, bato, sicurí, alligator, piranha, variety of fish and migratory birds.</p> <p>Among the outstanding species of flora are the cuchi, tajibo, verdolago, curupaú, cork oak, cedar, garlic-garlic, bibosi, palm groves of carandá and motacú, among others.</p> <p>Regarding cultural diversity, the Otuquis National Park is characterized by the presence of two communities: Chiquitanos and Ayoreos. The Ayorea people (about 900 people), live along the railway lines and have a semi-nomadic culture.</p> | <p>The greatest threat is constituted by the pressure for the expansion of the agricultural frontier exerted by livestock companies from the private sector, intercultural communities (migrants from the West), Mennonite communities and other local sectors dedicated to buying and selling land.</p> <p>A second important threat is the emerging forest fires from unsustainable land clearing practices for new farmlands (the traditional form of chaqueo: slash and burn)</p> <p>Ever more frequent and prolonged periods of drought and floods as a result of climate change and also of the aforementioned bad practices.</p> <p>Increasing processes of land degradation as a consequence of mal practices in traditional production systems (extensive cattle ranching and</p> | <p>Among some of the successful projects differentiated by thematic axis are:</p> <p>"Improvement and expansion of access to water for irrigation in family gardens and plots of the community of Motacucito Nuevo in the buffer zone of the PN ANMI Otuquis"</p> <p>An efficient drip irrigation system was implemented for the production of vegetables for the benefit of 38 families, of which 14 formed the local Association of Irrigators (11 women and 3 men) who apply a staggered production plan of vegetables and vegetables destined for the consumption of families and the market. The project contributed to the generation of new leaderships, especially women and youth in the community.</p> <p>Lesson:</p> <p>The actions that represent economic benefit are decisive for the local population to better understand the concept of building or strengthening the resilience of their life support system, since the beneficiary families (especially women and young people) by improving their income, determined that part of its liquidity should be reinvested in their production activities (hence the local population agreed that 15% of the income will be used to strengthen the producers organization of irrigators), another similar amount, destined to cover communal expenses for the common good, and assign a</p> | <p>The project is aligned with national and departmental priorities and plans for recovery and restoration of areas affected by fires.</p> <p>Some specific projects and all projects in general in a crosscutting manner, include as a central theme, training actions and environmental education related to the prevention, control and management of forest fires, as well as the organization, formation of community brigades of forest firefighters.</p> <p>Biodiversity conservation actions will be basically focused on the processes of conservation, recovery of the ecosystem functions of forests and the recovery and restoration of ecosystems affected by forest fires; Additionally, these actions will contemplate the development of agro-ecological production systems for the sustainable use and</p> |

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| | <p>On the other hand, the Chiquitana people (approximately 3,000 people), live in the same area and are a sedentary group.</p> <p>The ANMI Otuquis NP is located in three ecoregions that comprise the Cerrado, Pantanal and the Chiquitano Forest. It is part of two physiographic provinces: the Chaco Beniana plain, which presents plains, foothills, plains and mountainous areas and covers a large part of the surface of the Otuquis block and the ANMI; A second unit is the Precambrian shield with mountainous areas, plains and foothills that covers the Pimiento River in block and part of the IMNA in the northern sector. The ecosystems present in the PN-ANMI are diverse and respond to the 14 existing ecological systems that include 30 series or types of vegetation.</p> | monoculture agriculture) | <p>larger amount to strengthen the family economy, supporting the basic needs of the beneficiary families. All this in the logic to manage in a sustainable way the use of its production resources (soil and water) and to manage the well-being of the entire community.</p> <p>- "Sustainable use of Totai (<i>Acrocomia totai</i>) to contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of families in the San Salvador community"</p> <p>An organized group of 17 entrepreneurial women developed capacities and skills for the sustainable use of the totai, a variety of endemic palm tree, developing and marketing by-products (oil, flour, soft drinks and ice cream) in local markets, also establishing the protection of 366 ha with stands of the mentioned non-timber forest species. At the same time, we worked with 45 boys and girls and the teachers of the Community's School Educational Unit in environmental education and the sustainable use of natural resources.</p> <p>Lesson:</p> <p>For women from indigenous and peasant communities, the sustainable use of biodiversity resources (in this case of the totai), is an activity that goes beyond economic and environmental benefits, given that it transcends the social and cultural spheres. This means that the women involved in the project not only seek to develop an economic-productive activity, and that their initiative allow them to get out of poverty conditions; but rather they seek to develop an activity that is part of their</p> | <p>management of natural resources.</p> <p>As part of the activities and actions for the restoration and recovery of ecosystems, reforestation and enrichment of the forest with native species will be prioritized, as well as the development of good practices for the establishment of agroforestry and silvopastoral systems.</p> <p>Practices that mitigate and reduce the risks of increasing vulnerability and impact to climate change will be promoted.</p> <p>Likewise, PA Management Committees and multi-stakeholder platforms will be able to incorporate into the framework of resilience strategies, prevention and community management of climate change risks and fires to reduce threats and vulnerabilities, also promoting public awareness on this issue. .</p> <p>Likewise, actions will be developed to protect water recharge zones and water sources, through enclosures and the</p> |
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| | | <p>culture, that contributes to their food security, and that generates income to attend or anticipate some contingencies; But above all, they seek an activity that allows them, as women, to have a meeting space where they talk about their life, share their experiences and problems, and that also allows them to express their abilities and skills in order to improve their self-esteem</p> <p>- "Cuevas de Motacucito ecotourism project"</p> <p>With the participation of 18 community members (13 women and 5 men) and based on the existing tourist attractions in the community (cavern, flagstone path, crystal clear river and communal garden), a tourist product has been developed that has begun to operate, the same that will be articulated in other tourist destinations in the Municipality in order to expand and strengthen the tourist offer in the market. Local guides, cooks and administrators were trained and agreements were established with tour operators in the city of Santa Cruz and the Municipality of Puerto Suarez. The protection and conservation of tourist sites (1,508 ha) was also determined.</p> <p>Lesson:</p> <p>Sustainable tourism contributes to rural communities being able to establish sovereignty over the territory while conserving local biodiversity, given that the delimitation of geographic spaces intended for tourist services and the regulation on the use of this space contribute to the communities taking care</p> | <p>development of community regulations.</p> <p>It is expected that the design and implementation of landscape resilience strategies will consider initiatives and actions in the social, ecological and production fields, which will contribute to reducing the levels of vulnerability of the local population, mainly women, to the effects of the factors listed as threats.</p> |
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| | | <p>of and making better use of their territory and natural resources.</p> <p>- "Promote the adaptation and implementation of the management plan for the conservation and sustainable use of the alligator (caiman yacaré) project in the Cáceres Lagoon for COPEGEB within the framework of the current regulations of the National Alligator Program"</p> <p>In response to the felt demands of the Germán Busch Fishermen's Cooperative (COPEGEB), a alligator management plan and a market strategy and business plan have been drawn up to better take advantage of the emerging products and by-products of alligator hunting. and to also adapt this activity to the regulations in force in the country.</p> <p>Lesson:</p> <p>The capacities that exist in the actors involved so that the Management Plan is implemented in the best possible way, must be compatible, articulated and agreed, on the side of COPEGEB and its internal monitoring and evaluation system that will be implemented to monitor and assess the development of the Management Plan; and on the side of the competent state entities (Protected Area, Departmental and Municipal Governments and the DGB-AP) through their monitoring and control mechanisms that they will develop in compliance with current regulations and in accordance with the provisions of the Plan Management approved.</p> | |
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Annex 15 - COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework

In response to GEF Secretariat guidance on COVID-19 considerations for project design and in alignment with the SGP guidance on COVID-19 response, recovery, and adaptive management, this annex presents an analysis and action framework for the Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Bolivia, analysing the risks associated with the crisis and identifying associated risk mitigation measures, and assessing potential opportunities under the project to strengthen ecologic and socioeconomic resilience as national and local governments move into recovery phases.

Due to the remoteness of the three intervention areas and the relatively sparse population density, along with precautionary measures related to social distancing, wearing masks and congregating in confined spaces, COVID-19 contagion has been relatively weak. Some economic activities have been affected given the duration of the pandemic, as it has extended beyond production cycles; with harvests of agricultural products or non-timber forest products, marketing has been difficult or impossible, depending on official restrictive measures on travel or commercial activity. The incipient ecotourism industry has suffered from restrictions on travel and falling demand, as has handicraft production. While the majority of communities in the three intervention areas are primarily subsistence, the slight economic activity that occurred prior to the COVID-19 outbreak provided for some cash income. This has fallen victim to COVID-19 restrictions on movement and commercial activities.

The COVID-19 pandemic is likely to exacerbate many forms of inequalities. While income inequalities are expected to widen in more urban areas, it appears unlikely that this will be so marked in the relatively remote rural settings of the three intervention landscapes, as economic baselines for the farming and indigenous communities are quite low and the existing inequalities not expected to differentiate significantly. Nevertheless, during emergencies, the vulnerability of children and those in need of care and protection, residing in institutions or otherwise from deprived families, can be expected to increase.

The gendered impacts of COVID-19 are likely to affect women more adversely than men. While the COVID-19 disease appears to affect men more than women, the adverse economic impacts are likely to be greater on women and girls. They are more likely to lose off-farm jobs and generally earn less, save less, and hold insecure jobs or live close to poverty. A disproportionate increase in the burden on women of household and care work can also be anticipated.

The COVID-19 pandemic is a reminder of the intimate relationship among humans, other species and ecosystems and the extent to which humans are placing pressures on ecosystem function with potentially harmful consequences. The deterioration of ecosystems, and the biodiversity within them – from habitat loss and modification, agricultural development, climate change, pollution, and overexploitation of species – is increasing the risk of zoonotic disease pandemics. It is evident that the resilience of our socio-economic systems affects their ability to rebound from the COVID-19 pandemic and prevent future zoonotic diseases.

COVID-19 Risk and Opportunity Analysis

Considering the unique risks associated with the pandemic and eventual recovery, but attenuated by the remoteness, low population density, restrictive measures and awareness of the communities themselves, the SGP OP7 project in Bolivia has been classified as a Moderate-risk project with a series of safeguards developed and integrated into the project design.

Active participation of local communities is an important part of the project design, and COVID-19 could affect their ability and willingness to take part. Working with multiple stakeholders and developing participatory landscape strategies will help ensure local communities are actively engaged.

There is also a risk that national, state, and local governments will be preoccupied with tending to the COVID-19 pandemic and recovery efforts and placed a reduced level of importance on the project. National and state government partners have issued substantial cofinancing letters for the project, and proactive stakeholder engagement will be facilitated through the NSC and multi-stakeholder landscape platform. The timing of the SGP OP7 project is opportune, in that the project strategy focuses on promoting socio-economic resilience, thus contributing to the COVID-19 recovery efforts by facilitating cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration strengthening capacities of local stakeholders to participate in community development and enhancing their resilience to cope with economic disruptions.

A prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic (or similar crisis) would create challenges for the implementation of the project, i.e., associated with activities involving physical stakeholder workshops, delivering training in the field, convening community meetings, etc. The project will institute adaptive management as needed to reduce the risks of community spread. For example, meetings will be held remotely using virtual platforms as much as possible, health hazard assessments will be required for gatherings of multiple people, and mitigation measures will be implemented, e.g., ensuring physical distancing, providing personal protective equipment, avoiding non-essential travel, delivering trainings on risks and recognition of symptoms, etc.

COVID-19 Action Framework

The project will institute adaptive management measures, building upon SGP's unique position in facilitating socio-economic resilience and delivering global environmental benefits through community-driven initiatives. Specific actions that facilitate opportunities associated with the COVID-19 pandemic are described below and integrated into the project design.

Integrating Resilience and Green Recovery Principles through Protection, Restoration, and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

The project design is predicated on enhancing socio-ecological resilience. Facilitated by multi-stakeholder collaborative processes, the project strategy promotes landscape approaches for achieving sustainable management of natural resources. Bringing together cross-sectoral and multiple stakeholders into participatory processes will help enhance the knowledge of the risks associated with zoonotic diseases like COVID-19 and how landscape management approaches can help mitigate the risks and build social and ecological resilience of local communities. This is consistent with the general public health principles, which promote multi-stakeholder communication and collaboration in achieving better health outcomes – this includes public health threats at the human-animal ecosystem interface.

The project will also promote on-farm diversification and improved agro-ecological farming practices, which will contribute to increased food and income security of local communities, strengthening their coping capacities in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and other socioeconomic disruptions.

| Proposed Actions | Corresponding project outputs |
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| Revitalize and build capacity among local governance mechanisms to perform the role of conveners of multiple stakeholders through bottom-up development processes. | 2.1.1, 2.1.2 |

| Proposed Actions | Corresponding project outputs |
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| Promote sustainable natural resource management that limits encroachment into forest ecosystems, thereby safeguarding critical habitats and reducing human-wildlife interactions. | 1.1.1; 1.2.1; 1.3.1 |
| Increase awareness among local communities of the value of natural resources, including safeguarding the safety and health of local communities. | 1.1.1-1.3.1; 2.1.2 |
| Promote restoration of forest fragmentation and conservation of intact forest ecosystems, through participatory modalities. | 1.1.1; 1.3.1 |
| Promote indigenous crops and traditional practices to enhance sustainable land management and food security; support growing of medicinal plants and gathering ancestral knowledge related to health and epidemic response | 1.2.1 |
| Community-based wildlife management, including expanding work on curbing poaching and illegal wildlife trade (i.e. as the source/vector of zoonotic pathogens). | 1.1.1;1.3.1 |
| Deliver capacity building of women micro-entrepreneurs on local entrepreneurship opportunities, support to start/re-start enterprises and training on accessing digital financial services. | 1.3.1 |

Raising awareness, Communications, and Knowledge Management

Communications and knowledge management are central aspects of the project strategy. The project communications and knowledge management strategies will include specific methods and messaging for raising awareness and disseminating information on COVID-19 risks. Considering that there will likely be increased use of virtual platforms for engaging with stakeholders, the project will work closely with governmental and non-governmental partners on developing and strengthening remote working arrangements. When field work is carried out, the project will integrate basic public health related awareness-raising into capacity building activities, e.g., demonstrating the use of personal protective equipment, promoting physical distancing, and communicating risks and symptoms of COVID-19. The global dimensions of the SGP also provide learning opportunities, e.g., sharing COVID-19 recovery and response approaches in other countries and by different organisations.

| Proposed Actions | Corresponding project outputs |
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| Incorporate COVID-19 related risks and issues into project communication and knowledge management strategies. | 2.1.2; 2.1.1; 1.1.1-1.3.1 |
| Evaluate COVID-19 risks at the project landscapes and integrate risk mitigation measures into the landscape baseline assessments strategies. | 2.1.1; 2.1.2 |
| Facilitate regional and global learning in cooperation with the SGP Upgraded Country Programmes and the SGP Global Programme | 2.1.3 |
| Promote green recovery in line with the country's COVID-19 recovery strategies. | 2.1.2 |
| Communicate social and ecological resilience through adoption of participatory landscape strategies. | 2.1.3 |