



2020  
Project Implementation Review (PIR)



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

## **Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF SGP in Bolivia**

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## A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	5731
GEF ID	9248
Title	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF SGP in Bolivia
Country(ies)	Bolivia, Bolivia
UNDP-GEF Technical Team	Integrated Strategies and SGP
Project Implementing Partner	UNOPS
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size

Project Description
<p>The objective of the Project is to strengthen the capacities of local communities in the ecoregions of Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal, to improve their livelihoods by conserving natural habitats, restoring degraded ecosystems and reinforcing sustainable production for their socio-ecological resilience. This will be achieved through six results: 1.1.- Strengthened local governance in the 5 National Parks and Natural Areas of Integrated Management (PN ANMI) prioritized; 1.2.- Restored ecosystem functions and improvements in biodiversity conservation through innovation, replication and staging of interventions at the community level in the 5 PN and IMNA of Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal; 1.3.- Improvement of the sustainability and productivity of agroecosystems from community interventions in 5 PN and ANMI provided by the GEF 6; 1.4.- Improvement of alternative livelihoods in the prioritized landscapes in PN ANMI through the development of innovative products and access to markets; 1.5.- Practices to improve energy efficiency and removable energy, to improve livelihoods in the 5 PN / ANMI; and 2.1.- Community and civil society organizations improve their organizational skills and technical knowledge based on training and knowledge management.</p> <p>During the 4 years of execution, the Project will support about 73 community initiatives, for the strengthening of communities and organizations, through the execution of technical, scientific, training and knowledge management projects in selected communities in 3 ecoregions, including 5 PN and ANMI: Kaa Iya, El Palmar, Serranía del Iñao, San Matías and Otuquis. These initiatives will improve measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, both in areas of influence and within each Protected Area. The beneficiary communities will be selected with the support of the National Steering Committee (CDN). The Project will be implemented by UNDP and executed by UNOPS, under the existing mechanism of the GEF Small Grants Programme including the approval of each initiative by the CDN and the PPD country team, as well as the due monitoring which will be provided, under the leadership of the National Program Coordinator.</p>

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**B. Overall Ratings**

Overall DO Rating	Satisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Satisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	Low

## C. Development Progress

Description					
Objective					
Strengthening the capacities of local communities in the Chaco, Chiquitanía, and Pantanal ecoregions to improve their livelihoods by conserving natural habitats, restoring degraded ecosystems, and strengthening sustainable production for socio-ecological resilience.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
Surface area (in hectares) sustainably managed in PA landscapes or buffer zones (BZ) resulting from local initiatives supported by the program.	615,495 hectares of landscapes managed sustainably	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	47,200 additional hectares under sustainable management in five PAs and buffer zones (BZs).	<p>33,806 additional hectares under sustainable management in 5 protected areas and their buffer zones (72% compliance) through the implementation of community-based projects related to the conservation, restoration and regeneration of forests through diverse sustainable practices of forest management, as well as sustainable land management projects related to sustainable agriculture.</p> <p>Overall, 69 projects have been approved so far in OP6, including 42 projects approved during the reporting period and currently in different stages of execution, and an additional 27 project approved during the first year. These projects were selected from two calls for project proposals issued in 2017 and 2018.</p> <p>Out of the 42 new projects, 19 correspond to the focal area of biodiversity conservation; 14 to</p>	<p>35, 602 additional hectares under sustainable management in 5 protected areas and their buffer zones (76% of the target) through the implementation of community-based projects related to the conservation, restoration and regeneration of forests through diverse sustainable practices of forest management, as well as sustainable land management projects related to sustainable agriculture.</p> <p>Overall, 69 projects have been approved so far in OP6, including 2 projects approved during the reporting period, and are currently in different stages of execution.</p> <p>Of the two new projects, one corresponds to the focal area of climate change and the other to the area of capacity building and knowledge management.</p> <p>To date, there are 17 projects in the last stage of execution whose final results regarding hectare coverage</p>

				<p>climate change and 9 to the reduction of land degradation. Furthermore, from these 42 projects, 9 can be classified as multi-focal.</p> <p>It is worth mentioning that the Project is in its second year of execution and has almost completed the approval of the entire planned and scheduled project portfolio for the Sixth Operational Phase.</p>	<p>are not yet available and therefore are not yet reported in this report.</p> <p>However, it is expected that at the conclusion of project execution, the goal set in the sixth operational phase will be met.</p>
<b>The progress of the objective can be described as:</b>		<b>On track</b>			
<b>Outcome 1</b>					
<b>Restored and enhanced ecosystem services and biodiversity through replication and scaling up of innovative community-based interventions in the five NP-NAIMs in the Chaco, Chiquitania and Pantanal eco-regions</b>					
<b>Description of Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline Level</b>	<b>Midterm target level</b>	<b>End of project target level</b>	<b>Level at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>Cumulative progress since project start</b>
Number of hectares of forest in the process of conservation and/or restoration that promote the maintenance and/or enhancement of ecological corridors and connectivity areas within the NP-NAIMs and/or EBZ.	7,159 hectares of forest with sustainable management practices conserved and/or restored	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	47,200 hectares of forest under sustainable management to potentially include farmer managed natural regeneration, community conservation areas, fire management, agroforestry and sylvopastoral systems, and/or	33,758 hectares (72% of the target)  Along with the 7 projects mentioned in the first PIR last year, 6 additional projects are being implemented, which achieved considerable results towards conservation of forest areas.  Throughout implementation in OP6 so far, these overall 13 projects together covered an area of 23,959 hectares, distributed across	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

			<p>NTFPs.</p>	<p>23 communities (3 indigenous and 20 rural), through implementation of different sustainable management practices, distributed as follows:</p> <p>20 hectares of forest have been protected in headwaters of a micro-basin for the collection of water for productive use, benefitting 26 families of one community.</p> <p>3,639 hectares of forest have been conserved in water recharge zones that benefit 131 families in 10 communities through 3 projects.</p> <p>5 hectares of forest have been conserved on the banks of the watercourse, benefitting 16 families of one through one Project.</p> <p>11,380 hectares of forest sustaining honey bee species have been conserved, contributing towards bee honey production and benefitting 57 families of 7 communities through 3 projects.</p> <p>2,075 hectares have been conserved through different forest and enclosure deferment practices oriented towards sustainable livestock, benefitting 103 families in 4 communities, through the execution of 4 projects.</p> <p>4,956 hectares of forest have been</p>	
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				<p>conserved through forest management and management plans, benefiting 83 families of one community through one project.</p> <p>17.5 hectares have been conserved through forest plantations for forest enrichment, with the participation of 78 families from 3 communities in three projects.</p> <p>1,557 hectares have been conserved through ecotourism, benefitting 83 families within one community through one project.</p> <p>10 hectares have been conserved through the establishment of sylvopastoral systems, benefitting 12 families of one community through one Project.</p> <p>300 hectares have been conserved through use of non-timber forest resources, benefitting 32 families of 2 communities through one project.</p> <p>The 7 projects approved during Year 1 cover an area of 9,799 hectares are currently being implemented, distributed across 19 communities (15 peasant and 4 indigenous).</p> <p>20 hectares have been conserved in aquifer recharge zones, benefiting 65 families of one community through one project.</p>	
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				<p>9,368 hectares of forest have been conserved supporting honey bee species for beekeeping, benefitting 136 families in 13 communities through 3 projects.</p> <p>40 hectares of forest have been conserved through forest management and management plans, benefitting 53 families of 3 communities through one project.</p> <p>5 hectares of forest have been protected through ecotourism, benefitting 10 families of one community through one project.</p> <p>366 hectares have been conserved through the use of non-timber forest products, benefitting 9 families of one community through one project.</p>	
Number of Brigades for preventing and fighting forest fires organized in NP-NAIMs and EBZ communities.	There are no forest firefighter brigades (or similar) that work in the NP-NAIMs and BZ communities.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>a) Two forest fire brigades per NP-NAIM trained in fire prevention and control (San Matias, Otuquis, and Kaa Iya)</p> <p>b) At least 60 members of six schools trained in fire prevention</p> <p>c) Forest fire prevention strategies formulated and</p>	<p>Based on the experience of the “Amazonía sin Fuego” project, currently under design, TORs were designed and the implementing organization has been identified to achieve targets a)-c) under this indicator. The National Steering Committee is reviewing the project proposal with approval expected shortly. It is expected that the executing entity will begin with the execution stage of the Project in the next two months.</p>	<p>The Project has not yet started with the execution stage, due to three situations: i) the fire that occurred in the Chiquitania region from August to November 2019; ii) The political and social crisis that occurred in the country at the end of the 2019 administration (October-December), and iii) The world health crisis due to COVID-19 (March - to date). However, the project implementing activities to achieve this target has been approved by the CDN and is expected to be carried out during the last four months of this year</p>

			approved for each of the three NP-NAIM (San Matias, Otuquis, and Kaa Iya)		
<b>The progress of the objective can be described as:</b>		<b>On track</b>			
<b>Outcome 2</b>					
<b>Increased sustainability and productivity of agro-ecosystems on the basis of community interventions in five prioritized NP-NAIM</b>					
<b>Description of Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline Level</b>	<b>Midterm target level</b>	<b>End of project target level</b>	<b>Level at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>Cumulative progress since project start</b>
Number of hectares of cultivated land under sustainable management practices, disaggregated by sex of head of benefited household.	<p>a) 69 hectares under agroecological management for sustainable production</p> <p>b) 12 communities have 21 micro-irrigation systems resulting from SGP intervention in GEF5.</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>a) 1,000 hectares under agroecological management for conservation of crop genetic resources, increased productivity through soil conservation and agroforestry systems, and potential value-added products</p> <p>b) At least 10 additional communities have at least 30 micro-irrigation systems.</p>	<p>a) 48 hectares.</p> <p>As mentioned in the 2018 PIR, the target of hectares under agroecological management will not be met since communities work is done at the level of small integral agroecological production gardens. The reformulation of the target was requested during the MTR carried out in June 2019, proposing a surface area more reasonably achieved by the end of the project. The MTR has suggested 100 ha as EoP target for this indicator. The recommendation will be reviewed in the next NSC and reflected in the next PIR.</p> <p>Along with the 3 projects in execution stage of year 1, three additional projects have been</p>	<p>a) 103 hectares have been brought under agroecological management.</p> <p>As mentioned in the 2018 PIR, the target of hectares under agroecological management will not be met, since community work is carried out at the level of small integral agroecological production gardens. The reformulation of the target was requested during the MTR carried out in June 2019, proposing a surface area more reasonably achieved by the end of the project. The MTR has suggested 100 ha as EoP target for this indicator.</p> <p>Along with the 7 projects in execution stage of year 2. Sustainable land management has been achieved on 57.2 hectares (103% compliance with the intended objective), distributed as</p>

			<p>approved, amounting to a total of 6 projects. Sustainable land management has been achieved on 48 hectares (5% compliance with the intended objective), distributed as follows:</p> <p>4.15 hectares with diversified or biointensive production, with the participation of 115 families from 6 communities through 4 projects.</p> <p>11.5 hectares of land with organic production, with the participation of 23 families from a single community and through one project.</p> <p>20 hectares of land with an in-situ conservation process of genetic resources, with the participation of 40 families from three communities through one project.</p> <p>10 hectares of forest plantations in deforested areas and/or areas in the process of degradation, with the participation of 98 families from 4 communities through 3 projects.</p> <p>In year 2, organic ecological production measures were applied to 2 hectares of land, with the participation of 31 families of one community through one project.</p> <p>b) Along with the 48 efficient micro-irrigation systems already reported, 2 additional systems have been added, resulting in a</p>	<p>follows:</p> <p>12.2 hectares with diversified or biointensive production, with the participation of 93 families from 3 communities through 3 projects.</p> <p>43.5 hectares of land with an in-situ conservation process of genetic resources, with the participation of 29 families from five communities through one project</p> <p>0.5 hectares with demonstrative practices and actions for soil conservation and recovery, benefiting 46 families in 2 communities through two projects.</p> <p>1 hectare of forest plantations in deforested areas and/or areas in the process of degradation, with the participation of 113 families from 2 communities through 1 project.</p> <p>b) Along with the 50 efficient micro-irrigation systems already reported, 36 additional systems have been added, resulting in a total of 85 (283% compliance with the target), covering a total area of 22.73 hectares (13.1 hectares with projects approved in year 1 and 9.63 hectares with projects approved in year 2) destined for the production of annual crops such as corn, onion, potato, oregano and different vegetables, benefiting 41 female heads of household and 92 men of 4 communities through 4</p>
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				total of 50 (167% compliance with the target), covering a total area of 15.35 hectares (13.1 hectares with projects of year 1 and 2.25 hectares with projects of year 2) destined for the production of annual crops such as corn, onion, potato, oregano and different vegetables, benefiting 94 female heads of household and 147 men of 6 communities through 4 projects.	projects.
<b>The progress of the objective can be described as:</b>		<b>On track</b>			
<b>Outcome 3</b>					
<b>Improved alternative livelihoods in priority landscapes (NP-NAIM) through innovative product development and market access.</b>					
<b>Description of Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline Level</b>	<b>Midterm target level</b>	<b>End of project target level</b>	<b>Level at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>Cumulative progress since project start</b>
a) Number of new products and innovative services that sustainably use and take advantage of natural resources, by sex and age of the initiative promoter	a) 22 supported initiatives to develop innovative products and services in GEF5.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	a) At least 15 additional innovative economic, productive, and service products (production of nursery plants, beekeeping, processing of products, ecotourism, fish breeding, etc.) contribute to improving the livelihoods of local	A total of 15 new products and services related to the development of economic-productive initiatives (100% of the target achieved) through projects executed in year 1, which can be summarized as follows:  NAIM El Palmar: (8 products).  1 product of community tourism with 83 beneficiary families of one participating community. These also include 8 men and 12 women who are now permanently pursuing livelihood activities related to ecotourism.	A total of 22 new products and services related to the development of economic-productive initiatives (147% of the target achieved), of which 7 were added through projects executed in year 2, which can be summarized as follows:  NP NAIM Otuquis (5 products).  • 1 product consisting of community tourism, with the participation of 18 families (13 women and 5 men) involved in providing tourism services such as guided tours and gastronomy.  • 2 products for the use of the

			people.	<p>4 processed products (biscuits, muffins, chocolates and caramel cookies) from the native Janchicoco palm (<i>Parajubea toralii</i>) and 2 processed products from local biodiversity (liqueurs de loma cedrón and blackberry), benefiting 83 families. Participants include 18 workers, 13 of which are women and 5 of which are men, with all of them being mostly young.</p> <p>1 new product promoting dried oregano production with 23 beneficiary families of one community (including 20 men and 18 women actively engaged in production).</p> <p>NP NAIM Serranía del Iñao: (4 products).</p> <p>1 honey product from native stingless bees and 2 products derived from the honey of the genus <i>Apis</i> (flavoured honey and honey yoghurt), benefiting 42 families from 5 communities (36 men and 6 women).</p> <p>1 new product consisting of fish produced in fish farms with the participation of 16 families from one community (16 women and 14 men).</p> <p>NP NAIM Kaa Iya (1 product).</p> <p>1 product consisting of community</p>	<p>lizard (meat and sausages) with the participation of 15 beneficiary families (14 women and 15 men)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 products derived from the sustainable use of a non-timber forest species (<i>Totaí</i>), which are: Oil and Pulp (Soft drinks, ice cream and flour). 17 families participate (17 women and 15 men). NP NAIM Serranía del Iñao: (1 products).</li> </ul> <p>1 honey product from native stingless bees, benefiting 108 families from 10 communities (108 women and 54 men).</p> <p>NP NAIM Kaa Iya (1 product).</p> <p>1 honey product of the <i>Apis</i> genus through 1 project, benefitting 30 families (23 women and 29 men) from 1 community.</p>
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				<p>tourism, with the participation of 10 families (2 women and 8 men) involved in providing tourism services such as guided tours, gastronomy and lodging.</p> <p>NAIM San Matias (1 product).</p> <p>1 product processed from the Kusicillo palm, generating an essential oil, benefitting 11 families (10 men and 2 women).</p> <p>1 honey product of the Apis genus produced cross-sectionally in 2 Protected Areas through 4 projects, benefitting 99 families (22 women and 77 men) from 12 communities.</p>	
b) Change in income for smallholder participants, disaggregated by sex/gender	b) Baseline income level for smallholder participants to be determined at time of grant project design	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	b) Average 10% increase in income for smallholder participants	<p>With the honey production projects, additional income per family per year has been achieved, ranging from USD1,047 to USD 1,509, providing additional income to families between 10% and 100%.</p> <p>Due to the processed products of janchicoco, USD 4,411 are annually generated through the sale of 25,400 cookie rations (40 gr each) for school breakfasts (purchased by the Municipality of Presto due to the national complementary school feeding law - ACE). These resources are used to reinvest in the emerging janchicoco business and for the common good of the beneficiary</p>	<p>Four types of initiatives have been identified (ecotourism, honey production, vegetable production and use of non-timber forest resources) that are contributing to the generation of economic income, but because they are new ventures, there is no baseline for reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With regard to the production of derivatives of the non-timber forest species Total and as it is a new initiative (production of oil and pulp), there is no information on a baseline that demonstrates economic income. It has only been possible to establish a figure on incremental economic income for the 17 beneficiary families, which reaches US\$ 50 / month.</li> </ul>

			<p>community (through an emergency fund for collective community investments).</p> <p>Likewise, biscuits, muffins, chocolates and caramel cookies worth USD1,628 have been commercialized locally and regionally.</p> <p>In total, the income generated by the commercialization of the different processed products of janchicoco has reached USD 6,039 annually.</p> <p>Community tourism has generated a total income of USD 2,192, due to the reception of 347 tourists (students, nationals and internationals) who pay for the right of entry, lodging, food and guidance.</p> <p>These revenues are used for activities and actions for the common good, decided by a local tourist guides organization, together with authorities of the community.</p> <p>Although this does not represent a new form of economic income for local families, it can be considered a change in expenses and investments for local families, as well as the savings that are generated through the displacement and non-use of fossil fuels (dry batteries, fuels, lighters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As for the production of honey from native bees, the income per family varies depending on the number of hives they have in their meliponarios and the price at which they market their products; however, each family (108 families) has an average income increase of US\$40-60 / harvest.</li> <li>• With respect to community tourism and vegetable production initiatives, they are in the initial stage of service production, therefore there is no information on the economic income generated, which is expected to be quantified in the final report of the Sixth Operational phase.</li> </ul>
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				and candles). Instead, families are now accessing renewable energies through photovoltaic systems. These savings range between USD 296-368 per family per year.	
c) Number or percentage of municipalities acquiring products of NP-NAIM and BZ communities for ACE	c) Two municipalities (out of 11) acquire products from NP-NAIM or BZ communities aimed at ACE.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	c) At least 25% of the municipalities (out of 14) acquire products of communities in NP-NAIMs and BZ for ACE.	<p>85.71% progress (3 Municipalities of the 3.5 Municipalities planned acquire products of communities in NP-NAIMs and BZ for ACE).</p> <p>In the case of the janchicoco biscuits, the Municipality of Presto in the NAIM El Palmar, is buying 25,400 biscuit rations of 40 gr each, destined for school breakfasts at education centers throughout the municipality.</p> <p>These cookies are produced by the community's Janchicoco Producers Association.</p> <p>For its part, the Municipality of Villa Serrano, in the NP NAIM Serranía del Ñao, buys 67.08 kg / year of janchicoco biscuits in sachets of 10 gr, with each one destined towards complementary feeding - ACE of all the schools and education centers in the town.</p> <p>Finally, the commercialization of caramel janchicoco cookies has begun at a couple of school educational centers in the Municipality of Sucre. It is expected to be able to sell these products to other schools and colleges within the Municipality of</p>	Negotiations are well underway with the Municipal Government of Puerto Suarez in NP-NAIM Otuquis for the acquisition of vegetables for complementary school feeding and in the promotion and marketing of the tourist offer in the municipality. However, negotiations could not be held during the reporting period due to the events of forest fires, the country's political-social conflicts, and the COVID-19 pandemic.



				Sucre, as well as other regions.	
d) Number of smallholder organizations with the capacities to apply for the status of ACE suppliers	d) Two smallholder organizations market their production in their municipalities for ACE	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	d) At least four smallholder organizations trained and have developed or strengthened their capacities in marketing and know the regulations on SENASAG certification, Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS), and the rules to apply for the status of ACE suppliers.	<p>As has already been reported, the target was achieved in the previous reporting period (125% compliance).</p> <p>There are four organizations of honey producers: AEPSIMS, AEIFO El Che, APIMEC and AIPA El Valle, all located in communities of the NP NAIM Serranía del Iñao. They all have the capacities and conditions to be suppliers of the Complementary School Feeding - ACE of the Municipalities that the schools correspond to.</p> <p>In addition, the Janchicoco Association of Collectors and Transformers of the community of El Palmar, AATJCEP, has acquired the necessary knowledge and capacities to provide products to the ACE of the Municipalities that require the products they process (cookies, muffins, chocolates and caramel cookies).</p> <p>There are also other organizations of honey producers, such as the El Tornito Honey Producers Association, in the NAIM San Matias, who have strengthened their capacities and the necessary production capabilities. However, they are currently still in the process to comply with the requirements and legal regulations</p>	<p>As has already been reported last year, the target was achieved and exceeded in the previous reporting periods (150% compliance to date).</p> <p>An additional organization of vegetable producers (Asociación de Regantes Motacusito Nuevo) has strengthened its organizational, management and negotiation capacities to access the ACE market.</p>

				to be able to market their product to the ACE.	
e) Number of smallholder organizations offering products at local fairs	e) 11 smallholder organizations in three NP-NAIMs (El Palmar, Iñao and Kaa Iya) offer their products at local fairs	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	e) At least 15 smallholder organizations from five NP-NAIMs have participated in local fairs and have promoted their products, disaggregated by sex/gender	<p>To date, there are 11 organizations of small producers that have participated and offer their products at local fairs (73% of the target).</p> <p>There are 4 organizations of honey producers that periodically participate in local, regional, and in some cases, national fairs, where they offer their products. 3 of these organizations correspond to communities located in the NP NAIM Serranía del Iñao and 1 to a NAIM San Matias community.</p> <p>3 organizations of vegetable producers, one from a community of the ANMI El Palmar, another from the NP NAIM Serranía del Iñao, and a third from a community of the NP NAIM Kaa Iya.</p> <p>1 association of collectors and transformers of janchicoco that work in a community of NAIM El Palmar.</p> <p>1 organization of fish producers in a communal fish farm in a community within the NP NAIM Serranía del Iñao.</p> <p>2 organizations of integrated producers (i.e. multiple products), one located in a community of NP</p>	<p>Target achieved.</p> <p>To date, there are 17 organizations of small producers that have participated and offer their products at local fairs (113% of the target).</p> <p>At the time of the report, 6 new producer organizations have regularly participated in local and regional fairs to offer their products. These organizations belong to 4 protected areas (NP-NAIM KAA IYA DEL GRAN CHACO, NAIM EL PALMAR, NP-NAIM SERRANIA DEL IÑAO and NP - NAIM OTUQUIS).</p> <p>These include:</p> <p>3 Organizations of vegetable producers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One in El Palmar, made up of 5 women and 19 men.</li> <li>- One in IÑAO, made up of 9 women and 20 men.</li> <li>- One in Otuquis made up of 11 women and 3 men.</li> </ul> <p>One Organization of seed producers in the NP NAIM Serranía del IÑAO made up of 9 women and 20 men.</p> <p>One Organization of beekeepers in the NP NAIM KAA IYA made up of 45</p>

				NAIM Serranía del Iñao that offers honey, vegetables, and eggs, and another in a community of NP NAIM Kaa Iya that offers fish meat, vegetables and dairy products.	women and 40 men.  One Organization of producers in Totai (a non-timber forest resource) in the NP NAIM Otuquis made up of 17 women.
<b>The progress of the objective can be described as:</b>		<b>On track</b>			
<b>Outcome 4</b>					
<b>Practices to improve energy efficiency and renewable energy to improve livelihoods in five NP-NAIM.</b>					
<b>Description of Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline Level</b>	<b>Midterm target level</b>	<b>End of project target level</b>	<b>Level at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>Cumulative progress since project start</b>
<p>Increased use of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies at community level, by sex and age of head of household.</p> <p>Number of new technology applications disaggregated by application, sex and age of household head</p>	<p>21 initiatives implemented with renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency (photovoltaic systems for pre-electrification, water pumping, electric fences, solar dryers, efficient stoves) in GEF5.</p> <p>As a result of SGP support in GEF5:</p> <p>a) 781 RE systems for lighting, cooling, water pumping, etc.</p> <p>b) 19 energy efficient stoves in operation</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>At least 10 additional energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives (photovoltaic systems, pumping water for human and animal consumption, pre-electrification, energy-saving stoves, etc.) in at least 20 communities, disaggregated by gender, resulting in</p> <p>a) at least 100 energy efficient</p>	<p>Target achieved and exceeded.</p> <p>20 additional renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives have been implemented (200% of the target), through which a total of 609 photovoltaic systems for electrification and water pumping have been installed (135% of the target). Likewise, 106 energy efficient stoves have been established (106% compliance with the target).</p> <p>The number of efficient kitchens installed has also increased from 38 to a total of 80 (42 additional) in 5 communities, 2 located in the NAIM San Matías and 3 in the NP NAIM Serranía del Iñao . All kitchens are meant for family use. Likewise, 10 solar dryers have</p>	<p>Target achieved and exceeded as reported in the last PIR.</p> <p>22 renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives have been implemented (220% of the target),</p> <p>The additional initiative established during the reporting period corresponds to the installation of 8 solar dryers for the drying of pepper in of community of the NP NAIM Serranía of Iñao.</p>

			<p>cook stoves in operation</p> <p>b) at least 450 photovoltaic systems for lighting, cooling and water pumping</p>	<p>been installed to aid drying of cultivated oregano in a community of the NAIM El Palmar. These facilities also have the same characteristics of family use. Furthermore, 8 solar dryers have been installed to use for the drying of pepper in 4 communities of the NP NAIM Serranía of Iñao, amounting to a total of 18 solar dryers.</p> <p>With specific respect to the project portfolio of Year 2:</p> <p>a) 11 initiatives implemented related to the use of renewable energy technologies such as pre-electrification photovoltaic systems, electric fences, water pumping systems for human and animal consumption.</p> <p>Through 9 projects, 396 photovoltaic systems have been installed in 11 communities to illuminate family dwellings, as well as in some communities, including public spaces (schools, health centers and church). This group of initiatives has benefited 280 men and 162 women-led households.</p> <p>3 projects in 3 communities have benefitted 89 families, including 58 men and 31 women. These include the installation of 3 photovoltaic systems for pumping water for human consumption, one of which covers the entire community</p>	
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				<p>through the installation of a home distribution network. The second also pumps water and complements the installation of photovoltaic systems for lighting family homes. Finally, the third project reached two communities, one of which now has a photovoltaic system for pumping water, and the second has received assistance to install solar PV systems for home lighting.</p> <p>Through one project, 26 improved, energy efficient stoves were installed to benefit 21 women heads of household and 5 men from a single community.</p> <p>Finally, through one project, 8 solar dryers were installed to dry chili, which has benefitted 80 men and 75 women heads of household in 4 communities.</p>	
<b>The progress of the objective can be described as:</b>		<b>Achieved</b>			
<b>Outcome 5</b>					
<b>Capacity building and knowledge management. 2.1 Strengthened local governance in the five priority NP-NAIM for SGP-GEF 6.</b>					
<b>Description of Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline Level</b>	<b>Midterm target level</b>	<b>End of project target level</b>	<b>Level at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>Cumulative progress since project start</b>
a) The Multi-stakeholder Management Committee (MC) in each NP-NAIM has the organizational and technical capacities to develop, implement and monitor adaptive landscape	Five Management Committees fulfill only in part their responsibilities for adaptive landscape planning and management	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	a) Five landscape management strategies and plans, based on comprehensive	5 landscape management strategies for social, ecological and productive resilience, including monitoring plans, have been elaborated and approved, by the National Steering Committee	The 5 strategies promoting social, economic and productive resilience of the landscape have been approved and are currently under implementation (100% achievement

strategies and management plans in the five NP-NAIMs			socio-ecological baseline assessments, including monitoring plans, prepared and then approved by the National Steering Committee and SERNAP	<p>(NSC), and are currently under implementation (100% compliance with the target).</p> <p>The 5 landscape resilience strategies are in the process of implementation through the execution of 15 projects, 3 in each of the 5 Protected Areas that were prioritized in a participatory manner by the communities.</p> <p>These 15 projects are part of the project portfolio of Year 2 of the Program.</p> <p>Likewise, the 3 Management Committees of 3 Protected Areas of the department of Santa Cruz, (NP NAIM Kaa Iya, NAIM San Matias and NP NAIM Otuquis) have been strengthened through the implementation of a project.</p> <p>The landscape strategies have been outlined in detail in the previous PIR.</p>	of the goal)
b) A typology of community level initiatives is developed and agreed by local stakeholder for each landscape to achieve landscape outcomes	n/a	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	b) Landscape specific typologies of community level projects and eligibility criteria formulated by multi-stakeholder groups in each landscape	<p>As reported last year, the specific typologies for each landscape were considered by all local actors during the identification and selection of the projects to be implemented, i.e. the communities themselves, the protected areas and the Municipalities, as well as members of the National Steering Committee.</p> <p>As mentioned under the previous</p>	15 initiatives in the 5 protected areas according to the characteristics of the landscape and according to the demands and prioritization of the local communities/stakeholders have been carried out with the broad and active participation of all the actors in the territory: Municipalities, Protected Areas, Management Committees , NGOs, Local Organizations and Communities (100% compliance with

				<p>indicator, as a result of this process, 15 initiatives (3 / protected area) representative of each of the 5 landscapes are in the process of being implemented.</p> <p>The NSC has approved 3 projects for each protected area, which were prioritized by the communities at the time of the design and elaboration of the strategies of resilience of the social, ecological and productive landscapes, with details as follows:</p> <p>ANMI El Palmar</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Improvement of productive resilience and micro-irrigation</li> <li>2) Permanent provision of water for human consumption and micro-irrigation</li> <li>3) Community strengthening for the management and conservation of natural resources</li> </ol> <p>PN ANMI Serrania del Iñao:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Improvement of social, economic and ecological resilience</li> <li>2) Bases for social, ecological and productive resilience</li> <li>3) Intensive and staggered vegetable production systems</li> </ol> <p>PN ANMI Kaa Iya:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Recovery of degraded areas</li> </ol>	<p>the goal).</p>
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				<p>and sustainable forest management</p> <p>2) Food security and sustainable use of natural resources</p> <p>3) Community strengthening for the management and conservation of natural resources</p> <p>ANMI San Matias</p> <p>1) Valuation of local seed varieties</p> <p>2) Use of non-timber forest resources</p> <p>3) Community strengthening for protection and conservation of natural resources</p> <p>PN ANMI Otuquis</p> <p>1) Improvement and expansion of water access for irrigation</p> <p>2) Ecotourism in the caves of Motacucito</p> <p>3) Strengthening of community for the management and conservation of natural resources.</p> <p>As mentioned before, the initiatives respond to the prioritized demands of the communities themselves at the time of developing their landscape resilience strategies, with some projects with similar themes, such as community and organizational strengthening for management and conservation of</p>	
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				natural resources.	
c) Number of formal cooperative agreements between community organizations and other partners in each landscape to pursue the outcomes of each strategy through community and landscape level projects	There are no formal agreements among communities in regard to landscape level resilience outcomes	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	c) At least ten signed formal agreements between community organizations and other partners in each landscape to pursue the outcomes of each strategy through community and landscape level projects	15 formal agreements established and subscribed (through MOAs) for the implementation of the initiatives in the 5 intervention landscapes (3 for each of the protected areas) (150% of the target achieved).	Target achieved and exceeded. 15 agreements signed (with 150% compliance) during previous reporting periods.
d) Number of innovation platforms established for the discussion of experiences and lessons from communities, NGOs, local governments, governments, national and sub-national institutions and other stakeholders.	Lessons learned from community project experience are not discussed systematically with policy makers and other actors	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	d) At least one innovation and policy dialogue platform in each of the NP-NAIM	With regard to the establishment of the pilot multi-actor platforms the following actions can be mentioned aimed at strengthening the Association of Management Committees in the 3 protected areas (NP-NAIM):  The execution of the Capacity Building Project of Management Committees of 3 protected areas has contributed to the relaunching of the Association of Management Committees of the Chaco, Chiquitania, Pantanal and transition zones to the Amazon. It is composed of representatives of 9 national, departmental and municipal protected areas. Within this innovative dialogue platform, the Management Committees of the 3 protected areas located in the department of Santa Cruz	The formation of an Association of Management Committees has been consolidated, made up of representatives from 9 national, departmental and municipal protected areas in the department of Santa Cruz (3 protected areas that are part of the intervention area of the GEF 6 project)

				<p>(ANMI Kaa Iya, ANMI San Matias and PN ANMI Otuquis), form an innovative dialogue platform for policy dialogue and management.</p> <p>The work done by this Committee in each NP, through several meetings and workshops brought together different territorial representatives, including local authorities, to promote this exchange and coordination mechanism on a regular basis. Although no concrete results are yet available, it is important to mention that the process for dialogue and policy recommendations are at the top of this Committee's priorities.</p> <p>In the case of the other two target protected areas in the department of Chuquisaca (the PN ANMI Serranía del Iñao and ANMI El Palmar), no new platforms have been established, because the Municipalities already coordinate working on development and environmental issues in general.</p>	
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**The progress of the objective can be described as:** **Achieved**

**Outcome 6**  
**Community and local civil society organizations increase their organizational and technical skills through training and knowledge management.**

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
a) Number of case studies	a) Currently there are	<i>(not set or not</i>	a) Five case	To date, two case studies have	To date, three case studies have

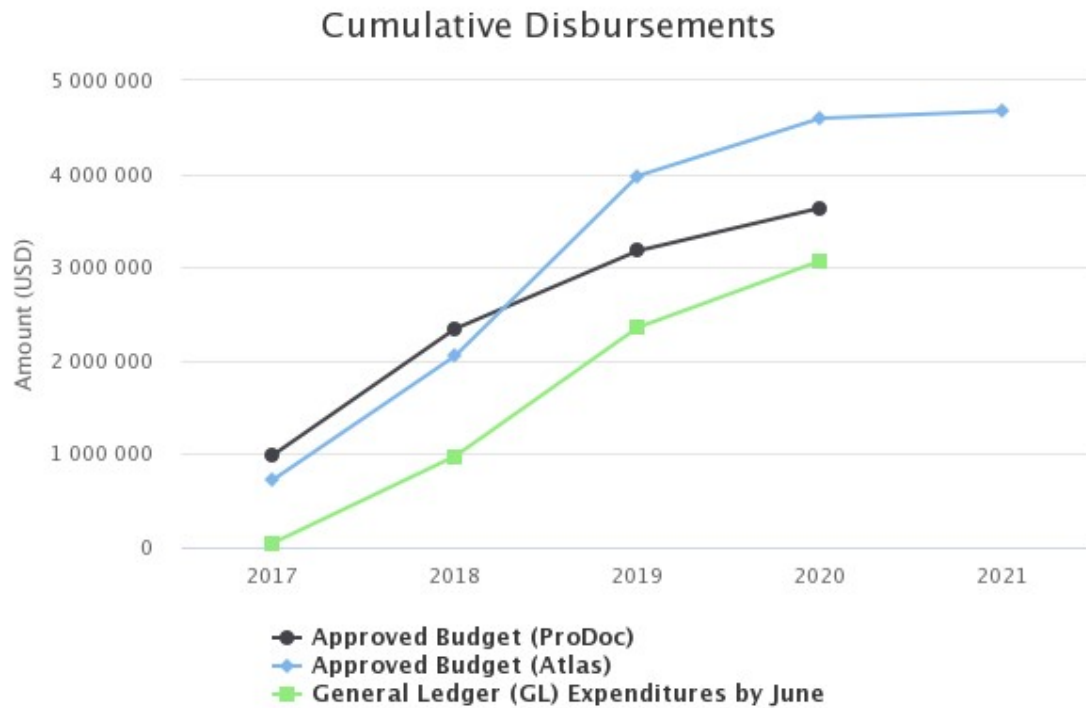
<p>summarizing lessons learned and best practices of participatory adaptive landscape planning and management, based on evaluation of implementation results at the landscape level</p>	<p>no studies of participatory adaptive landscape management experiences in the region.</p>	<p><i>applicable</i></p>	<p>studies – one per target landscape - systematizing knowledge gained from landscape planning and management in the five NP-NAIM are developed and disseminated</p>	<p>been completed (40% compliance with the target).</p> <p>One case study on land ownership applied to land management processes in the communities located in all the buffer zones of the NP NAIM Kaa Iya. The case study is designed to determine the impacts of sustainable forest use in 5 communities of the Municipality of San José de Chiquitos, which are part of the NP NAIM Kaa Iya.</p> <p>Furthermore, 3-5 additional case studies are scheduled to be carried out in years 3 and 4 in order to identify best practices of resilience strategies in the 5 identified landscapes, which have been prioritized by the communities themselves. The case studies will be developed by a team of consultants from the SGP Project Monitoring and Evaluation team.</p>	<p>been completed (60% compliance with the target).</p> <p>During the reporting period, 1 additional case study was developed and disseminated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Case Study and systematization of lessons learned, including the production of a video on the resilience strategy of NAIM El Palmar.</li> </ul> <p>2 additional Case Studies and systematizations of lessons learned, including the production of videos on the resilience strategy of NP NAIM KAA IYA and NP NAIM Otuquis are in the process of being elaborated, thereby achieving 100% of the projected goal.</p>
<p>b) Number of publications documenting traditional knowledge and adaptive practices differentiated by gender</p>	<p>b) Successful experiences and best practices in adaptive management and resilience have not been systematically documented or widely disseminated.</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>b) At least eight portfolio systematization documents that recover successful experiences, best practice, and traditional practices across projects are developed and disseminated</p>	<p>6 systematization documents have been developed and disseminated (75% of the target). All of these materials have been produced for open dissemination for women and men:</p> <p>1 systematization of experiences document, which includes the summary of the projects and lessons learned from the project portfolio of implementation year 1.</p>	<p>8 systematization documents have been developed and disseminated (100% of the target achieved). All of these materials have been produced for open dissemination for women and men:</p> <p>During the reporting period, 2 additional documents were produced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A document on the systematization of experiences: "Guide to forage plants in communities of the NAIM</li> </ul>

				<p>5 documents systematizing the resilience strategies of each of the 5 landscapes, including the summary of workshops in each of the communities.</p> <p>Additionally, and in a complementary manner, 5 documents on traditional knowledge and adaptive practices (two videos and 3 written manuals) were prepared and published through 5 projects that started implementation during the first year of OP6.</p>	<p>San Matías".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An HSB medicinal plant document.</li> </ul> <p>A document for the systematization of Year 2 projects (Memory of projects and lessons learned) is currently under preparation and will be presented at the conclusion of operational phase 6.</p>
<p>c) Number of events promoting and disseminating knowledge of best practices to community organizations, CSOs, NP/NAIM Management Committees, municipal and departmental governments.</p>	<p>c) No knowledge sharing events have been carried out in the five NP-NAIM</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>c) Ten NP-NAIM knowledge fairs are carried out as well as one regional fair</p>	<p>In total, 6 knowledge exchange events have been carried out (75% target compliance).</p> <p>4 horizontal knowledge exchanges between beneficiaries of projects in 4 communities supported by the SGP (ecotourism, fish farming, bee production, and non-timber forest products), which included 17 men and 6 women.</p> <p>2 regional events organized by the program for the exchange and systematization of experiences from the project portfolio of implementation year 1. One was carried out in the department of Santa Cruz (for 30 participants, 22 men and 8 women) and the other in the department of Chuquisaca (for 29 people, 23 men and 6 women).</p>	<p>Target achieved and exceeded.</p> <p>In total, 11 knowledge exchange events have been carried out (110% target compliance).</p> <p>During the reporting period, 5 experience and good practice exchange activities were carried out:</p> <p>Target achieved and exceeded.</p> <p>In total, 11 knowledge exchange events have been carried out (110% target compliance).</p> <p>During the reporting period, 5 experience and good practice exchange activities were carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A horizontal exchange of seed producers between 4 communities con la participación de 10 mujeres productoras de miel de abeja nativa</li> </ul>

					<p>of the NP NAIM Serranía del IÑAO.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An internship for 5 women oil producers from Totai, with a visit to a cusi oil plant at NP NAIM Otuquis.</li> <li>• Visits to exchange horizontal experiences between fish producers from communities of the NP NAIM Serranía del IÑAO</li> <li>• Una Horizontal experience exchange visit of the NP NAIM Otuquis Community Tourism Association to another Protected Area (NAIM El Palmar) Con la participación de 2 hombres y 4 mujeres</li> <li>• Una Visit to exchange experiences of agricultural producers to irrigation systems in neighboring communities of NAIM El Palmar con participación de 15 hombres y 8 mujeres .</li> </ul>
d) Number of training workshops for application of specific best management practices or technologies	d) Training in best resource management practices has been ad hoc and unsystematically executed	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	d) One capacity building program on sustainable management of natural resources directed to at least 100 key stakeholders in five PAs, with a gender approach (park rangers, producers,	The Capacity Building and Development Program has identified the implementing organization, which is currently in the planning and design stage of the initiative. The Project Document is currently being finalized and expected to be approved by the NSC in August. The results will be reported in the next PIR.	<p>To date, the capacity building program has all the material, content, methodology, and procedures established for its implementation.</p> <p>It suffered delays in its execution due to the events of the forest fire in Chiquitania, the socio-political conflicts in the country during the past administration, and the emerging health problems due to the COVID-19 pandemic facing the present</p>

			promoters, and local leaders). At least 20% of the participants are qualified to replicate the best practice modules of the program.		administration and communities. The program will be developed virtually, with the certification of the participants and will conclude its execution this year. The results will be reported in the final report.
e) Number of applied research studies on sustainable use of biodiversity in the NP-NAIM.	e) Applied research on biodiversity has been rarely useful to local communities	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	e) At least five research projects on BD applied in five PAs, with systematized results and publications made	5 applied research projects (100% of the target achieved). 2 projects correspond to the portfolio of projects in year 1 that have been completed, and which are in the final process of systematization for publication.  The other 3 projects are in the implementation stage and are being executed in two protected areas, the NP NAIM Otuquis and the NAIM San Matias. Their results will be systematized at the conclusion of their activities and subsequently sent for publication in the 3 years and 4.	100% of the target achieved.  There are 5 applied research studies available.
<b>The progress of the objective can be described as:</b>		<b>On track</b>			

## D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	84.41%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	84.41%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	3,068,213

<b>Key Financing Amounts</b>	
PPG Amount	91,324
GEF Grant Amount	3,634,703
Co-financing	12,101,505

<b>Key Project Dates</b>	
PIF Approval Date	Apr 19, 2016
CEO Endorsement Date	Jan 31, 2017
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Mar 29, 2017
Date of Inception Workshop	Apr 18, 2017
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Oct 31, 2019

Actual Date of Mid-term Review	Oct 4, 2019
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Dec 29, 2020
Original Planned Closing Date	Mar 29, 2021
Revised Planned Closing Date	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

<b>Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2019 to 1 July 2020)</b>
2020-01-09



## E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
Social and Environmental	<p>There was a COVID 19 Pandemic risk, that caused quarantine at community level due to Government measures, generating delays on project implementation</p> <p>The main measure for the local communities were the compliance with the quarantine and the application of protection actions in order to avoid contagion of the disease among the local communities that make part of SGP..</p>

## F. Adjustments

### Risk Management

The Country Office is responsible for completing the Risk Management section of the PIR in consultation with the RTA. Before updating the PIR, the Country Office must update project-level risks in the Atlas Risk Register line with UNDP's enterprise risk management policy and have a detailed discussion with the RTA on risk management. Next, the Country Office must select below the 'high' risks identified in the Atlas Risk Register as well as any other 'substantial' risks from the Atlas Risk Register identified by the RTA as needing to be addressed in the PIR. Moderate and Low risks do not need to be entered in the PIR Risk Management section. After selecting the risk, a text field will appear where the Country Office should describe the risk and explain actions undertaken this reporting period to address the risk selected.

<p><b>Select the risk(s) from the options that match the 'high' risks in the project's UNDP Risk Register as well as any 'significant' risks from the register, as agreed with the RTA. Please describe the risk identified and explain the management approach agreed between the RTA and Country Office on managing/mitigating the risk.</b></p>
<p>Social and Environmental</p>

### Comments on delays in key project milestones

<p><b>Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.</b></p>
<p>The project has delays in its implementation due to unforeseen external factors that have directly affected the planned execution of OP6. Between August and November 2019, forest fires occurred in the three ecoregions (Chaco, Chiquitania and Pantanal) of intervention of the program. Between the months of October to December 2019, the country as a whole suffered a socio-political crisis emerging from the national elections. Between the months of March to June 2020 (and ongoing) we have been affected like everyone else by the COVID-19 health crisis.</p> <p>Although all these factors have affected the normal operation of the program, activities have been rescheduled in a coordinated and consensual manner with the different actors involved, adapting to the new modality of virtual work, in order to conclude with the execution of the program within the established deadlines.</p> <p>For this purpose, the TE is planned to be carried out in December of this year.</p>
<p><b>Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.</b></p>
<p>As explained by Project Coordinator, there were several moments in time (June 2019 to July 2020) where project activities had to be in stand by due to forest fires, political crisis and the pandemic COVID 19, but the Project team could manage this crisis and adapt the project activities to these conditions seeking to have a less impact on them. No significant delays are expected. The final evaluation will take place in December 2020.</p>
<p><b>UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in</b></p>

**achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.**

Timing of key implementation milestones is on track.

The project has adapted well providing technical support, training and continuous communication during this time of COVID challenges. Despite the COVID challenges, and the need from a number of grantees to request no cost extensions of their projects at the local level, at this time the project is not foreseeing delays in terms of overall project implementation and closure (the Terminal Evaluation is due in December 2020), and a request for extension is currently not envisioned.

## G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Satisfactory	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<p>(not set or not applicable)</p> <p>As of the date of presentation of this report, we can consider the progress of the project as highly satisfactory to the extent that the project is concluding the third year of execution and is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project goals by the end of the project. In this sense, we suggest a rating to the DO of Satisfactory.</p> <p>The Sixth Operational Phase of SGP Bolivia began its implementation with some delay in the second quarter of 2017. As of the date of this report, it has completed two public calls for the presentation of projects. The National Steering Committee approved 27 initiatives during the first year, which have concluded with their execution stage and which, therefore, have met the achievement of objectives and goals. During the second year of Project execution, in 2018, the second public call was made, in which the NSC selected and approved another 27 initiatives, of which 8 are still in the last stage of execution. In a complementary manner, and within the framework of the 5 strategies of social, ecological and productive landscape resilience designed and developed for each of the 5 intervention landscapes of the project, - following the methodology, instruments and tools of the Satoyama Initiative- in which, as a result of this broadly participatory process, the communities have identified and prioritized initiatives. Of which, the NSC approved 15 new projects (3 for each of the 5 landscapes), several of which have concluded their execution stage and only 9 initiatives are still in the intermediate and / or final stages of implementation. This means that, of the total portfolio of 42 projects corresponding to the second year of execution, only 17 projects remain in progress, to complete their execution cycle until the conclusion of the operational phase in March 2021.</p> <p>Additionally, there are 2 approved projects that, during this reporting period, had not started with the initial execution stage, but that will conclude their activities before the conclusion of this phase. In this way, the SGP / Bolivia will have supported the execution of 71 projects in total, meeting the initially planned goal of approving at least 70 projects throughout the OP6</p> <p>Regarding Result 1, the main results obtained for the conservation and restoration of forest areas include: 35,451 hectares (77% of the goal) through different practices and sustainable management actions in the five Protected Areas (PA's) and the buffer zones (BZ), distributed in 22 communities (4 indigenous and 20 rural), through the implementation of different sustainable management practices. These practices include the protection of water sources, located in the upper parts of the micro-basins, with the purpose of collecting water destined for productive uses, the protection and conservation of forests for water recharge zones, natural and assisted regeneration practices. of forests through enclosures and the conservation and management of native honey bee species for the production of honey, sustainable forest management, the formulation of management plans and use of non-timber forest species and community tourism as an economic alternative for the conservation of biodiversity. The result will be achieved in terms of your goals in the period that remains until its conclusion.</p> <p>For Result 2, the activities have reached and exceeded the new established</p>	

goal, agreed after the MTR, that is, 103 hectares under agroecological management practices (103% of the goal met). It is important to mention that the goal originally set was oversized and that in no case could it be fulfilled in terms of the surface area in hectares under agroecological management, because the work of local families in the communities is carried out at the level of small plots and orchards of integral agroecological production. The reformulation of the goal was requested during the MTR held in June 2019, on the occasion it was proposed that an area of 100 ha could be a goal that could reasonably and effectively be achieved at the conclusion of the project, the same that was suggested by the external Consultant who performed the mid-term evaluation of the program. This recommendation was put into consideration by the NSC, who saw said change as convenient and reasonable due to the technical and operational justification presented, accepting it. The decision was communicated and is known to the UCP coordination. Through 7 sustainable land management projects, 57.2 hectares (103% of the new established goal) have been reached, distributed through different actions and practices, such as: diversified biointensive production; in situ conservation processes of genetic resources of local biodiversity; demonstrative practices and actions of soil conservation and recovery in local crops

To the already reported 50 efficient micro irrigation systems already reported in the interior report, 36 additional micro irrigation systems have been added, achieving a total result of 86 (283% compliance with the goal), covering a total area of 22, 73 ha (13.1 ha with projects approved and executed in year 1 and 9.63 ha with projects approved and executed in year 2). These efficient micro-irrigation systems established and in operation have been destined to the production of annual crops such as corn, potatoes, onions, oregano and different vegetables, benefiting 41 women leaders and heads of families and 92 men. All the irrigation systems established included the development of capacities in installation, management and use of these, the formation of their local organizations and the corresponding productive practices and tasks.

In the case of Result 3, 7 new products and services related to productive and economic initiatives have been added, which together represent a total of 22 (147% of the goal achieved: among the new products and services developed we can mention: a Community tourism product that includes the participation of 18 families (13 women and 5 men) and that provides tours, guidance and gastronomy services; two products derived from the use and exploitation of the alligator (yacaré) that are meat and sausages; two products derived from the sustainable use of non-timber forest species, such as the Totai palm, from which the oil, pulp (juices, ice cream and cakes) are obtained; a product of honey from native melipon bees, in charge of an organization of women and a conventional apis honey product conducted by a community organization. Income generation is varied according to the type of initiatives productive, in the case of the initiative related to the use of non-timber forest resources such as the Totai palm, in which additional economic income of USD 50 / month was generated for each of the 17 beneficiary families. In the case of the production of honey from native bees of the genus Meliponas, income between USD 40-60 / harvest has been obtained for each of the 108 beneficiary families (at least 2 honey harvests are carried out per year). The community tourism initiative does not report economic income at the moment, since the provision of services and operation was interrupted by the political-social conflicts faced in the country at the end of the last administration and then the COVID 19 pandemic that prevented the arrival of tourists. Finally, it can be highlighted that a new organization composed mostly of women producers, the Motacusito Irrigators Association, have been strengthened in their organizational and management capacities to access new markets in the short term, such as Complementary Food. Escolar (ACE) in the Municipality of Puerto Suarez and the other six new producer organizations formed during this period, regularly participate in local

and regional fairs offering their various products.

In the case of Result 4, as reported in the previous period, the goal was already exceeded through the installation of photovoltaic systems for home and family electrification and in some cases for educational units and health posts, as well as photovoltaic systems for the pumping of water intended for human consumption, irrigation or for livestock; and the construction and installation of efficient energy-saving stoves / stoves, reaching a greater coverage of more than 30 communities, located in the 5 Protected Areas of intervention. In this reporting period, 8 solar dryers have been installed to help dry the chili pepper, in one of the communities with the greatest diversity of this crop and with the highest production levels in the NP NAIM Serranía del Iñaño . The goal has 220% compliance and demonstrates the high demand of the beneficiary population in local communities that did not have access to renewable and clean alternative energies, either because of their distant location or because of their isolated distribution from the populated centers, becoming by both, in a response and solution to the needs of access to basic services of the population, as well as improvement in some productive initiatives.

Regarding Result 5, the 5 landscape management strategies for social, ecological and productive resilience have been approved by the National Steering Committee (NSC) and are under implementation (100% fulfillment of the goal).

15 initiatives have been carried out in the 5 protected areas (3 in each protected area) according to the characteristics of the landscape and according to the demands and prioritization of the local population, with the broad and active participation of all the actors in the territory: Municipalities, Protected Areas, Management Committees, NGOs, Local Organizations and Communities (100% fulfillment of the goal). These 15 projects approved by the NSC are part of the project portfolio for Year 2 of the Program, with which 15 formal agreements of understanding or Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs) have been established and signed for the implementation of the initiatives in the 5 intervention landscapes (150% of the goal achieved). It should also be highlighted the consolidation of the formation of the Association of Management Committees made up of representatives of 9 national, departmental and municipal protected areas of the department of Santa Cruz (3 of these protected areas correspond to the PA's where the project intervenes during OP6) . This organization constitutes a platform for the governance and management of protected areas and has the corresponding representativeness.

In the case of Outcome 6, at the date of the reporting period a new case study has been developed and disseminated (60% compliance with the goal). The aforementioned case study corresponds to the systematization of lessons learned, including the production of a video of the resilience strategy of the NAIM El Palmar. Two additional case studies of systematization of lessons learned, including the production of two videos of the resilience strategies implemented in the NP NAIM Kaa Iya and the NP NAIM Otuquis are in an advanced process of preparation, products with which 100 will be completed. % of achievement of the goal. Likewise, two new documents have been produced: a guide on forage plants in the communities of the NAIM San Matias, produced by the Noel Kempf Mercado Foundation and the Faculty of Biology, and a book on medicinal plants produced by the Herbario del Sur de Bolivia in communities of the NP NAIM Serranía del Iñaño. Both documents were produced by academic institutions but with the participation of the local population of the communities. In the same way, in relation to the events of promotion and dissemination of knowledge, different events and activities have been developed, such as: exchange of experiences between 4 communities of native bee honey producers in the NP NAIM Serranía del Iñaño; an internship with 5

women producers of oil from the totaf palm tree, through a visit to a cusi oil production plant in the NP NAIM Otuquis; visits to exchange horizontal experiences between fish farmers in communities of the NP NAIM Serranía del Iñao; a visit to exchange experiences horizontally from the Community Tourism Association of the NP NAIM Otuquis to the NAIM El Palmar, where they met with the Association of Community Guides; a visit to exchange experiences of agricultural producers with efficient irrigation systems among the communities of the NAIM El Palmar.

Knowledge management: The Capacity Building and Development Program will be implemented through a project by a specialized academic entity, the Center for Research and Development of Studies - Universidad Mayor de San Andrés (CIDES / UMSA), who have developed all the material, content, methodology and procedures to be used in the program through teaching modules already in the last quarter of the 2019 management. The project has already been approved by the NSC, but suffered delays in execution due to major events. forest fires in Chiquitanía first; then due to the serious socio-political conflicts suffered in the country in the previous administration, emerging from the failed national elections and finally, due to the health emergency produced by the COVID 19 pandemic that forced the establishment of a quarantine and restrictions on movement and access to rural communities. The program will be developed in a virtual way with the certification of the participants, women, men and young leaders previously identified and will conclude with its execution this year.

At the end of the third effective year of execution, the Project has met and completed practically all the subsidies programmed through the approval of the projects, an activity that has been developed with the support and determined participation of the National Steering Committee, ratifying the active commitment of its members. throughout the process, not only in the selection and approval of projects, but also in the accompaniment and involvement of its members in field visits, experience exchange workshops, mid-term evaluation, etc. In the same way, the participation of different actors within the target landscapes has been facilitated and promoted, such as the Management Committees, directors, technical personnel and protection bodies (park rangers) of the five protected areas, local governments (Municipalities) , non-governmental organizations and grassroots community organizations. Through the highly participatory approach applied during OP6, local communities have also been closely involved in the construction and fulfillment of common agendas and objectives for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and the management of national protected areas.

To conclude with the execution of the sixth operational phase project, there are few tasks to be completed to complete all the programmed activities and thus meet the achievement of the established goals and objectives, among them we can mention: 1) the implementation and execution of the two strategic projects (Capacity Development Program and Fire Risk Prevention and Management Program) that have been approved by the NSC and are in the initial stage of starting their activities; 2) The M&E of the 17 projects that are still in the final stage of execution, to be carried out virtually and remotely due to the pandemic and hoping to be able to resume the exchange visits when sanitary conditions improve, there are no restrictions on movement and mobilizations and the respective authorizations are available; 3) conclude with the preparation of the document for the systematization of experiences and lessons learned from the projects executed in year 2 and end with the preparation of case studies, including videos, of the projects implemented within the framework of landscape resilience strategies implemented in the 5 protected areas of intervention; and, 4) receive the final external evaluation (TE) of our project,

	scheduled for the last quarter of 2020	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2020 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2020 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>UNDP Country Office Programme Officer</b>	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>After reviewing in detail the Project report, out of the 6 outcomes 4 are on track and 2 were fully achieved, as per the following detail:</p> <p>For outcome 1.1, the project is in its way to achieve expected indicators. During this reporting period 77% of the target has been achieved through the implementation of community based projects in relation to conservation restoration and regeneration of forests using diverse sustainable practices for sustainable forest, land and agriculture management.</p> <p>As reported, the project will have to speed up to generate capacities in fire prevention and control to forest fire brigades in the NP-NAIM and schools as set in the indicator.</p> <p>For outcome 1.2, the Project has met the indicator (as agreed in the MTR, the indicator has been reduced to 100 hectares, initially set at 1.000).</p> <p>For outcome 1.3, the project has surpassed the target set in 15 additional initiatives to 22 new products and services related to economic development.</p> <p>Although the project reports on the income perceived by the families, the study that demonstrates an income increase equivalent to 10%, has not been carried out yet.</p> <p>As for outcome 1.4 regarding the use of practices to improve energy efficiency in five NP/NAIM, the project has already met and surpassed the indicator.</p> <p>Regarding outcome 2 and the strengthening of local governance in the five NP-NAIM, the Project has achieved the indicator having 5 resilience strategies under implementation as well as the 15 initiatives defined by the communities and stakeholders.</p> <p>Finally outcome 2.2 has promoted the knowledge management at community level, and although some of the indicators have been fully achieved the case studies are under development. The horizontal experience exchange was very successful in all the NP/NAIM.</p> <p>Given these results, the Project was rated Satisfactory.</p> <p>Regarding the implementation percentage, for this reporting period, the Project has executed 84.41% of the total amount budgeted. It is expected that by the closing time (31 March, 2021) all expected outcomes will be achieved as well the total amount assigned to Project. Due to this level of implementation the Project was rated as Satisfactory.</p> <p>It is worth to mention that while the country faced forest fires, political crisis and the pandemic COVID 19, the Project did not face any significant or high risk during this reporting period.</p>	



	<p>It is expected that the Project will be meeting the original closing date set by March 2021.</p> <p>At CO level, it is important to mentioned that the project was more integrated in the CO environment portfolio. The Project Coordinator provided advice during the forest fires of 2019 and contributed to the analysis for the implementation of the early reovery laboratories for the forest fires recovery stage. The Government highly appreciated the SGP mechanism and asked UNDP Bolivia to replicate its implementing modality to other government projects, such as the ones under the FONABOSQUE.</p> <p>Finally, with the support of CO, the Project Coordinator mobilized GEF 8 resources to formulare a new SGP project which will be aimed to recover several NP/NAIM areas where the SGP workes and were affected by forest fires.</p>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2020 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2020 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>GEF Operational Focal point</b>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2020 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2020 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>Project Implementing Partner</b>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2020 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2020 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>Other Partners</b>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2020 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2020 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser</b>	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>This is the third PIR for the Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Bolivia and the project is granted a rating of SATISFACTORY as the project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The current progress shown below, explains why the project manager, the</p>	

UNDP Country Office and the Regional Technical Advisor (RTA), concur with a satisfactory DO rating.

As one of the SGP Upgraded Country Programmes, SGP Bolivia in its Sixth Operational Phase has been refining and applying a community-based landscape approach to enhance and maintain socio-ecological resilience of target landscapes in the ecoregions of Chaco, Chiquitania and Pantanal through design, implementation and evaluation of grant projects for global environmental benefits and sustainable development.

During this third year of implementation, the project has continued to make good progress towards its objective to strengthen the capacities of local communities in the ecoregions of Chaco, Chiquitania and Pantanal, to improve their livelihoods by conserving natural habitats, restoring degraded ecosystems and reinforcing sustainable production for their socio-ecological resilience. During its Sixth Operational Phase, SGP Bolivia has supported 56 community-based projects and 15 landscape projects (for a total of 71 SGP grants) to enable community organizations and NGOs to develop and implement adaptive landscape/seascape management strategies that build social, economic and ecological resilience based on local sustainable development benefits. As of to date project activities cover an area of 35,602 ha under sustainable management in five PAs and buffer zones (BZs), against the original objective level target agreed in the ProDoc logframe of 47,200 ha. On the ground initiatives include implementation of forest conservation and restoration projects through sustainable forest management practices and sustainable land management projects, through a range of sustainable agriculture practices. Community-based activities cover 139 local communities with 3,025 families directly benefiting from project activities.

The project is designed to enhance capacity of community organizations for landscape management for socio-ecological resilience through six outcomes: 1) Restored ecosystem functions and improvements in biodiversity conservation through innovation, replication and staging of interventions at the community level in the 5 National Parks and Natural Areas of Integrated Management (PN ANMI) of Chaco, Chiquitania and Pantanal; 2) Improvement of the sustainability and productivity of agroecosystems from community interventions in 5 PN and ANMI provided by the GEF 6; 3) Improvement of alternative livelihoods in the prioritized landscapes in PN ANMI through the development of innovative products and access to markets; 4) Practices to improve energy efficiency and removable energy, to improve livelihoods in the 5 PN / ANMI; 5) Strengthened local governance in the 5 National Parks and Natural Areas of Integrated Management prioritized; 6) Community and civil society organizations improve their organizational skills and technical knowledge based on training and knowledge management.

With regard to Outcome 1, continuous progress has been made by the project in its first year, and the End-of-projects (EoP) targets are on track. Through the implementation of 13 SGP community-based projects in three Protected Areas (Kaa Iya, Serrania del Iñao and El Palmar), an area of 35,451 hectares has been conserved to date (target: 46,200; 77% compliance) through different sustainable management practices, including farmer managed natural regeneration, community conservation areas, agroforestry and sylvopastoral systems, and/or non-timber forest products (NTFPs). The project implementing activities related to fire management and control has been approved by the NSC, and implementation is expected to start in September. While this was planned already for the end of 2019, the political and social crisis of the administration until end of 2019, the fire in the Chiquitania region from August to November 2019, and impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic have delayed commencement of activities to date.

With regard to Outcome 2, on improving sustainability and productivity of agroecosystems through community-based interventions, the project has progressed slowly during the first three years of implementation of agro-ecological production practices, covering a small area of 103 ha against an original target of 1,000 ha. However, the MTR conducted in June 2019 recommended an adjustment of this target level to 100 ha, which has been approved by the NSC and adjusted in the logframe. This adjusted target has been achieved during the reporting period. With regards to the number of communities with micro-irrigation systems, the target has been exceeded with 86 systems installed (target: 30), as this was identified as a key priority during the development of the landscape strategies, with the growing in the target areas demand for access to water for irrigation through efficient irrigation systems.

With regard to Outcome 3, on alternative livelihoods, EoP targets are on track with a specific focus on the promotion of 22 (147% of the target) additional innovative economic, productive, and service products (ecotourism, processing of products, beekeeping, fish breeding, etc.) contributing to improving the livelihoods of local people. Through honey production and sale, for example, family incomes have increased between 10% and 100%. Additionally, through a new activity promoting production of oil and pulp from the non-timber forest species Totaf, incremental economic income of about US\$ 50 / month is benefitting 17 beneficiary families. Further information on increase in income for smallholder participants is currently being monitored and will be analyzed and reported later. The project has also supported efforts to create linkages with differentiated markets, as well as well as capacity building and training efforts aimed at developing and strengthening the capacities of small producer organizations to access alternative markets, as well as certification of products. Three Municipalities (86% of the target) are now buying janchicoco products from supported producers within the national complementary school feeding program (ACE), generating a sustainable income of USD 6,039 annually. Additionally, negotiations have been initiated to draw up an agreement with the Municipal Government of Puerto Suarez; however, the political situation at the end of 2019 and the global Covid-19 pandemic impacts in Bolivia have currently slowed these discussions. It is recommended that the project team follows up with the Municipal Government when pandemic-related restrictions ease. During the reporting period, an additional smallholder organization of vegetable producers (Asociación de Regantes Motacusito Nuevo) has been strengthened in its organizational, management and negotiation capacities to access the ACE market, raising the total number to 6 organizations (target: 4). Similarly, overall 17 organizations of small producers have participated in local fairs to offer their products (113% of the target).

With regard to Outcome 4 on renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies at community level, EoP targets have been achieved and exceeded. As of to date, SGP projects in Bolivia has supported 22 renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives (target: 10), including inter alia the installation of 609 photovoltaic systems for pre-electrification and water pumping, 8 solar dryers for pepper, electric fences and 106 energy-efficient stoves.

With regard to Outcome 5 on landscape governance, progress is on track and a number of key targets have already been achieved. In particular, five landscape resilience strategies have been developed and approved, and are currently under implementation with 15 landscape projects, three in each of the five Protected Areas. Likewise, the Capacity Building Project of Management Committees of the three protected areas has contributed to the relaunching of the Association of Management Committees of the Chaco, Chiquitania, Pantanal and transition zones to the Amazon. The Committee is composed of

representatives of nine national, departmental and municipal protected areas. In the case of the other two target protected areas in the department of Chuquisaca (the PN ANMI Serranía del Iñao and ANMI El Palmar), no new platforms have been established, because the Municipalities already coordinate working on development and environmental issues in general. Five comprehensive socio-ecological baseline assessments were completed in the 5 protected areas in the previous reporting period using the set of 20 SEPLS indicators of resilience developed under the Satoyama Initiative and piloted by the COMDEKS programme (target achieved). Based on the socio-economic and environmental challenges identified during these participatory assessments, all five Landscape Strategies were finalized and approved by the Management Committees, SERNAP and SGP National Steering Committee (target: achieved). Each Landscape Strategy defines four key landscape outcomes, as well as a typology of potential projects (target: achieved) that community-based initiatives will aim to achieve through collective action, in order to address key local socio-economic and environmental challenges in the five target landscapes.

With regard to outcome 6 on capacity building and knowledge management, one of the strategic priorities for SGP is the generation and dissemination of the knowledge produced by its projects allowing for other communities and donors to replicate and scale up good practices. Capacity building and knowledge management activities have progressed well during this third year of implementation. Three case studies have been developed during the reporting period (60% of the target), and the project has developed a workplan to achieve its targets. During the reporting period, one additional case study was developed on lessons learned, including the production of a video on the resilience strategy of NAIM El Palmar. Two additional case studies to identify best practices and lessons learned of resilience strategies, including the production of videos on the resilience strategy of NP NAIM KAA IYA and NP NAIM Otuquis, are in the process of being completed, thereby expecting to achieve the target during the next reporting period. Additionally, eight systematization documents have been developed and disseminated (100% of the target), and five knowledge products, including videos, have been published on traditional knowledge and adaptive practices. In total, 11 knowledge exchange events have been carried out (110% of the target), of which five were implemented during the reporting period, exchanging knowledge on honey production, irrigation systems, community tourism and Totafí oil production. The project team is strongly encouraged to continue give adequate attention to this aspect in the last few months of the project so that lessons learned can inform project implementation, and successful interventions can be communicated and scaled up in Bolivia and other countries around the world.

With regards to gender mainstreaming, SGP has been pioneering and highly recognized in mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment in every step of the program cycle. A gender focal point is designated within the SGP National Steering Committee to ensure review of gender considerations in project selection. A Gender Action Plan of the program was elaborated during the previous reporting period targeting the five landscape strategies developed during the first year and specific guidelines at the level of community-based projects guide the gender approach in their formulation as a prerequisite for their subsequent approval. Of the 43 projects under implementation in year 3, 12 are led and are under the responsibility of women. Overall, activities implemented during the reporting period empowered 196 women entrepreneurs and producers to raise their income through production of various ecosystem products. For example, 17 women entrepreneurs have been producing oil and pulp from the non-timber forest resource, the Totafí palm, each generating income between Bs 300-400 / month (USD 43-57 / month) marketing their products. Similarly, 108 women from two apicultural producer associations are

generating income of between Bs 300 / month (43 USD / month) and Bs 2,625 / month (377 USD / month) while contributing to the conservation of the native forest.

#### IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS:

Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery is on track. Risk management is on track with no foreseen critical risks, except the COVID risk. Overall, the project is well managed and executed, with a functioning project board (SGP National Steering Committee) The MTR was performed during the reporting period, without delay. Overall, the SGP programme received a satisfactory rating. . During the reporting period, the SGP Bolivia National Coordinator has maintained effective work relationships with the NSC, the government, and the UNDP-CO, working closely with UNDP CO staff to ensure greater engagement with the UNDP team in view of exploring synergies with UNDP's ongoing programme and projects (as reflected in the strong collaboration with the UNDP CO team, as also highlighted in the overall assessment section especially with regards to the support provided by the SGP team to respond to the fire fires in the target landscapes. The project team is encouraged to continue to explore such synergies in the coming reporting period to promote the upscaling and replication of SGP best practices.

With regards to COVID, the last four months of the reporting period, coincided with the COVID-19 pandemic. As of 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a global pandemic as the new coronavirus rapidly spread to all regions of the world. Government restriction measures to respond to COVID affected SGP ongoing projects and led to delays in their closing activities. However, the project has adapted well providing technical support, training and continuous communication during this time of COVID challenges, with the CPM and SGP Team in continuous contact with grantees to adjust their projects' action plans taking into consideration delays in implementation, and also to minimize or replace physical awareness raising and capacity building activities with online sessions and trainings. Despite the COVID challenges, at this time the project is not foreseeing delays in terms of overall project implementation and closure (the Terminal Evaluation is due in December 2020), and a request for extension is currently not envisioned.

Additionally, it is important to highlight that during the reporting period, SGP Bolivia has successfully mobilized OP7 resources, obtaining the OP7 endorsement letter from the GEF CEO for the total amount of \$2,000,000. The Project Document for the one-step MSP for the Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Bolivia is currently under development. Over the next few months, PPG stakeholder consultations will be carried out according to government directives due to COVID risks.

Cumulative financial delivery is on track. The initial delays during the first reporting period were overcome in the previous reporting year as more community-based projects were awarded by the NSC. Considering the delivery rate of 84.4% against the total approved budget as per ProDoc, the overall IP rating is rated as SATISFACTORY. Cumulative disbursement as of June 30 against expected delivery as of this year was at USD 3,068,213 with a cumulative delivery of 65.2%, which is satisfactory.

#### Final recommendations:

To sum up, the project is on track to deliver on its EoP indicators by its closure, and no major obstacles for the successful implementation of planned future activities have emerged during the period reviewed. A number of

	<p>recommendations are suggested below for adaptive management in the remaining of the project period. With regards to the timing of project milestones, 1) it is recommended that the TE (due in December 2020) is launched as soon as (, and a management response is developed by the project team so that recommendations and lessons learned can be reflected in the development of the OP7 Prodoc. Additionally, the project should focus on: 2) completing the ongoing project activities; and 3) the systematic documentation and dissemination of lessons learned through case studies, publications and other knowledge products.</p>
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## H. Gender

### Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning. The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

<b>Gender Analysis and Action Plan:</b> <a href="#">Anexo 1 - Guía proyectos con género . . .docx</a> <b>Gender Analysis and Action Plan:</b> <a href="#">Plan de Género.docx</a>
<p><b>Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.</b></p>
<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>
<b>Atlas Gender Marker Rating</b>
<b>GEN2:</b> gender equality as significant objective
<p><b>Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):</b></p>
Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes
Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes
Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes
Not applicable: No
<p><b>Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.</b></p>
<p><b>Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.</b></p>
<p>For the project portfolio of year 2, with 43 projects currently under implementation in 73 communities; 1,575 women and 1,815 men (1929 families) have directly benefited from the projects.</p> <p>Among the actions that demonstrate the achievement of these results, we can mention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the NP NAIM Otuquis, 17 women entrepreneurs have been developing a productive initiative to take advantage of a non-timber forest resource, the Totai palm; from which they obtain and market two products (oil and fruit pulp). The organization of these women has been developing a productive management of their economic activity that contributes to the management of the landscape in general. Each woman member of the organization, has achieved income between Bs 300-400 / month (USD 43-57 / month) marketing their products</li> </ul>

- In the NP NAIM Serranía del Lñaio, a group of 108 women from 2 associations of apicultural producers practice meliponiculture (use of honey from native stingless bees) as a productive alternative that contributes to the generation of income for food security and the conservation of the native forest. Through this initiative, the inclusion of women as economic actors and at the managerial levels, power structures and decision-making of beekeeper organizations was achieved. The income of the female members who produce native honey is variable and depends on the number of boxes in production. The income range varies between Bs 300 / month (43 USD / month) and Bs 2,625 / month (377 USD / month)
- In the NP NAIM KAA IYA and the NAIM San Matías 38 women from two communities have been able to access permanent household water distribution through photovoltaic pumping systems, facilitating their domestic tasks and freeing up their time to attend other types of activities. The administration and operation of these water systems is in charge of local committees where there is an active participation of women.
- In the NP NAIM Otuquis, a Community Tourism Association made up of 13 women and 5 men have valued a natural tourist attraction in the Motacusito community by offering their services and putting 3 tourist products, thus contributing to the generation of family economic income and the conservation of local biodiversity. It is a new activity that is just beginning with the tourist operation and therefore, there is no quantified information on the economic income generated
- In the NAIM El Palmar and in the NP NAIM Serranía del Lñaio, 20 women producers have incorporated irrigated vegetables into their production systems, generating income that contributes to the family economy. They are the women who manage their production plan, who operate micro irrigation systems and market surplus production. The economic income is variable, depending on the size of the plots and the amount of surplus production marketed. Said economic income is in a range of Bs 150 / month (USD 22 / production cycle to Bs 750 / production cycle (USD 108 / production cycle)

In the NP NAIM Otuquis, the organization of vegetable producers under efficient irrigation systems made up of 11 women and 3 men has been developing a diversified production that has contributed to improving family nutrition, food security and the marketing of some surpluses in local markets, actions that together have allowed their empowerment and decision-making power. As it was a new activity that had just achieved a first cycle of vegetable production, the priority was self-consumption, food security and the improvement of the family diet, with only a few surpluses being marketed in the local market, with economic income that was not very significant and not yet quantified of the 43 projects under implementation in year 2, 12 are led and are under the responsibility of women, either as direct executors of projects, or in some cases as intermediaries in their implementation

**Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.**

Within the framework of the program's gender action plan, all the projects have considered the gender equity approach in their design and the contribution to building the resilience of the landscape, including specific indicators oriented to this purpose. In this way, it has directly contributed to the wide and active participation of women and their empowerment for the management and sustainable use of natural resources in the landscape.

Based on the design of the 5 landscape resilience strategies, a broad, active and equitable participation of women, men and youth has been promoted, who together have prioritized initiatives to strengthen capacities at the community and organizational levels, which has enabled empowerment, commitment and leadership of women and their effective action in them. Likewise, this participation has allowed the conservation, management and use of natural resources in their territories. This process has been accompanied in the perspective of its replication and sustainability.

The mainstreaming of capacity building and strengthening in all the projects in the year 2 portfolio has



allowed the increasing incorporation and participation of women in different community associations, local water and electrification committees, productive organizations, etc., not only as members but in management and decision-making positions.

## I. Social and Environmental Standards

### Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)

The Project Manager and/or the project's Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

<b>SESP:</b> <a href="#">Annex 1 SESP SGP Bolivia.docx</a>
<b>For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.</b>
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
<b>1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?</b>
Yes
<b>If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.</b>
The increase in heat sources throughout the Amazon region, including the Chaco, Chiquitania and Pantanal ecoregions, an event that occurred during the period of this report, has led to the formulation of a "Recovery plan for areas affected by forest fires" to central government level, which will serve as a planning tool for all future initiatives
<b>2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.</b>
No
<b>If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.</b>
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
<b>3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.</b>
No
<b>If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.</b>
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
<b>4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?</b>
No

<b>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.</b>
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

## J. Communicating Impact

**Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives.**

**(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)**

SGP Bolivia is working in five protected areas representing five different target landscapes located in three different ecoregions: the Chaco, the transitional dry forest called Chiquitanía, and the Pantanal, which corresponds to important wetlands (Ramsar site) in Bolivia. Currently, 43 community-led projects are underway to achieve the landscape resilience outcomes of each respective landscape strategy. Cumulatively, it has supported projects directly work with 143 communities, representing a total population of 3,088 families who are in the process of improving their livelihoods through the development of different initiatives.

During the reporting period, 13 new initiatives for renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency have been supported, which have allowed access to energy in family homes, and have also provided water for human consumption and the establishment of small efficient irrigation systems. In the same way, the installation of efficient kitchens, saving fuelwood consumption and solar dehydrators for drying pepper are being promoted. 392 photovoltaic systems have been installed and established: 388 for lighting or pre-electrification, 4 water pumping systems and 8 solar hot pepper dryers, 26 efficient cookers, saving fuelwood consumption, benefiting a total of 525 families

Don Flaviano Llanque, from the community of La Joya Charal in the NAIM El Palmar, affirms the following: "With the arrival of solar energy we have improved our quality of life and we are also saving the money we used to buy diesel, candles and dry batteries for our lanterns. We are very happy and our community is happier overall."

"Since we have installed the water pumping system with solar panels, our life has changed, because we have water in our houses all the time and we can also use a part for our livestock", is the testimony of Mr. Agustín Moye, community member of the Paraboca community in the NP NAIM Kaa Iya.

In the Chajra Mayu community of the NAIM El Palmar, Mrs. Paulina Arancibia mentioned: "Before having these improved kitchens, we cooked only in rustic stoves and outside, breathing in the smoke that affected our eyes and we had to go to look for firewood from places far from our house and very often. Now instead we already have a kitchen room in our houses, which allows us to cook in a more hygienic way and with less firewood and does not give off smoke when we cook. All the women in the community are very grateful and happy with the project."

When referring to the establishment of solar dryers for locally cultivated chili pepper, Mr. José Carriazo from the community of Pozos in the NP NAIM Serranía del Iñaño noted: "This is one of the areas where chili is produced from different varieties and of very good quality, that is why we are happy with solar dryers to dry our chili more hygienically and quickly, although we still have to improve the handling techniques of these dryers."

While strengthening the capacities of the communities and empowering them to improve their livelihoods, such SGP-supported initiatives have further contributed to the recovery and restoration of forests and the conservation of ecosystem functions. A total area of 35,451 hectares has been protected to date through 22 projects.

Doña Alicia Santayana, beekeeper of the Cumandaytí community and member of the Association of Beekeepers Itapochi, Monte Grande, Entierrillos, Cumandayti - APIMEC, in the NP NAIM Serranía del Iñaño, thanked GEF SGP/UNDP saying: "Before, the association only worked with bees of the apis

genus, but with the project we women have incorporated the production of native stingless bee honey because it is a good food for our children, it has healing properties and it also generates good economic income. Now our organization is stronger and we recognize women as partners.”

Mrs. Maritza Cayo, from the community of San Salvador in the NP NAIM Otuquis, speaking of the sustainable use of a non-timber forest resource, such as Totai, stated: “We women have organized ourselves with the project to use the fruit of the Totai palm, which we have in good quantities in our community, and we are working together in the production of oil and the pulp of the fruit from which we extract flour and make ice cream and soft drinks that we sell at fairs and the Municipality of Puerto Suarez.”

In the community of La Tapera, located in the NP NAIM Serranía del Iñao, Mrs. Cristina Guevara, President of the Community, stated that: “If we did not work together to protect our forests and our water sources, in a short time we would be suffering from lack of this resource. Now with the project we have worked out an agreement with the neighboring community of Camotal to care for and protect our water source so that we will never be short of water again.”

In the NP NAIM Otuquis, in the Motacusito community, Mrs. Marisol Román, President of the Community Tourism Association, mentioned: “With the project we have been able to determine the total area of our community, identifying all the natural wealth that we have and zoning areas for different activities (tourism, agroecological production, reserve areas, etc.), which has led us to make the decision among all of us to protect the forests of our entire community.”

The Small Grants Program also supports the development of sustainable production systems through comprehensive agroecological practices, highlighting the work with diversified production farms, horticultural practices under efficient irrigation systems, and agroforestry systems, among others.

Mr. Fidel Maturano - President of the School Board of the Torco Torco community in the NAIM El Palmar, highlights that the benefits of the project supported by SGP Bolivia were as follows: “In the community many families have established new fruit and vegetable gardens under irrigation; therefore, they now have many more products to consume and market, and the most important thing is that they are healthy products, without the use of agrochemicals. [...] In the educational unit, we have also established a fruit and vegetable garden that helps us to strengthen education for children and young people as they see the importance of caring for the environment. With the production of this garden we feed the students and we also generate resources for the purchase of educational material.”

The Representative of the producers of the Tabacal community of the NP-NAIM Serranía del Iñao, Mr. Santiago Diaz, expressed his agreement: “With a previous project, which also supported the SGP, we have seen that vegetables can be grown almost all year round. With the new project, 31 women have established vegetable plots where we produce tomato, lettuce, carrot, onion, turnip, celery, and cauliflower, with a little bit of everything to feed our families and also to sell some at fairs in neighboring communities. We have also established new fruit orchards such as custard apple and peach, which are well priced in the market. For this reason there is no need to continue making new plots in the bush.”

Miss Edina Baure, member of the Association of Irrigation and Vegetable Producers of the Motacusito Nuevo community, of the NP NAIM Otuquis, is a young entrepreneurial woman who affirms that “Most of the population worked in other activities outside of the community and we have never taken advantage of the water and land that we have. The project opened our eyes and now many of us (mainly 15 women) have work in our community producing vegetables under efficient irrigation. In this way, we have varied food for our families and we are also starting to generate income.”

One of the main components of the project that is transversal to all the initiatives supported is capacity building and knowledge management, which was incorporated and accompanied in the five

landscape resilience strategies designed and implemented through community strengthening actions prioritized by the communities themselves, in which they contributed not only to the development and improvement of the capacities of the beneficiary families, but also to their organizations in their management capacities.

To this effect, Mrs. Ana María Tomichá, Secretary of Relations of the Motacusito community at the NP NAIM Otuquis, stated: “We are very grateful to the project, because it allowed us to know the real situation of our community. This allowed us to update our Statutes and Regulations, start the process of regularization of our Legal Status and obtain the property rights of our territory. It has also been achieved that we women have access to more information and participate in community decision-making, but also in productive activities. Now we really feel very empowered and men listen to us.”

In the Community of El Palmar, within the NAIM El Palmar, Mrs. Faustina Roque, proud of her participation in the resilience project, said: “We women were afraid of being able to participate in the meetings and make our points of view; however, thanks to the SGP-supported Project, we have realized that our voice can be heard and our opinions are valid. In addition, we have learned to organize and form our own associations, as is the case with the production of vegetables in solar tents, which allows us to have fresh food in the diet of our families.”

## Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media

**Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**

**Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file library' button in the top right of the PIR.**

ON THE FACEBOOK PAGE OF SGP BOLIVIA, SEVERAL ARTICLES ARE FOUND (SEGUIR EL LINK: <https://www.facebook.com/ppdbolivia/?ref=bookmarks>)

1. COMMUNITY ECOTOURISM FAIR: 30 DE JUNIO DE 2019
2. SOCIALIZING PROJECTS IN THE PIKIRENDA COMMUNITY: 23 DE JUNIO DE 2019:  
[https://www.facebook.com/ANMI-San-Mat%C3%ADAs-413432989245395/?\\_\\_tn\\_\\_=kCH-R&eid=ARDxgfQqeX2pShDFHYuHFM9fr2zkwis0X4b0\\_gDEUnlCHj-ZXApvpGhRpFZzvqUbnv9ruif1ltwgXgv&hc\\_ref=ARRAtdhig2x8QSGcomQDERlkBlcjOLwKNr5UzHUxvErj6jhzYGzaYdHif9e2Ko43RKU&\\_\\_xts\\_\\_\[0\]=68.ARBS29cAh9KPh85zl6xR2d6f2tdUq6UHjQoGnMO7P9Ysl1zPDMJl3kZ2t7G4gnVCb7VWq\\_8vqphlzATmG9sqzse-9VuXxAbCqTNYdkJv0pb625LrZ2X50qJaA6P3c1foNSeWFGBgBUg\\_rGQXtRxDjRTVi1bQ\\_T1ZpjzS32lXO2jYYNaqjSLbzNqeMv59a4D\\_AwB2aBmkbAXJjTYe5loXlg6vmGiwPyJ1VGQmR1Z9egRBs1OdbmHfXcajkzORxk\\_C1Z1PHFQD6OJGqYqE0ILMAyrGvBHFJalGLFqPIKmtYWkgALY\\_wFzAKGBoo7Lt pTFRREp35du0DzE-b68OgyG0iWb3Lfx5NiP0R721wbuTkzIDY1JnmGMnfWP4uJ3cCfoYLnMXGQiywPAOLY2DFgTSPTxgTfGskH56IFuwe-UJjQf53RIR1q7l2uDZsiTjoGu15njh\\_DU-8xtMT-vMivgeZCptdrEj80LLCW5UNsS6Y6Rgl4zxyzuhU4pp44chBlghkRIkYtgGTHljHE6VcFlaLae3PMmnDEwQc911jVNFQI](https://www.facebook.com/ANMI-San-Mat%C3%ADAs-413432989245395/?__tn__=kCH-R&eid=ARDxgfQqeX2pShDFHYuHFM9fr2zkwis0X4b0_gDEUnlCHj-ZXApvpGhRpFZzvqUbnv9ruif1ltwgXgv&hc_ref=ARRAtdhig2x8QSGcomQDERlkBlcjOLwKNr5UzHUxvErj6jhzYGzaYdHif9e2Ko43RKU&__xts__[0]=68.ARBS29cAh9KPh85zl6xR2d6f2tdUq6UHjQoGnMO7P9Ysl1zPDMJl3kZ2t7G4gnVCb7VWq_8vqphlzATmG9sqzse-9VuXxAbCqTNYdkJv0pb625LrZ2X50qJaA6P3c1foNSeWFGBgBUg_rGQXtRxDjRTVi1bQ_T1ZpjzS32lXO2jYYNaqjSLbzNqeMv59a4D_AwB2aBmkbAXJjTYe5loXlg6vmGiwPyJ1VGQmR1Z9egRBs1OdbmHfXcajkzORxk_C1Z1PHFQD6OJGqYqE0ILMAyrGvBHFJalGLFqPIKmtYWkgALY_wFzAKGBoo7Lt pTFRREp35du0DzE-b68OgyG0iWb3Lfx5NiP0R721wbuTkzIDY1JnmGMnfWP4uJ3cCfoYLnMXGQiywPAOLY2DFgTSPTxgTfGskH56IFuwe-UJjQf53RIR1q7l2uDZsiTjoGu15njh_DU-8xtMT-vMivgeZCptdrEj80LLCW5UNsS6Y6Rgl4zxyzuhU4pp44chBlghkRIkYtgGTHljHE6VcFlaLae3PMmnDEwQc911jVNFQI)
3. MTR, VISIT OF SAN FRANCISCO COMUNITY: 18 DE JUNIO DE 2019:  
[https://www.facebook.com/parquenacional.kaaiya/?\\_\\_tn\\_\\_=lCH-R&eid=ARBmR-ctFM02CT65ice7McfWXyPrjR6\\_56z2RHGCXw5hJEGp7Z7kYJm3mXCHZA35S31UQF9sbkWqYeXK](https://www.facebook.com/parquenacional.kaaiya/?__tn__=lCH-R&eid=ARBmR-ctFM02CT65ice7McfWXyPrjR6_56z2RHGCXw5hJEGp7Z7kYJm3mXCHZA35S31UQF9sbkWqYeXK)

&hc\_ref=ARQ69mTM5y34SeUWqV0q4QXrMh8CqoKkdKA2IvtJ6EsNDUfNG1NF-iy7lGNzCwLajw&\_\_xts\_\_[0]=68.ARACOc1RHEEz9V0fkvHnsX\_m6PeYLzCQBCPYff1yi2mbQMIWRFu-Rwr4m2-jOxhIGDTKKJJ3TDM7V-HLL-Oo-af1isQVj0VaexdAqAF0ls482cr42ZvcuZr3yzFi9q5BOT3KXkc13j\_M7\_mvN42hYjokSkE-kMghiHpX5ym3knP0jiyaJn0sd6PAf5dHmS4woQdP5MMod-X0CD9zNdfRXBOWpAAh0xM9M26Zg\_Wmu0V8Vced\_G-x6skLYWu\_g3y1glbQyc2r54csHc73TGsb7q-ZlcS-KfpIbzwJMPUVFclRmX5zDkEzaruAOPozTwYqebPQZMFImS\_X3DWnH1mtTYbZRgFSWma\_uqx3uydwh\_J4dSTHxMPsvLPkTixS66lpaPcxEeN9DCd8P6NSwkoxZKXGpK2AeszEKj9pDNeOIJMo

4. MARIO BAUDOIN NECROLOGICAL NOTICE):

<https://www.paginasiete.bo/rascacielos/2019/6/2/mario-con-de-biod-iversidad-219538.html?fbclid=IwAR3Qvj5YZlpM9xC7mbXRTZR49hu8bk8MAgOXiVvXcM9gAKmeO0l7m-VR4g0>

5. CANOB PROJECT: 3 de JUNIO DE 2019

6. UNDP-SAVIA: [https://www.facebook.com/kaaiyadelgranchaco/?\\_\\_tn\\_\\_=kCH-R&eid=ARDb0tjP4UCofYYm7nSX0pjsRfC5i473URgOr-CCV4qFJWAJg-Jg2TejVjGCVZLqDxg\\_9QoeG5KKzXhH&hc\\_ref=ARTbFmlkjUxgYaVNuertiKfHaB3Ef2Hjo6PIQvM-7QCsvh\\_OFu\\_IK1TEbworHO2TUI&fref=nf&\\_\\_xts\\_\\_\[0\]=68.ARASw5hnhEFTLrgCxltpafkXFKvk83M4yuHoSB56mKZNLLeFD0F5Cr4mmsxZjMNF32Kn4Rt-xmm8ZxyDralfbclz5-iAcDyZ3a-LRT1qVGFp7y\\_Z6hadilpxlIEMEO\\_uY2uvxRk\\_2UQzbtQL9MbHm8RZu7-TtU4WoYoZhDIZ4Tzq9gFVwSfJQWxkrqngCxVn4nBUbAfsEGaHvAo\\_FuxtrNyLGnuSnZp3EYZMZsFUOKtZFLKs3of-NzRyUTthjB3950jflfrts7AkYvs5iCiBT30DhCC8Qdf1jkTuQQTrPkyBeWzXNS1b2G1wNSo4Dfcgr-PLhge514ejmGXrd3LivMdLoJyYqz3xPex9tONL45\\_amdJ0HIRs1juDj-GkKSFdf9NmWYUjboBxBE8yRnxmgtxSqEi5V067UalV6q45B6Qn\\_q9dliHZWbGJ9ELN4ZSeXhL2bONrRVXINF4yADXyw0vj1SumWHWddG82tOxQocVvSc4TtTqcQIVQ](https://www.facebook.com/kaaiyadelgranchaco/?__tn__=kCH-R&eid=ARDb0tjP4UCofYYm7nSX0pjsRfC5i473URgOr-CCV4qFJWAJg-Jg2TejVjGCVZLqDxg_9QoeG5KKzXhH&hc_ref=ARTbFmlkjUxgYaVNuertiKfHaB3Ef2Hjo6PIQvM-7QCsvh_OFu_IK1TEbworHO2TUI&fref=nf&__xts__[0]=68.ARASw5hnhEFTLrgCxltpafkXFKvk83M4yuHoSB56mKZNLLeFD0F5Cr4mmsxZjMNF32Kn4Rt-xmm8ZxyDralfbclz5-iAcDyZ3a-LRT1qVGFp7y_Z6hadilpxlIEMEO_uY2uvxRk_2UQzbtQL9MbHm8RZu7-TtU4WoYoZhDIZ4Tzq9gFVwSfJQWxkrqngCxVn4nBUbAfsEGaHvAo_FuxtrNyLGnuSnZp3EYZMZsFUOKtZFLKs3of-NzRyUTthjB3950jflfrts7AkYvs5iCiBT30DhCC8Qdf1jkTuQQTrPkyBeWzXNS1b2G1wNSo4Dfcgr-PLhge514ejmGXrd3LivMdLoJyYqz3xPex9tONL45_amdJ0HIRs1juDj-GkKSFdf9NmWYUjboBxBE8yRnxmgtxSqEi5V067UalV6q45B6Qn_q9dliHZWbGJ9ELN4ZSeXhL2bONrRVXINF4yADXyw0vj1SumWHWddG82tOxQocVvSc4TtTqcQIVQ)

7. FCDB – LAGARTO PROJECT: 2 DE JUNIO DE 2019

8. ACLO: CHILDREN GUARDAPARQUES: [https://www.aclo.org.bo/2019/04/12/posesion-de-nins-guardaparquecitos-del-area-protegido-el-palmar/?fbclid=IwAR0JvWZVDAkOr4CkJo\\_grLMoOUtOPOoUjymIpvQsyjDoAN0C5b2IKpFaam8](https://www.aclo.org.bo/2019/04/12/posesion-de-nins-guardaparquecitos-del-area-protegido-el-palmar/?fbclid=IwAR0JvWZVDAkOr4CkJo_grLMoOUtOPOoUjymIpvQsyjDoAN0C5b2IKpFaam8)

9. FUNDESOC – MOTACUCITO PROJECT: [https://www.aclo.org.bo/2019/04/12/posesion-de-nins-guardaparquecitos-del-area-protegido-el-palmar/?fbclid=IwAR0JvWZVDAkOr4CkJo\\_grLMoOUtOPOoUjymIpvQsyjDoAN0C5b2IKpFaam8](https://www.aclo.org.bo/2019/04/12/posesion-de-nins-guardaparquecitos-del-area-protegido-el-palmar/?fbclid=IwAR0JvWZVDAkOr4CkJo_grLMoOUtOPOoUjymIpvQsyjDoAN0C5b2IKpFaam8)

10. PPD WORKSHOP EXCHANGE EXPERIENCES:

a. Monteagudo: 20 de febrero de 2019

b. San Jose de Chiquitos: 22 de febrero de 2019

11. PROJECT PANELS RODEO EL PALMAR: 9 de FEBRERO DE 2019

12. FOREST OF PALM TREES (REPORTAJE CORREO DEL SUR): [https://correodelsur.com/panorama/20181223\\_el-palmar-donde-los-bosques-de-palmeras-juegan-con-el-viento.html?fbclid=IwAR1dJI4p3ClubsMEM6-bXOGstsW3M9lZPDcpMHELOEbQOVt63PuywvFTSKQ](https://correodelsur.com/panorama/20181223_el-palmar-donde-los-bosques-de-palmeras-juegan-con-el-viento.html?fbclid=IwAR1dJI4p3ClubsMEM6-bXOGstsW3M9lZPDcpMHELOEbQOVt63PuywvFTSKQ)

13. [https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story\\_fbid=437752513480109&id=413432989245395](https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=437752513480109&id=413432989245395)

14. [https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story\\_fbid=460071751248185&id=413432989245395](https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=460071751248185&id=413432989245395)

15. <https://www.eldeber.com.bo/santacruz/La-energia-solar-llega-a-la-comunidad-de-Pikirenda-20190621-9476.html>

16. [https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story\\_fbid=2363141107342232&id=1952194168436930](https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=2363141107342232&id=1952194168436930)

17. <http://elchacoinforma.com/proyecto-mejora-las-condiciones-de-acceso-al-agua-en-la-comunidad-de-paraboca/>

18. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1T-nP6-73F87417okBv3YUTxWTLUXGGpv/view?usp=sharing>

19. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mhzBVOOB-rxM7uEuYY86WFrav7huobea/view?usp=sharing>

Some Videos:

EL PALMAR MUSICAL.mp4

VIDEO EXPLICATIVO originalEL PALMAR.mp4

<https://we.tl/t-Kt7MnLgR5W>

### Project Location Data

Provide the coordinates for the project's geo-location sites. Provide the coordinates in decimal degrees (Longitude and Latitude). If you are not able to provide the coordinates in decimal degrees, you can alternatively provide them in the Degrees, Minutes, Seconds format. If you have this information stored in a GIS file, upload it below (e.g. shapefile, kmz/kml, or csv). If the project has multiple sites, please attach an Excel file with the coordinates for each site in either decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds format.

**Please attach the GIS data. Any of the following formats are acceptable: shapefile (.shp)\*, .kmz, .kml. If helpful, see here a quick note on how to gather geo-reference info. \*Note that a shapefile is composed of several files: a .shp file should be zipped in a folder accompanied by the file extensions: .shx, .sbn, .prj, .dbf, .cpg, .sbx, .xml.**

**If the project has multiple sites, please attach an Excel file with the coordinates for each site in either decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds format.**

*(not set or not applicable)*

**Provide geo-location in longitude, latitude, format.**

**If you have this information stored in a GIS file, please upload it below (e.g. shapefile, kmz/kml, or csv).**

*(not set or not applicable)*

**Longitude**

*(not set or not applicable)*

**Alternatively, provide geo-location in degrees, minutes, seconds format. Please also provide information on what the coordinates point to in the space provided.**



<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
<b>Seconds</b>
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

## K. Partnerships

### Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagement

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important! All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

<b>Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?</b>
Yes
<b>Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?</b>
Yes
<b>Does the project work with the Private Sector?</b>
Yes
<b>Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?</b>
Yes
<b>Does the project work with UN Volunteers?</b>
No
<b>Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?</b>
No
<b>CEO Endorsement Request:</b> <a href="#">Bolivia CEO ER - 5731 SGP Bolivia 19 Dec 2016.doc</a>
<b>Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.</b>
<p>The operating mechanism and operation of the Program through the procedures used demonstrate the agility, transparency and participation in the process of call, selection and approval of projects. All the strategic partners and allies of the program (NGOs, CBOs, academic entities and Protected Areas) actively participate, and contribute effectively to the proper implementation of the projects and the program in general. This articulated and coordinated work modality contributes to this purpose.</p> <p>However, during this reporting period, we can highlight the initiative of the Capacity Building Program for men, women and young leaders and / or representatives of the communities of the 5 protected areas of intervention that will develop a virtual program, allowing participants to receive a certificate of participation from an academic entity (CIDES UMSA). The content of the program will include information and biosecurity measures, such as prevention of COVID-19 and of course for the resilience of the landscape.</p>

## L. Annex - Ratings Definitions

### Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

### Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.