



2019
Project Implementation Review (PIR)



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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 2018	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>Additional 17,038 ha under sustainable management in five PAs and buffer zones (BZs) - 36% compliance.</p> <p>In the framework of the Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Bolivia, five Protected Areas, corresponding to three ecoregions (Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal), have been identified and established as intervention zones. Each protected area represents a different type of landscape.</p> <p>It is important to mention that the Project is in its first year of execution, given that the effective start of operations was March 2017. In this sense and during the reporting period, only one public call has been made for the presentation of projects, a product from which 27 projects have been approved and are currently being implemented: 13 projects related to biodiversity conservation, 7 to climate change, 5</p>	<p>An 33,806 additional hectares under sustainable management in 5 protected areas and their buffer zones (72% compliance)</p> <p>This report includes 42 projects, including additional approved projects in different stages of execution, emerging from the two new public calls for the presentation of projects.</p> <p>Out of the 42 projects, 19 correspond to the focal area of biodiversity conservation; 14 to climate change and 9 to the reduction of land degradation. Furthermore, within these 42 projects, 9 have a multifocal classification.</p> <p>It is worth mentioning that the Project is in its second year of execution and has almost completed the approval of the planned and scheduled projects portfolio for the entire sixth</p>

				<p>to land degradation, and 2 to strengthening capacity development, benefiting 703 families of 54 communities (peasant, indigenous and intercultural) in the intervention zone. Approximately, 80 projects are expected in total during the life of the Project in OP6, which will support in the full achievement of the target.</p> <p>Initiatives include implementation of forest conservation and restoration projects through a range of sustainable forest management practices and sustainable land management projects, through different sustainable agriculture practices.</p>	<p>operational phase.</p> <p>These projects are related to the conservation, restoration and regeneration of forests through diverse sustainable practices of forest management, as well as sustainable land management projects developed through different actions and tasks pertaining to sustainable agriculture.</p>
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The progress of the objective can be described as:	On track
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Outcome 1

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

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
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,	17,018 hectares - 36% compliance Through the implementation of 7 projects in 3 Protected Areas (Kaa Iya, Serranía del Iñao and El Palmar) that benefit 220 families corresponding to 23 communities in total (19 rural communities and 4 indigenous communities), an area of 17,018 hectares has been conserved as of to date (36%	33,758 hectares - 73% compliance Along with the 7 implemented projects considered in the 1st year report, 6 additional projects are being incorporated which, in the last execution period, achieved results related to the conservation of forest areas. 13 projects are therefore

			<p>fire management, agroforestry and sylvopastoral systems, and/or NTFPs.</p>	<p>compliance with the proposed target) through different sustainable management practices, distributed as follows:</p> <p>20 hectares of forest protected in headwaters of a micro basin for the collection of water for productive use, benefitting 26 families of a community through an SGP supported project.</p> <p>3,880 ha of forest conserved in water recharge zones that benefit 86 families from three communities through 2 SGP projects.</p> <p>9,331 ha of forest conserved with melliferous species destined to beekeeping production that benefit 46 families of 6 communities through 2 SGP projects.</p> <p>2,180 ha of forest enclosures for sustainable livestock uses established in 2 communities and benefitting 42 families, through SGP 2 projects.</p> <p>40 ha of forest plantations for the enrichment of the forest, for the benefit of 48 families of 2 communities, through the implementation of 2 projects.</p> <p>1,557 ha preserved from the forest of native palms (janchicoco) destined to ecotourism services, that benefit 76 families of a community through one Project.</p>	<p>represented in the implementation of the project portfolio of year 1, which together reach an area of 23,959 hectares, distributed in 23 communities (3 indigenous and 20 rural), through different sustainable management practices, distributed as follows:</p> <p>20 hectares of forest protected in headwaters of a micro basin for the collection of water for productive use, benefitting 26 families of a single community.</p> <p>3,639 hectares of forest conserved in water recharge zones that benefit 131 families in 10 communities through 3 projects.</p> <p>5 hectares of forest conserved on the banks of the watercourse, benefitting 16 families of a single community, through one Project.</p> <p>11,380 hectares of forest sustaining honey species conserved, contributing towards bee production and benefitting 57 families of 7 communities through 3 projects.</p> <p>2,075 hectares 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>
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			<p>10 ha with the establishment of silvo-pastoral systems for the benefit of 12 families of an indigenous community, through one project.</p>	<p>4,956 hectares of conserved forest through forest management and management plans, benefiting 83 families of a community through one Project.</p> <p>17.5 hectares conserved through forest plantations for forest enrichment, with the participation of 78 families from 3 communities in three projects.</p> <p>1,557 hectares conserved through ecotourism, benefitting 83 families within a community through one project.</p> <p>10 hectares conserved through the establishment of silvopastoral systems, benefitting 12 families of a community, with one Project.</p> <p>300 hectares with use of non-timber forest resources, benefitting 32 families of 2 communities, through one project.</p> <p>For year 2, 7 projects covering an area of 9,799 hectares are currently being implemented, distributed in 19 communities (15 peasant and 4 indigenous).</p> <p>20 hectares conserved in aquifer recharge zones, benefiting 65 families of a community through a project</p> <p>9,368 hectares of forest conserved consisting of honey species for beekeeping, benefitting 136 families in 13 communities</p>
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					<p>through 3 projects.</p> <p>40 hectares of forest conserved with forest management and management plans, benefitting 53 families of 3 communities through a Project.</p> <p>5 hectares of protected forest through ecotourism, benefitting 10 families of a community through a Project.</p> <p>366 hectares conserved through the use of non-timber forest products, benefitting 9 families of a 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 approved for each of the three NP-</p>	Although the level of progress for the three targets is "0" as of the date, progress has been made during the reporting period in the search and identification of the specialized organization with experience in preventing and fighting forest fires which will support project implementation. Likewise, the target Municipalities and communities in the corresponding Protected Areas have been prioritized based on higher levels of forest fire risk incidence where the initiative will be implemented. This Project will be considered by the National Steering Committee for its approval in the fall, and it is expected to be implemented	Based on the experience of "Amazonía sin Fuego" project, TORs were designed and implementing entity will be identified and the National Steering Committee has been informed on this issue. It is expected that the executing entity will begin with the execution stage of the Project during the present management cycle.

			NAIM (San Matias, Otuquis, and Kaa Iya)	in the following months.	
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 2					
Increased sustainability and productivity of agro-ecosystems on the basis of community interventions in five prioritized NP-NAIM					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
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) 20 ha</p> <p>Three projects are currently being executed in 3 Protected Areas (Kaa Iya, Serranía del Lñaio and El Palmar) benefitting 99 families corresponding to 5 peasant communities in total. The mentioned projects support a range of sustainable land management practices covering a total area of 20.1 ha (2% compliance with the expected target) distributed as follows:</p> <p>1.6 hectares of land with diversified production in agroforestry systems in integral farms oriented to food security and benefiting 30 families in three communities through one SGP project.</p> <p>11.5 ha of agroecological production under an efficient irrigation system to benefit 23 families corresponding to</p>	<p>a) 48 hectares</p> <p>Along with the 3 projects in execution stage of year 1, 3 additional projects have been added, making a total of 6 projects. Sustainable land management has been achieved in 46 hectares (5% compliance with the intended objective), according to the next detail:</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</p>

			<p>one community through one SGP project.</p> <p>7 ha of forest plantations in deforested areas and/or areas in the process of degradation benefiting 36 families of a single community, through the execution of one SGP Project.</p> <p>4 additional communities have installed 48 efficient micro-irrigation systems (spray) (160% of target compliance) covering a total of 13.1 hectares for annual crops (vegetables, potato, corn, oregano). 61 women or female heads of households and 96 men are the beneficiaries of these initiatives carried out through 2 SGP projects.</p> <p>b) Regarding the target of 1,000 hectares under agroecological management, the result achieved so far is small, since communities work is done at the level of small integral agroecological production gardens. It is important to note that this activity is relatively new for the communities, and not widely disseminated and used by community members. Therefore, its benefits are not known yet by all potential beneficiary families, who, based on the results observed in the projects, are progressively increasing their interest in participating in small-scale agroecological production. The results achieved to date in ha are</p>	<p>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, there are 2 hectares of land with organic ecological production, with the participation of 31 families of a community through a project.</p> <p>As already explained in the 2017 Management Report, the objective will not be met. The reformulation of the final objective for the present result was requested during the MTR carried out in the past days, proposing a reasonable surface area that is feasible to be achieved by the end of the project.</p> <p>b) Along with the 48 efficient micro-irrigation systems already reported, 2 additional systems have been added, making a total of 50 (167% compliance with the objective), 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</p>
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				expected to increase substantially in years 2, 3 and 4 through the implementation of community-based projects.	projects
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 3					
Improved alternative livelihoods in priority landscapes (NP-NAIM) through innovative product development and market access.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
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 people.	10 new products and services related to the development of economic-productive initiatives have been identified and are under development (73% of the target) through 6 projects, which can be summarized as follows: 2 SGP projects centered on ecotourism services that benefit 83 families of two communities (one rural and another indigenous) that correspond to two Protected Areas (Kaa Iya and El Palmar). Activities promoted include infrastructure development (remodeling of shelters, camping), lodging services, food and guidance, and capacity development of the local population. 1 SGP project with 4 processed products (biscuits, muffins, chocolates and cakes) of the fruit of the janchicoco forest palm, in a community in the PA El Palmar that benefits 76 families in a community,	A total of 15 new products and services related to the development of economic-productive initiatives (100% of the objective achieved) through --- projects executed in year 1, which can be summarized as follows: ANMI El Palmar: (8 products). 1 product of community tourism with a participating community and 83 beneficiary families. Participants include 8 men and 12 women. 4 processed products (biscuits, muffins, chocolates and caramel cookies) from the native Janchicoco palm (<i>Parajubea toralii</i>) and 2 processed products from the 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

			<p>where activities have been developed based on an infrastructure that was built during OP5, adaptation and improvement of the infrastructure according to national regulations (SENASAG), training of community members from the producers association, elaboration of a palm tree management plan, commercialization of the products in the school breakfast of the Presto Municipality, as well as local and departmental fairs.</p> <p>3 honey production projects that benefit 93 families from 11 communities located in the ANMI Serranía del Iñao NPP were supported with equipment for the production and harvest of honey; training of beneficiary families (men and women), protection of forest areas, and the establishment of a carpentry shop in a community for the construction of project boxes and support in the commercialization of honey in the school breakfast of the Villa Serrano Municipality, as in local, departmental and national fairs. One of the previous projects also supports the production of honey from native stingless bees (meliponas and trigonas), benefiting 31 meliponiculturists (6 men and 25 women) from 5 communities located in the ANMI NP Serranía del Iñao.</p> <p>1 fish production project</p>	<p>them being mostly young.</p> <p>1 new product consisting of dehydrated oregano with 23 beneficiary families of a community (20 men and 18 women).).</p> <p>PN ANMI Serranía del Iñao: (4 products).</p> <p>1 honey product from native stingless bees and 2 products derived from the honey of the genus Apis (honey flavoured and honey yoghurt), benefiting 42 families from 5 communities (36 men and 6 women).</p> <p>1 new product consisting of fish meat produced in fish farms with the participation of 16 families from one community (16 women and 14 men).</p> <p>PN ANMI Kaa Iya (1 product).</p> <p>1 product consisting of community tourism, with the participation of 10 families (2 women and 8 men).</p> <p>ANMI 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>A total of 15 new products and services related to the development of economic-productive initiatives (100% of the</p>
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				<p>(piscigranjas) that benefits 16 families of a community located in the PA Serranía del Iñao, where they are building bi-family fish farms and training activities for producers. This project involves the protection of 5 water sources in the community.</p>	<p>objective achieved) through --- projects executed in year 1, which can be summarized as follows:</p> <p>ANMI El Palmar: (8 products).</p> <p>1 product of community tourism with a participating community and 83 beneficiary families. Participants include 8 men and 12 women.</p> <p>4 processed products (biscuits, muffins, chocolates and caramel cookies) from the native Janchicoco palm (<i>Parajubea toralii</i>) and 2 processed products from the 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 consisting of dehydrated oregano with 23 beneficiary families of a community (20 men and 18 women.).</p> <p>PN ANMI 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> (honey flavoured and honey yoghurt), benefiting 42 families from 5 communities (36 men and 6 women).</p> <p>1 new product consisting of fish meat produced in fish farms with</p>
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					<p>the participation of 16 families from one community (16 women and 14 men).</p> <p>PN ANMI Kaa Iya (1 product).</p> <p>1 product consisting of community tourism, with the participation of 10 families (2 women and 8 men).</p> <p>ANMI 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>Currently no information is available yet regarding the average increase in income. The percentages of increase in income will be reported in the next PIR based on the implementation of community-based projects.</p> <p>One of the ecotourism services projects, the one developed in the ANMI El Palmar, directly benefits 20 local families (6 women and/or female heads of household and 14 men) and will improve their income by offering tourist services. Another</p>	<p>With the honey production projects, additional income per family per year has been achieved, ranging from USD 1,047 to 1,509.</p> <p>Due to the processed products of janchicoco, USD 4,411 has been generated through the sale of 25,400 cookie rations (40 gr c / u) for school breakfasts (complementary school feeding - ACE). These resources are used to reinvest in the emerging janchicoco business and for the common good of the beneficiary community,</p>

			<p>63 families will benefit indirectly. The other ecotourism services project, implemented in the Kaa Iya ANMI, directly benefits 10 families (2 women or female heads of household and 8 men).</p> <p>In the case of the project for processing the fruits of the native Janchicoco palm tree in the El Palmar community of El Palmar ANMI, 60 families (11 women and female heads of household and 49 men) have benefited directly. They are part of the Association of Producers of Janchicoco. Additionally, it is important to note that 21 young people (11 women and 10 men) have been trained to work in the Center for processing Janchicoco products in the community, and they will begin to receive economic income for rendered services in the immediate future.</p> <p>With the honey production projects, 93 families (52 women and female heads of household and 41 men) have benefited directly. It is important to mention that in the case of 2 organizations of honey producers, the man is considered the titular partner, but in the activities of honey production, the participation of men and women is considered equal. All the organizations of honey producers have started with the marketing of honey and in the</p>	<p>decided through its own Organization.</p> <p>Likewise, biscuits, muffins, chocolates and caramel cookies worth \$1,628 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.</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 tourist guides own 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 and candles). Instead, families are now accessing renewable energies</p>
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				following PIR it will be possible to report the amounts of economic income generated for the families involved in this activity.	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>57% progress (2 municipalities of the 3,5 municipalities)</p> <p>The Municipality of Presto is buying janchicoco biscuits (1,024 kg / year - representing 12,800 cookie rations) for school breakfast throughout the municipality. The cookies are produced by the Janchicoco Producers Association of the community of El Palmar in the El Palmar ANMI.</p> <p>The Municipality of Villa Serrano purchases 1,118 sachets each of 10 gr 6 times a year (bimonthly)</p> <p>Also, both this producer organizations and the other 2 producer organizations as well as others supported by SGP have begun the commercialization of honey to the state company PROMIEL (Honey Program) that provides food subsidies at national level.</p>	<p>85.71% progress (3 Municipalities of the 3.5 Municipalities planned).</p> <p>In the case of the janchicoco biscuits, the Municipality of Presto in the ANMI 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 ANMI National Park Serranía del Iñao, buys 67.08 kg / year 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 Sucre, as well as other regions</p>

<p>d) Number of smallholder organizations with the capacities to apply for the status of ACE suppliers</p>	<p>d) Two smallholder organizations market their production in their municipalities for ACE</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>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>	<p>The target has been achieved. Important progress has been made and achieved during the reporting period with four small producers' organizations, with strengthened organizational and management capacities, including two producer organizations that commercialize their products for the ACE (Complementary School Feeding) and two other organizations of honey producers that commercialize their production for the National Food Subsidy Program through PROMIEL.</p> <p>In particular, two producers' organizations market their products for the ACE: 1) Janchicoco's Association of collectors and transformers that have developed and strengthened their capacities for the preparation and commercialization of Janchicoco biscuits, following the national norms of food safety and quality, 2) the Association of Ecological Beekeepers of the Serranía del Iñao National Park, Municipality of Villa Serrano - AEPSIMS, which has been strengthening its organizational and management capacities for the production and commercialization of honey.</p> <p>The project has relied on compliance with national regulations for compliance with quality and safety</p>	<p>As has already been reported, the objective was achieved in the previous administration (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 ANMI NP 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 all the conditions and capabilities necessary 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 San Matias ANMI who, to date, have strengthened their capacities and the necessary production capabilities. They are nevertheless in the process of complying with the requirements and legal</p>
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				requirements of the products to be marketed; likewise, it has relied on the consolidation and search of alternative markets to the ACE, for the commercialization of the products. Although some economic income is already recorded by the sale of products at the level of small producer organizations, the data will be processed in the coming months, and it will be reported in greater detail and precision in the next PIR.	regulations 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>As of to date, 4 organizations of small producers participate in local fairs offering their products.</p> <p>The four organizations of small producers include one focused on the production of biscuits of janchiococo and the other three focused on honey production. The four organizations, Association of Janchicoqueros, AEPSIMS, AEIFO Che and APIMEC, have participated in local and departmental fairs and one of them (AEPSIMS) in a national fair. These fairs are organized by the Municipal and Departmental Governments and the projects support the participation of these organizations through different actions and activities. These include the provision of packaging and materials for the presentation and sale of products; dissemination and promotion of knowledge materials such as banners and booklets and the development of capacities of</p>	<p>To date, there are 11 organizations of small producers that participate and offer their products at local fairs (73% of fulfilment of the objective).</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 ANMI Serranía del Iñao NPP and 1 to a San Matias ANMI community.</p> <p>3 organizations of vegetable producers, one corresponding to a community of the El Palmar ANMI, another of the ANMI Serranía del Iñao National Park and a third of a community of the ANa Kaa Iya National Park.</p> <p>1 Association of collectors and transformers of janchicoco that</p>

				<p>people participating in these events, as well as some other logistical support (transportation, tents, extra costs, etc.) that the participation of the organizations requires.</p> <p>On average, only three representatives of each producer organizations participate (for economic, logistics and personal skills/abilities issues) in the fairs, usually involving 2 men and 1 woman in these events.</p>	<p>work in a community of El Palmar ANMI.</p> <p>1 Organization of fish producers in a communal fish farm in a community within the ANMI National Park Serranía del Iñao.</p> <p>2 Organizations of integral Producers, one located in a community of ANMI NP Serranía del Iñao that offers honey, vegetables, and eggs, and another in a community of ANMI Kaa Iya NP that offers fish meat, vegetables and dairy products</p>
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 4					
Practices to improve energy efficiency and renewable energy to improve livelihoods in five NP-NAIM.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
<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</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</p>	<p>7 renewable energy initiatives under implementation, 38 efficient cook stoves and 212 PV systems installed and in use.</p> <p>a) So far, 7 initiatives are being implemented related to the use of renewable energy technologies (photovoltaic systems, electric fences and efficient stoves)</p> <p>Seven projects have been implemented (70% of the target) related to the use of renewable</p>	<p>20 additional renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives have been implemented (200% compliance with the objective), through which a total of 609 photovoltaic systems for electrification, water pumping have been installed (135% compliance with the objective). Likewise, 106 efficient stoves have been established (106% compliance with the objective).</p> <p>The number of efficient kitchens</p>

	<p>lighting, cooling, water pumping, etc.</p> <p>b) 19 energy efficient stoves in operation</p>		<p>communities, disaggregated by gender, resulting in</p> <p>a) at least 100 energy efficient cook stoves in operation</p> <p>b) at least 450 photovoltaic systems for lighting, cooling and water pumping</p>	<p>energy technologies in 4 Protected Areas (Kaa Iya, San Matias, Serranía del Iñao and El Palmar) as follows:</p> <p>1 pre-electrification project in which photovoltaic systems were installed in family homes, benefiting 42 families of the community of Aramasí (ANMI El Palmar). The beneficiaries are 13 women and 29 men as heads of household.</p> <p>1 pre-electrification project in which photovoltaic systems were installed in family homes, benefiting 50 families from 6 communities: Chajrual, Ivicuite, El Corey, Llantoj, Pinkal and San Isidro (PN ANMI Serranía del Iñao). The beneficiaries are 35 men and 15 women as heads of household.</p> <p>2 pre-electrification projects in which photovoltaic systems were installed in family homes, benefiting 72 families from two communities: 60 in Santo Corazón and 12 in Bahía Negra (both of the PN ANMI San Matias). Additionally, 7 photovoltaic lighting systems were installed in both communities for public places (health center, educational units and a protected area camp). The beneficiaries are 51 men and 9 women as heads of household in the community of Santo Corazón and 10 men and 2 women as heads of household in the community of Bahía</p>	<p>installed has also increased from 38 to a total of 80 (42 additional) in 5 communities, 2 located in the San Matias ANMI and 3 in the ANMI Serranía del Iñao NPP. All kitchens are meant for family use. Likewise, 10 solar dryers have been installed established to aid drying during oregano cultivation in a community of the ANMI El Palmar. These facilities also have the same characteristics of family use. Furthermore, 8 solar dryers have been installed to use during the drying of pepper in 4 communities of the PN ANMI Serranía del Iñao, making for a total of 18 solar dryers</p> <p>In relation to the project portfolio of Year 2, the information is as follows:</p> <p>a) 11 initiatives 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 post and church). This group of initiatives has benefited 280 men and 162 women heads of</p>
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				<p>Negra respectively.</p> <p>1 project of photovoltaic systems for the pumping of groundwater destined to the domiciliary supply for human consumption, benefiting 60 families of the community of Koropo (PN ANMI Kaa Iya).</p> <p>2 projects with photovoltaic systems to establish electric fences for the deferral and protection of native forest, as a practice to develop sustainable agriculture / beekeeping, which benefited 40 families from the communities of Buena Vista (30) and Cumandaity (3), Entierrillos (5) and Itapochi (2), all located in the ANMI NP Serranía del Iñao.</p> <p>b) 38 efficient stoves installed and in operation in the family dwellings of 3 communities</p> <p>1 project that developed the energy efficiency initiative through the installation of 38 efficient stoves (38% of the target achieved) as part of the establishment of integral family farms, installed in the communities of Ivicuite (7 families), El Corey (22) and Chajrual (11). The direct benefit of the initiative is for women, who are charge of cooking.</p> <p>c) 212 photovoltaic systems installed (47% of the target achieved) and in operation (171 for pre-electrification, 1 for pumping water for human consumption that benefits 60</p>	<p>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 including the installation of a home distribution network. The second complements the installation of photovoltaic systems for lighting family homes. Finally, the third Project reaches two communities, one of which now has a photovoltaic system for pumping water.</p> <p>Through a project, 26 improved efficient stoves were installed to benefit 21 women heads of household and 5 men from a single community.</p> <p>Finally, through a Project, 8 solar dryers were installed to dry chili crops, which has benefitted 80 men and 75 women heads of household in 4 communities.</p>
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				families and 40 for electric fences) that benefit together 274 peasant and indigenous families, corresponding to 14 communities of 4 Protected Areas (Kaa Iya, El Palmar, Serranía del Iñao and San Matias).	
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 5					
Capacity building and knowledge management. 2.1 Strengthened local governance in the five priority NP-NAIM for SGP-GEF 6.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
a) The Multi-stakeholder Management Committee (MC) in each NP-NAIM has the organizational and technical capacities to develop, implement and monitor adaptive landscape strategies and management plans in the five NP-NAIMs	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 socio-ecological baseline assessments, including monitoring plans, prepared and then approved by the National Steering Committee and SERNAP	Achieved with five landscape management strategies for social, ecological and productive Resilience for each one of the 5 Protected Areas approved by the NSC. The 5 Landscape Strategies have been designed and developed following the Satoyama Initiative methodologies and approaches with the general objective to improve the social, ecological and productive resilience of the landscapes (life systems), targeting five representative communities in the five target protected areas. More details are presented below: ANMI EI PALMAR: the selected community in El Palmar is located in the Municipality of Presto and the target landscape covers an area of 8,795 hectares reaching a total	5 landscape management strategies for social, ecological and productive resilience have been elaborated and approved, including monitoring plans by the National Steering Committee (CDN) (100% compliance with the objective) The 5 resilience strategies are in the process of implementation and development through 15 projects, 3 in each of the 5 Protected Areas that were prioritized in a participatory manner by the communities. These 15 projects are part of the project portfolio of Year 2 of the Program. Likewise, the 3 Management Committees of 3 Protected Areas of the department of Santa Cruz,

			<p>population of 83 families. The landscape is characterized by the presence of endemic "janchicoco" palm forests, a wide variety of foods produced and consumed locally, and a rich wildlife composed of condors, deer, jucumaris, cougars, wild cats, foxes, parabas, and Dusky-legged guan, among others.</p> <p>Among the main threats are drought, soil degradation and erosion due to poor management and scarcity of water, low capacities for sustainable management of forests, the recurrent presence of pests in crops, and the attack of wild animals on the cattle. The landscape lacks places to carry out large-scale agricultural activity, so its cultivation areas are located on slopes with limited soil and water. The most important economic activity is agricultural production which is complemented with the production of handicrafts and the processing of the fruits of the janchicoco palm.</p> <p>At the time of the baseline survey for the 6th operational phase of the PPD, it was identified as a priority attention area due to the degradation of its forest cover.</p> <p>PN ANMI Serranía del Iñao: the selected Community San Pedro del Zapallar has 150 families and is located in the micro basin of the Zapallar River, in the Municipality of</p>	<p>(PN ANMI Kaa Iya, ANMI San Matias and PN ANMI Otuquis) have been strengthened through the implementation of a Project</p>
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				<p>Monteagudo. One part of its approximately 7,000 hectares is superimposed on the Serranías del Iñao protected area, in the sector that corresponds to the category of National Park and which is the water recharge zone of the basin. The part of the community that extends on both sides of the Zapallar river and that corresponds to the middle basin, where agricultural and livestock activities are developed, is threatened by erosion, floods and river overflows.</p> <p>The oil exploration within the park, and its consequential subsequent exploitation, the drought in the post-winter season, the increase in temperature, and the increase of torrential rains, are part of the population's concerns.</p> <p>The low agricultural productivity, the high use of agrochemicals, the inadequate quality of the products, the insufficiency of the irrigation infrastructure, and the relatively low number of producers that have ventured into the sustainable use of biodiversity, constitute some of the problems. In this context, the San Pedro del Zapallar Community has fulfilled and plays an important role in the conservation of the micro basin through the control of livestock and agricultural activities within its jurisdiction.</p>	
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				<p>PN ANMI Otuquis: the selected community is Motacucito, belonging to the Municipality of Puerto Suarez, which was created as a result of the installation of a railway station on the railway line that connects the city of Santa Cruz with that of Puerto Suárez, close to the border with Brazil. This community has managed to reconcile the urbanization of its inhabitants with the conservation and sustainable management of their environment, a balance that is currently at risk due to the urban sprawl and the advancing agricultural frontier. Thus, of the 40 families that make up the community, most combine subsistence agricultural production with jobs in the service sector, and only 30% have agriculture, livestock or wood extraction as the main income generating activity.</p> <p>Its location, 10 km from the protected area, on the bi-oceanic highway and close to the communities of Yacuses, 15 de Mayo, San Salvador and El Salao, facilitates the exchange and dissemination of good practices; aspect of special interest in an area where the PPD enters for the first time and in which there is not much experience of similar projects.</p> <p>PN ANMI Kaa Iya: the selected community Kapiatindi, which belongs to the Independent Autonomous</p>	
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			<p>Indigenous Peasant Iyambae Government of Charagua, is located on the banks of the Parapetí River and is part of the Indigenous Peasant Native Territory (TIOC) of Isosó. It shares territory with the communities of Yapiroa and Kopere Loma, which together have an area of 13,026 hectares, of which approximately 7,000 are suitable for production. Almost 450 families occupy the territory, of which 77 belong to the Kapiatindi community, and it is a place that was identified as priority attention when the baseline was raised for the 6th operational phase of the PPD.</p> <p>Water scarcity, erosion, river pollution, the presence of pests, poaching, and hydrocarbon activity are the main threats to the life system. Among the identified opportunities is to become part of the indigenous autonomous territory of Charagua Iyambae, which enables the community, among other things, to issue regulations promoting sustainable management within its territory.</p> <p>ANMI San Matias: the selected community is Santo Corazón, belonging to the Municipality of San Matias, has an area of 90,000 Ha. and a population of 130 families. It was identified as a priority intervention area at the time of raising the baseline for the Sixth</p>	
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			<p>Operational Phase of SGP Bolivia due to the presence of areas with degraded forest cover and endemic and threatened species of flora and fauna.</p> <p>The use of the soil is, fundamentally agricultural and for livestock on stony ground. There is community forest exploitation of wood, fauna and forest fruits. Among its main problems are drought, fires and floods, caused by clearing of flora. The possibility of generating income is very low and is linked to the sale of labor, livestock, and some agricultural products within the community. The production is adjusted to the needs of self-consumption, becoming deficient in some foods, mainly because the exchange is not frequent and due to the state of the road, which makes the products more expensive.</p> <p>The communal organization has high representation, a long tradition, and for the use of natural resources it coordinates with the nearby communities. Within the community, the rights to land and natural resources are recognized by internal norms, although the sanitation of the Community Land of Origin (TCO) is in process and is one of the main concerns.</p> <p>Additionally, 3 Protected Areas have strengthened the capacities of their</p>	
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				<p>Management Committees.</p> <p>This has been accomplished through a cross-cutting capacity development project aimed at the strengthening of the Management Committees of 3 Protected Areas corresponding to the ecoregions of Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal is being allowed (Kaa Iya, San Matias and Otuquis). The project focuses on information dissemination and socialization activities on the legal basis for the management of protected areas, the roles and functions of the members of the Management Committees, the ecosystem functions that the Protected Areas have, the ecosystem approach for territorial management and also the dynamic interaction of the 3 management committees with the local communities for each of the protected areas.</p>	
<p>b) A typology of community level initiatives is developed and agreed by local stakeholder for each landscape to achieve landscape outcomes</p>	n/a	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>b) Landscape specific typologies of community level projects and eligibility criteria formulated by multi-stakeholder groups in each landscape</p>	<p>Achieved.</p> <p>The Landscape Strategies designed and elaborated in a widely participatory way with local communities have identified the typology of initiatives that will be implemented in each landscape, based on local needs.</p> <p>Although a consultant was hired for the design and preparation of the 5 Landscape Strategies, the</p>	<p>As already reported, 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 in the previous result, due to this process, 15</p>

				<p>development of the same involved an active and effective participatory process, from a) the stage of preparation and internalization of the methodology to be used (based on the Satoyama Initiative, as well as the respective tools piloted by the COMDEKS Program), 2) the identification and selection of the representative communities of each landscape, 3) the initial planning fieldwork stage that included the collection and analysis of local socio-economic and environmental conditions, up to 4) the stage of formulation of the 5 landscape strategies to improve resilience, their presentation and socialization with the selected communities of the finished product (elaborated strategies) for its validation, up to 5) the present stage of implementation of the strategies.</p> <p>This process was broadly participatory, insofar as, after identifying the representative communities where the landscape resilience strategies were developed, they were consulted if they wanted to be part of it; then they actively participated in the baseline assessments using the SEPLS Resilience Indicators piloted by the COMDEKS Programme, involving both men and women, to identify key local socio-economic and environmental challenges, and</p>	<p>initiatives (3 / protected area) representative of each of the 5 landscapes are in the process of being implemented.</p>
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				<p>determine project typologies to tackle these challenges through collective community action. Local communities are hence key designers of the landscape strategies that aim to guide community-led initiatives and collaboration to improve socio-ecological production landscapes.</p> <p>It is also very important to highlight the active participation of each of the 5 Protected Areas Throughout the process through their directors, technical staff and protection body, as well as NGOs with an institutional presence in the intervention zones and the corresponding Municipalities. The SGP National Steering Committee (NSC) was part of the whole process, with some of its members participating in some field workshops.</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p>There are no formal agreements among communities in regard to landscape level resilience outcomes</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>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</p>	<p>15 formal agreements (MOAs) in process of signature and implementation (3 for each of the 5 PAs)</p> <p>As a result of the work developed explained in subparagraph b), and within the framework of the 5 landscape strategies developed, 15 initiatives (3 per community-protected area) were prioritized to be implemented through projects, which are in different stages of development and in the course of the following month will be</p>	<p>15 formal agreements established and subscribed (MOA's) for the implementation of the initiatives in the 5 intervention landscapes (3 for each of the protected areas) (150% of the objective achieved).</p>

				formalized through 15 projects (validated and approved also by the NSC). These agreements follow the regular administrative process of the program and will sign the Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs) for their subsequent execution.	
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	<p>In the process of being established.</p> <p>The establishment of a pilot multi-actor platform with the involvement of NGOs, OCBs and other partners and institutions working in the landscape has been initiated based on the Management Committee of the protected area in the Municipality of Presto, corresponding to the ANMI El Palmar, whose experiences and results to be obtained could be replicated in other Municipalities and Protected Areas. The Management Committees of the protected areas, which include different stakeholders in the landscape, will be the basis of the work.</p> <p>This initiative has the support and guidance of the UNDP supported Territorial Development Program (formerly called ART Gold Program), which works under the multi-actor and multilevel approach in the territory.</p> <p>In this process are involved Protected Areas through their Directors and technical team, their</p>	<p>With regards to the establishment of the pilot multi-actor platform, as reported last year, we can mention the formation and development of the following actions:</p> <p>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, composed of representatives of 9 national, departmental and municipal protected areas. Together they constitute a platform for policy dialogue and management.</p> <p>The work done by this Committee, through several meetings and workshops brought together different territorial representatives including local authorities to promote this mechanism works on 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</p>

				Management Committee, that is formed and represent the social and indigenous organizations and economic-productive organizations, (initially the ANMI El Palmar), the Municipality, NGOs present in the area and the UNDP country office.	this Committee priorities.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
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 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
a) Number of case studies summarizing lessons learned and best practices of participatory adaptive landscape planning and management, based on evaluation of implementation results at the landscape level	a) Currently there are no studies of participatory adaptive landscape management experiences in the region.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	a) Five case studies – one per target landscape - systematizing knowledge gained from landscape planning and management in the five NP-NAIM are developed and disseminated	<p>A number of case studies are currently in process, and others are planned to be developed by year 2 and 3 once projects have completed implementation.</p> <p>1 Case Study about land ownership that may be applied in territorial planning processes in communities located in the buffer zones of the PN ANMI Kaa Iya;</p> <p>1 Case study in progress, as a central element of the Project executed by the NGO Fundación Tierra about land ownership that may be applied in territorial planning processes in communities located in buffer zones of the PN ANMI Kaa Iya;</p> <p>1 Case study to determine the impacts of forest exploitation on the</p>	<p>To date, two case studies have been completed (40% compliance with the objective).</p> <p>There is a case study on land ownership applied to land management processes in the communities located in all the buffer zones of the Kaa Iya ANMI National Park. The case study is designed to determine the impacts of forest sustainable use in 5 communities of the Municipality of San José de Chiquitos, which are part of the ANA Kaa Iya NPP.</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</p>

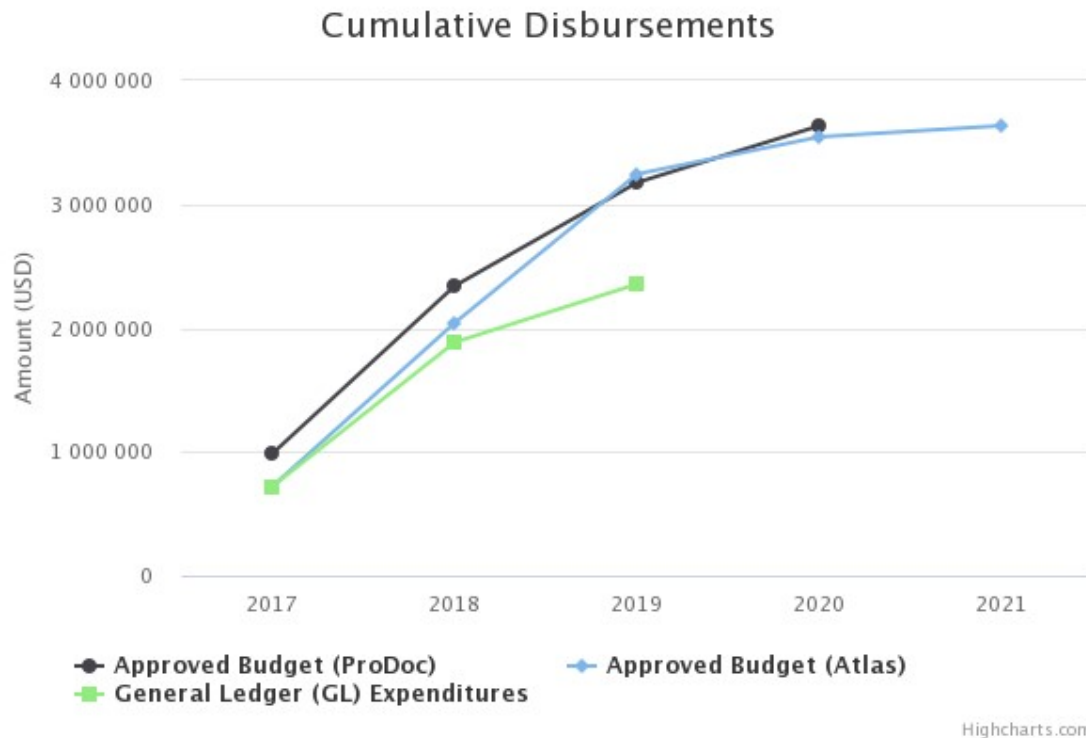
				<p>conservation servitude;</p> <p>1 Case Study in progress, which seeks to determine the impacts of forest use on the conservation servitude in 5 communities of the Municipality of San José de Chiquitos corresponding to the PN ANMI Kaa Iya and developed within the framework of a Project executed by the Institute of Forestry Research (INIF), of the Universidad Mayor Gabriel René Moreno;</p> <p>5 case studies (1/landscape /protected area) corresponding to the Resilience Strategies will be systematized and documented through videos for later dissemination. This work will be developed and performed by a specialized professional organization, when the projects are in different stages of implementation.</p>	<p>themselves.</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>In progress. To date, there is no systematization document available, given that the first project portfolio is still in the early stage of being executed.</p> <p>Within the framework of the design and elaboration of landscape resilience strategies, two systematized documents are available: a Fieldwork Report (Workshop under the Satoyama Initiative modality) carried out in each of the 5 communities of the</p>	<p>6 systematization documents have been made available (75% of the objective accomplished). All of these materials are 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 year 1.</p> <p>5 documents systematizing the resilience strategies of each of the</p>

				<p>areas protected, and a landscape resilience strategy document for each of the 5 communities representative of the landscapes where the project works of the protected areas where they will be implemented. Subsequently, once the 15 projects begin their execution phase, this experience too will be systematized.</p> <p>This work will be developed by a specialized Organization and its completion and conclusion is expected in year 3.</p>	<p>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) have been prepared and published, through 5 projects</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>No fairs carried out yet. Planned for Years 2, 3, and 4, both at the regional level and at the level of regular portfolio projects. A related capacity development project is currently in the planning and preparation stage.</p> <p>Moreover, at the end of each project portfolio, that is, in years 2, 3 and 4, experience exchange will take place with the participation of the key landscape stakeholders (NGOs, CBOs, municipalities, community members, other partners) Workshops/knowledge fairs will be held among all the projects, an activity that will also contribute to the systematization of good practices and lessons learned.</p>	<p>In total, 6 knowledge exchange events (75% objective compliance).</p> <p>4 horizontal knowledge exchanges between beneficiaries of projects supported by the SGP (ecotourism, fish farming, bee production and non-timber forest products).</p> <p>2 regional events organized by the program for the exchange and systematization of experiences in the project portfolio of year 1. One was carried out in the department of Santa Cruz and the other in the department of Chuquisaca.</p>

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, promoters, and local leaders). At least 20% of the participants are qualified to replicate the best practice modules of the program.	The capacity building program has not yet been developed but is currently in the planning and preparation stage. Its development and implementation is planned at the beginning of year 3. The Capacity Development project is planned to start in the second semester of year 2 and will extend its execution until year 3. It will be implemented by an organization specialized in the subject and which will consider as input and source of information the document of systematization of local knowledge for the sustainable management of natural resources in protected areas of the Bolivian Chaco, developed during OP5.	The Capacity Building and Development Program has identified the Organization responsible for its execution and is in the planning and design stage of the initiative. The results will be reported in the following management.
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	2 research projects in process of execution (40% of the target) on biodiversity in the ANMI PN Serranía del Iñao: a) botanical inventory and community valuation of potential wild resources for food and health in the Serranía del Iñao PA, executed by the Herbarium of the South of Bolivia (HSB) and b) Mitigation and conflict reduction strategies: people-carnivores Serranía del Iñao PA, executed by the NGO PROMETA. In the framework of the two projects, both investigations will be systematized and published in	5 applied research projects (100% of the objective achieved). 2 projects correspond to the portfolio of projects in year 1 that have been completed and whose information is 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 ANMI Otuquis NPP and the SAN Matias ANMI. Their results will be systematized at the conclusion of their activities and

				<p>documents (papers and scientific articles in specialized journals) and/or books for their corresponding dissemination.</p> <p>The two ongoing initiatives will conclude their execution, -including the systematization of the experience-, at the beginning of year 3. The other 3 remaining initiatives will be approved in the call for projects of years 2 and 3 respectively and will be concluded in year 4.</p>	<p>subsequently sent for publication in the 3 years and 4.</p>
<p>The progress of the objective can be described as:</p>		<p>On track</p>			

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	64.8%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	74.17%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	2,355,439

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

Key Project Dates	
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	Mar 29, 2019

Actual Date of Mid-term Review	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
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>

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)
2018-08-28
2018-10-22
2018-11-19
2018-12-12
2019-06-24

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
N/A	N/A

F. Adjustments

Comments on delays in key project milestones

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.

The MTR suffered a delay in its start date, initially planned for the first quarter of 2019. Nevertheless, the project began in the second quarter of 2019. An external consultant is currently processing information to present the first draft report.

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.

In line with explanation above by the Project Manager, an MTR meeting with the UNDP RR and PO took place on 24 June. The MTR document should be arriving by 15 July.

UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: 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.

(not set or not applicable)

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Satisfactory	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<p>The SGP Bolivia initiated the execution of the 6th Operational Phase in the second quarter of 2017. To date it has completed the second call for projects to be presented. The National Executive Committee approved 27 initiatives, some of which are in different stages of execution and whose objectives and expected results will be achieved progressively. Nevertheless, there will be accompaniment and technical monitoring throughout this process.</p> <p>In a complementary manner and once the prioritization and selection of projects product of the design and elaboration of the social, ecological and productive resilience strategies of the landscape has been carried out, the committee has proceeded to the approval of 15 new small projects, which are in the initial stage of implementation.</p> <p>This means that there is a total portfolio of 42 projects in full execution stages.</p> <p>In addition, a Gender Action Plan has already been established, which will be used specifically in resilience projects and will allow for us to contribute to the empowerment of women and reduce existing gender gaps through the actions planned in the projects and the monitoring of the specific indicators.</p> <p>At the conclusion of its second effective year of execution, the Project has complied with and completed practically all the grants programmed through the approval of the projects. This has been carried out with the support of the National Steering Committee, ratifying the active commitment of its members in all the process, not only in the selection and approval of projects, but also in the accompaniment and involvement of its members in field visits made. It has also promoted the participation of different actors within the territories, such as the Management Committees, technical personnel and protection bodies of the five protected areas, local governments (Municipalities), non-governmental organizations and grassroots community organizations. The local population has also been involved in the construction and fulfilment of common agendas and objectives for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and the management of national protected areas.</p>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>The project is on track, having committed most of its financial resources, according to the approved work plan. With the implementation rate of the project and the existing strong commitment and leadership of the project manager and the team, the project DO and IP rating are rated satisfactory.</p> <p>Results achieved so far should be communicated to internal and external users, using traditional and nontraditional means of communication. Since project promotes innovation, its results should be packaged for further government knowledge and replication uses.</p>	

	<p>Since excellent progress has been made in NAIM El Palmar and surrounding Presto municipality, one document systematizing this experience should be produced.</p> <p>The developed gender action plan will get the total support of UNDP in order to comply with the best quality standards.</p> <p>I recommend that initial data on nature-based products should be systematized to communicate to national and local partners.</p> <p>In terms of Implementation progress, the project has been rated Satisfactory. The project is on track and has achieved most of what has been planned under this reporting period. No critical risk has been identified. The justification for the rating is due to the following achievements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The work plan was completed successfully. 2. Almost all the indicators established in the Logical Framework have been already achieved despite the fact that the Project is only in its second year of execution. 3. At the territorial level, stakeholders recognize SGP Bolivia as a highly trusted party. 4. The partnerships value and recognize the effort and work done in these protected areas. This contributes to this experience being replicated in the three focal areas where the project works: conservation of biodiversity; climate change and land degradation. <p>The cumulative GL delivery rate against expected delivery of this year is 74.17%. The project looks to be on its way to fully utilizing the project funds by the end of the project.</p> <p>The MTR is currently underway, taking place with slight delay due to the availability of the consultant, but a report should be finalized soon after the completion of the PIR.</p>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
GEF Operational Focal point	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Implementing Partner	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>

Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>Overall Assessment (not set or not applicable)</p> <p>This is the second 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 UNDP Country Office and the Regional Technical Advisor (RTA), concur with a satisfactory DO rating.</p> <p>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, Chiquitanía and Pantanal through design, implementation and evaluation of grant projects for global environmental benefits and sustainable development.</p> <p>During its second 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, Chiquitanía and Pantanal, to improve their livelihoods by conserving natural habitats, restoring degraded ecosystems and reinforcing sustainable production for their socio-ecological resilience. During the reporting period, SGP Bolivia has supported 54 community-based projects and 15 landscape projects 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 33,806 ha under sustainable management in five PAs and buffer zones (BZs), against the original objective level target agreed in the ProDoc logframe of 47,200ha. The target is on track as approximately 80 projects are expected in total during the life of the Project in OP6. 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.</p> <p>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, Chiquitanía 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.</p> <p>With regard to Outcome 1, continuous progress has been made by the project</p>	

	<p>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, Serranía del Iñao and El Palmar), an area of 33,758 hectares has been conserved to date (target: 47,200; 72% 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). Activities related to fire management and control are in the planning stage, and the implementing organization has been identified and is currently finalizing project design. The NSC is expected to approve the project in August, with activities to commence in the next two months.</p> <p>With regard to Outcome 2, on improving sustainability and productivity of agroecosystems through community-based interventions, the project has progressed slowly during the first two years of implementation of agro-ecological production practices, covering a small area of 48ha against a target of 1,000 ha. However, the MTR conducted in June 2019 recommends an adjustment of this target level to 100 ha, which is feasible to achieve in the remaining project period. With regards to the number of communities with micro-irrigation systems, the target has been exceeded with 50 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.</p> <p>With regard to Outcome 3, on alternative livelihoods, EoP targets are on track with a specific focus on the promotion of 15 (100% 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%. Further information on increase in income for smallholder participants is currently being monitored and expected to be reported in the next PIR. 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), currently generating a sustainable income of USD 6,039 annually.</p> <p>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 20 renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives (target: ten), including inter alia the installation of 609 photovoltaic systems for pre-electrification and water pumping, electric fences and 106 energy-efficient stoves.</p> <p>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, Chiquitanía, Pantanal and transition zones to the Amazon. The Committees 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</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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 started to take form during this second year of implementation. Two case studies have been developed during the reporting period (40% of the target), and the project has developed a workplan to achieve its targets. As such, it is expected that EoP targets will be achieved by the end of the project. Three to five additional case studies are scheduled to be developed in the final two years of implementation to identify best practices of resilience strategies in the five target landscapes. Additionally, six systematization documents have been developed and disseminated (75% of the target), and five knowledge products, including videos, have been published on traditional knowledge and adaptive practices.. The project team is strongly encouraged to continue give adequate attention to this aspect in the forthcoming reporting period 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.</p> <p>During the reporting period, SGP Bolivia has been involved in a number of South-South collaboration efforts that have enabled countries to learn from one another and leverage knowledge and skills. In particular, SGP Bolivia participated in the SGP LAC interregional workshop held in Panama the first week of June 2019, where the team shared a presentation on South-South cooperation, exchanged experiences with colleagues in the region, and analysed and discussed program progress from the perspectives of countries in the process of upgrading or already upgraded.</p> <p>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 each SGP National Steering Committee to ensure review of gender considerations in project selection. A Gender Action Plan of the program was elaborated early during this 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.</p> <p>Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery is on track. Risk management is on track with no foreseen critical risks. Overall, the project is well managed and executed, with a functioning project board (SGP National Steering Committee), as also reflected by the number of NSC meetings that took place during the reporting period. 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</p>
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	<p>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 and the Territorial Networks Project (UNDP ART). 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.</p> <p>Cumulative financial delivery is on track. The initial delays during the first reporting period were overcome in this second reporting year as more community-based projects have been awarded by the NSC. Considering the delivery rate of 56.97% 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 2,070,582 with a cumulative delivery of 65.2%, which is satisfactory.</p> <p>Final recommendations:</p> <p>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 recommendations are suggested below in the remaining of the project period. With regards to the timing of project milestones, it is recommended that the MTR process (originally due on March 2019) is finalized as soon as possible, and a management response is developed by the project team so that recommendations can be reflected in the next PIR. Acknowledging the concrete progress made this reporting period, moving forward the project has some strategic areas to be addressed in close coordination with all partners: 1) The systematic documentation and dissemination of lesson learned 2) the finalization of the MTR, including a management response; 3) Tracking co-financing.</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.

Gender Analysis and Action Plan: <i>not available</i>
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.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
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):
Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No
Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: No
Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: No
Not applicable: No
Atlas Gender Marker Rating
GEN2: gender equality as significant objective
Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.
<p>The project portfolio of year 1 includes 27 projects executed in 70 communities, where 461 women and 775 men (1,159 families) are listed direct beneficiaries of the projects.</p> <p>For the project portfolio of year 2, where 42 projects are being implemented in 69 communities, 1,299 women and 1,448 men (1,866 families) have directly benefited from the projects.</p> <p>Among the actions that demonstrate the achievement of these results, we can mention:</p> <p>Within the Project of collection, processing and transformation of the fruits of the native palm, Janchicoco, women make up the majority of the participants, both at administrative level, as well as the operational level at the processing plant.</p> <p>In projects with ecological vegetable production components, women assumed absolute responsibility for the management of the gardens.</p> <p>In the project establishing integrated farms, which includes components of organic production of vegetables, meliponiculture, egg production, and management of efficient kilns, women have</p>

assumed almost total responsibility for their management, care and operation.

In the botanical and ethnobotanical research project of wild resources with potential for food and health, most of the participants were women. The work of consulting and the gathering of information in the communities was carried out considering gender equity criteria.

In beekeeping projects, there has been a marked increase in the participation of women, both at the level of committees or directives of local productive organizations, as well as in productive actions, such as harvesting honey.

The projects that work with the environmental education component promote a broad and equitable participation of women and men, including young people and children of both sexes. This includes, for example, the participation of school-age students, school campaigns for reforestation, collection of dry batteries and pollutants.

A Project is being implemented to capacitate and train a group of women in the production and commercialization of essential oils from a non-timber forest resource.

In the portfolio of 27 projects for year 1, 8 have been led by women. Out of the 42 projects in year 2, 13 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 specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.

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.

Results achieved that promote the increase of gender equality and the empowerment of women include:

- Greater recognition and visibility of the participation of women in the decision-making processes and in the management of projects in general.
- Growing involvement of women in different productive activities.
- Greater empowerment of women, aiding them in assuming leadership roles.
- Creation of greater spaces for active participation in local management bodies.
- Enhancement of women's access to more information, knowledge and technology.

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

In the execution or implementation stages of projects, training and awareness-raising activities have been carried out on environmental issues related to local problems. This has led to both women and

men to assume a greater commitment to the care and protection of their natural resources in general, as well as the conservation values of protected areas and those of their productive bases (water and soil).

The implementation of the prioritized projects in the 5 resilience strategies will guarantee active participation of women and will allow for the evaluation and measurement of the actual levels of participation and empowerment of women in a differentiated way and according to their expectations and interests. This will be done through the monitoring and follow-up of projects.

In many projects, women have acquired and improved the minimum capacities necessary to develop productive activities, thus achieving greater sustainability in the actions undertaken and providing women access to traditionally male-dominated tasks.

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.

1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
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.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
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.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
SESP: Annex 1 SESP SGP Bolivia.docx
Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework: <i>not available</i>
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.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
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.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential)?
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status,

significance, who was involved and what action was taken.
<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.)

Although the Program has incorporated a new portfolio of projects on top of the initial 27 projects reported in the previous report, it is important to mention that these new 42 projects approved in the project portfolio of year 2 are in the full implementation stage. However, despite this, it is important to consider that the initiatives have contributed in different ways and at different levels to improve the lives of people.

The SGP is working in 5 protected areas representing different landscapes and clearly differentiated ecoregions such as the Chaco, the transitional dry forest called Chiquitanía and the Pantanal, which corresponds to important wetlands (Ramsar site) in Bolivia. Nevertheless, attention is being paid to 139 communities, representing a total population of 3,025 families who are in the process of improving their livelihoods through the development of different initiatives.

In matters related to the use of renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency, all the initiatives have directly provided energy to homes, in some cases for the first time, as well as providing better quality service.

"... Thanks to solar panels, we have our homes better lit and more cheerful. Our children can study better. With this, we have left behind the candles, lighters and batteries ... ", says Doña Paulina Cuellar Hurtado from the community of San Corazón at the San Matias ANMI.

In terms of food security, productive projects have been executed to contribute to food security and in some cases to generate surpluses for marketing in local markets.

Don Gabriel Durán, leader of the community of El Corey in the ANMI NP Serranía del Iñao, affirms, "... Now with the family gardens we have vegetables at hand and we no longer have to travel far to go shopping in other places with high prices...".

Through the development of productive initiatives where, for example, efficient irrigation systems have been incorporated, the migration of people in search of new job opportunities has been reduced, especially among young people. In some cases, people have returned to their communities due to visible improvements in the productive systems.

"... before this time of year, many of us were no longer in the community, but now we stay because the irrigation allows us to carry out two sowings per year with better production. There is also more work and some young people have stayed in the community because they have better opportunities to work and earn money ... ", says Roberto Valencia, San Francisco's community producer at the El Palmar ANMI.

It has contributed through different initiatives to conserve and protect the environmental values of the protected areas of intervention.

'... We thought that protected areas only harmed and controlled our productive activities, but now we see that by conserving our forest we can guarantee that our bees produce honey so that our children eat better and we can obtain some economic income that improves our lives ... ", says Doña Ana María López, beekeeper from the community of Entierrillos in the ANMI NP Serranía del Iñao.

By carrying out the case studies, it was possible to obtain highly relevant information for territorial management and land governance that contribute to the sustainability of protected areas.

Simar Muiba, Head of the Land Project, points out: "... the information generated with the execution of the Project allowed the indigenous organizations, local communities, the management committee and the protected area to show the state of affairs regarding the property rights of the land

in buffer zones of the ANA Kaa Iya NPP, as an instrument for planning and decision making ... "

Through different initiatives, the protection and conservation of water sources has provided access, distribution and consumption of water to several local communities.

Don, Juan Tardío Choque, from the community of Azero Norte of the PN ANMI Serranía del Iñao expresses "... when we agree among ourselves, we can guarantee that we never lack water and protect and take care of our forest ..."

"... At last we have clean water all the time and we no longer have to collect it from far away and we do not need to store the water in all kinds of containers. In addition, our children are healthier and do not get so sick... ", says Doña Ercilia, Baisigua, community of the Koropo community of PN ANMI Kaa Iya .

As a cross-cutting component of several projects, environmental education has played an important role in raising awareness. Awareness has not only been raised in adults, but above all in young people and school-age children through reforestation campaigns and cleaning of riverbanks, lagoons and educational units, as well as the collection of solid pollutants such as batteries, plastic containers, etc.

Ms. Zoila Egües, Sub-director of the El Tuná community, states: "... All the projects that promote the participation of children and young people are very important, because they sensitize actions carried out by the whole community, allowing a coordinated and integrated work with teachers, authorities, park rangers and the population in general. "

In terms of community tourism, important steps have been taken to improve product offers to tourists and in the provision of different services (food, lodging, etc.). This has resulted in the appropriation of these types of initiatives in the community and in the improvement of economic incomes. The establishment of the SISCO (Collection System) has allowed for the regulation and the monitoring of the entry of tourists and the respective charges that they must make when entering the two protected areas where we are working (ANMI El Palmar, PN ANMI Kaa Iya).

Don Juanito Escalante, tour guide of the ANMI El Palmar, testifies. "...Little by little we are understanding and learning how tourism works and we see that it is very important for us because it generates income and encourages us to conserve our palm grove and the other beautiful attractions that we have in our community..."

Several projects have been developed to support the productive sector that generate a growing participation of women in the different stages of the productive chains and in decision-making.

Doña Sabina Zurita, community head of production at the collection, processing and transformation plant for Janchicoco in the community of El Palmar in the El Palmar ANMI states "now we are more organized and better prepared to process our janchicoco. The plant has given us the opportunity to work together on something we like and generate income for our families; In addition, children can eat something delicious and healthy ... "

Capacity building has also been carried out at different levels. These levels include working with protected area management committees, protected areas (protection teams and geoparks), community and indigenous organizations and productive organizations and the population in general. This capacity building has been focused on the improvement and / or development of their existing capacities, both in the management and use of natural resources, local governance, the protection of conservation values and ecosystem functions of forests. It has also been focused on planning and productive management and the establishment of communal regulations for the conservation and management of water sources and forests.

Mr. Ronald Zeballos, Council of Municipality of San José de Chiquitos and member of the Management Committee of the PN ANMI Kaa Iya, says "...It is not possible to conceive the integral management of natural resources in the territory without having a comprehensive vision and knowledge of the actual and updated technical information standards and without knowing and having

direct contact with the demands of the communities. This was achieved through the capacity building projects of the protected area management committees. This whole exercise will allow us to ensure that local actors can assume the responsibility of continuing with the management of their territories and their protected areas in a sustainable manner....”.

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.

In this period the following articles were published:

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 THE PPD 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=ARRAtdhig2x8QSGcomQDErIkBlcjOLwKNr5UzHUxvErj6jhzYGzaYdHif9e2Ko43RKU&__xts__\[0\]=68.ARBS29cAh9KPh85zl6xR2d6f2tdUq6UHjQoGnMO7P9Ysl1zPDMJl3kZ2t7G4gnVCb7VWq_8vqphlZATmG9sqzse-9VuXxAbCqTNYdkJv0pb625LrZ2X50qJaA6P3c1foNSeWFGBgBUg_rGQXtRxDjRTVi1bQ_T1ZpjzS32lXO2jYYNaqiSLbzNqeMv59a4D_AwB2aBmkbAXJtYe5loXlg6vmGlwPyJ1VGQmR1Z9egRBs1OdbmHfXcajkzORxk_C1Z1PHFQD6OJGqYqE0lMAyrGvBHFJaIGLFqPIKmtYWkgALY_wFzAKGBoo7LtpTFRREp35du0DzE-b68OgyG0iWb3Lfx5NiP0R721wbuTkzIDY1JnmGMnfWP4uJ3cfoYLnMXGQiywPAOLY2DFgTSPTxgTfGskH56IFuwe-UJJqF53RIR1q7I2uDZsiTjoGu15njh_DU-8xtMT-vMivgeZCpdrEj80LLCW5UNsS6Y6Rgl4zxgzuhU4pp44chBlghkRIkYtgGTHijHE6VcFlaLAe3PMmnDEwQc911jVNFQI](https://www.facebook.com/ANMI-San-Mat%C3%ADas-413432989245395/?__tn__=kCH-R&eid=ARDxgfQqeX2pShDFHYuHFM9fr2zkwis0X4b0_gDEUnlCHj-ZXApvpGhRpFZzvqUbnv9ruif1ltwgXgv&hc_ref=ARRAtdhig2x8QSGcomQDErIkBlcjOLwKNr5UzHUxvErj6jhzYGzaYdHif9e2Ko43RKU&__xts__[0]=68.ARBS29cAh9KPh85zl6xR2d6f2tdUq6UHjQoGnMO7P9Ysl1zPDMJl3kZ2t7G4gnVCb7VWq_8vqphlZATmG9sqzse-9VuXxAbCqTNYdkJv0pb625LrZ2X50qJaA6P3c1foNSeWFGBgBUg_rGQXtRxDjRTVi1bQ_T1ZpjzS32lXO2jYYNaqiSLbzNqeMv59a4D_AwB2aBmkbAXJtYe5loXlg6vmGlwPyJ1VGQmR1Z9egRBs1OdbmHfXcajkzORxk_C1Z1PHFQD6OJGqYqE0lMAyrGvBHFJaIGLFqPIKmtYWkgALY_wFzAKGBoo7LtpTFRREp35du0DzE-b68OgyG0iWb3Lfx5NiP0R721wbuTkzIDY1JnmGMnfWP4uJ3cfoYLnMXGQiywPAOLY2DFgTSPTxgTfGskH56IFuwe-UJJqF53RIR1q7I2uDZsiTjoGu15njh_DU-8xtMT-vMivgeZCpdrEj80LLCW5UNsS6Y6Rgl4zxgzuhU4pp44chBlghkRIkYtgGTHijHE6VcFlaLAe3PMmnDEwQc911jVNFQI)
3. MTR, VISITY OF SAN FRANCISCO COMUNITY: 18 DE JUNIO DE 2019:
[https://www.facebook.com/parquenacional.kaaiya/?__tn__=ICH-R&eid=ARBmR-ctFM02CT65ice7McfWXyPrjR6_56z2RHGCXw5hJEGp7Z7kYJm3mXCHZA35S31UQF9sbkWqYeXK&hc_ref=ARQ69mTM5y34SeUWoqV0q4QXrMh8CqoKkdKA2lvtJ6EsNDUfNG1NF-iy7IGNzcvLajw&__xts__\[0\]=68.ARACOc1RHEeZ9V0fkvHnsX_m6PeYLzCQBcPYff1yi2mbQMIWrQFu](https://www.facebook.com/parquenacional.kaaiya/?__tn__=ICH-R&eid=ARBmR-ctFM02CT65ice7McfWXyPrjR6_56z2RHGCXw5hJEGp7Z7kYJm3mXCHZA35S31UQF9sbkWqYeXK&hc_ref=ARQ69mTM5y34SeUWoqV0q4QXrMh8CqoKkdKA2lvtJ6EsNDUfNG1NF-iy7IGNzcvLajw&__xts__[0]=68.ARACOc1RHEeZ9V0fkvHnsX_m6PeYLzCQBcPYff1yi2mbQMIWrQFu)

-Rwr4m2-jOxhIGDTKKJJ3TDM7V-HLL-Oo-af1isQVj0VaexdAqAF0ls482cr42ZvcuZr3yzFi9q5BOT3KXkc13j_M7_mvN42hYjokSkE-kMghiHpX5ym3knP0jyaJn0sd6PA5dHmS4woQdP5MMod-X0CD9zNdfRXBOWpAAh0xM9M26Zg_Wmu0V8Vced_G-x6skLYWu_g3y1glbQyc2r54csHc73TGS-b7q-ZlcS-KfplbzwJMPUVFcIRmX5zDkEzaruAOPozTwYqebPQZMFImS_X3DWnH1mtTYbZRGFSWma_uqx3uydwh_J4dSTHxMPsvLPkTixS66lpaPcxEeN9DCd8P6NSwkoXZKXGpK2AeszEKj9pDNeOIJMo

4. MARIO BAUDOIN NECROLOGICAL NOTICE): <https://www.paginasiete.bo/rascacielos/2019/6/2/mario-con-de-biod-iversidad-219538.html?fbclid=IwAR3Qvj5YZlpM9xC7mbXRTZR49hu8bk8MAgOXiVvXcM9gAKmeO017m-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=ARTbFmlkjUxgwYaVNuertiKfHaB3Ef2Hjo6PIQvM-7QCsVh_OFu_IK1TEbworHO2TUI&fref=nf&__xts__\[0\]=68.ARASw5hmfEFTLrgCxit3pafkXFKvk83M4yuHoSB56mKZNLLeFD0F5Cr4mmsxZjMNF32Kn4Rt-xmm8ZxyDraIfbclz5-iAcDyZ3a-LRT1qVGFp7y_Z6hadilpxIIEMEO_uY2uvxRk_2UQzbtQL9MbHm8RZu7-TtU4WoYoZhDIZ4Tzq9gFVwSfJQWxkrqngCxVn4nBUBAfsEGaHvAo_FuxtrNyLGNUsnZp3EYZMZsFUOKtZFLKs3of-NzRyUTthjB3950jiflrts7AkYvs5lCiBT30DhCC8Qdf1jkTuQQTrPkyBeWzXNS1b2G1wNSo4Dfcgr-PLhge514ejmGXrd3LivMdLoJyYqz3xPex9tONL45_amdJ0HIRs1juDj-GkKSFdf9NmWYUjboBxBE8yRnxmgtxSqEi5V067UaIV6q45B6Qn_q9dliHZWbGJ9ELN4ZSeXhxL2bONrRVXINF4yADXYw0vj1SumWHWddG82tOxQocVvSc4TtTqcQIVQ](https://www.facebook.com/kaaiyadelgranchaco/?__tn__=kCH-R&eid=ARDb0tjP4UCofYYm7nSX0pjsRfC5i473URgOr-CCV4qFJWAJg-Jg2TejVjGCVZLqDxg_9QoeG5KKzXhH&hc_ref=ARTbFmlkjUxgwYaVNuertiKfHaB3Ef2Hjo6PIQvM-7QCsVh_OFu_IK1TEbworHO2TUI&fref=nf&__xts__[0]=68.ARASw5hmfEFTLrgCxit3pafkXFKvk83M4yuHoSB56mKZNLLeFD0F5Cr4mmsxZjMNF32Kn4Rt-xmm8ZxyDraIfbclz5-iAcDyZ3a-LRT1qVGFp7y_Z6hadilpxIIEMEO_uY2uvxRk_2UQzbtQL9MbHm8RZu7-TtU4WoYoZhDIZ4Tzq9gFVwSfJQWxkrqngCxVn4nBUBAfsEGaHvAo_FuxtrNyLGNUsnZp3EYZMZsFUOKtZFLKs3of-NzRyUTthjB3950jiflrts7AkYvs5lCiBT30DhCC8Qdf1jkTuQQTrPkyBeWzXNS1b2G1wNSo4Dfcgr-PLhge514ejmGXrd3LivMdLoJyYqz3xPex9tONL45_amdJ0HIRs1juDj-GkKSFdf9NmWYUjboBxBE8yRnxmgtxSqEi5V067UaIV6q45B6Qn_q9dliHZWbGJ9ELN4ZSeXhxL2bONrRVXINF4yADXYw0vj1SumWHWddG82tOxQocVvSc4TtTqcQIVQ)
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-prottegido-el-palmar/?fbclid=IwAR0JvWZVDAkOr4CkJo_grLMoOUtOPOoUjymIpvQsyjDoAN0C5b2IKpFaam8
9. FUNDESOC – MOTACUCITO PROJECT: https://www.aclo.org.bo/2019/04/12/posesion-de-nins-guardaparquecitos-del-area-prottegido-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=IwAR1dJl4p3ClubsMEM6-bXOGstsW3M9IZPDcpMHELOEbQOVt63PuywvFTSKQ

Some Videos:

EL PALMAR MUSICAL.mp4

VIDEO EXPLICATIVO original EEL PALMAR.mp4

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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.

Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?
Yes
Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?
Yes
Does the project work with the Private Sector?
Yes
Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?
Yes
Yes
Does the project work with UN Volunteers?
No
Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?
No
CEO Endorsement Request: Bolivia CEO ER - 5731 SGP Bolivia 19 Dec 2016.doc
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.
<p>Community Development Project (Proyecto de Desarrollo Comunitario) - PRODECO</p> <p>Institutional Line of Rural Development (Linea Institucional de Desarrollo Rural) - LIDER</p> <p>Loyola Cultural Action Foundation (Fundación Acción Cultural Loyola)- ACLO</p> <p>There are three NGOs that have worked in the operational phase 6 for the first time. They have worked in an articulated, coordinated and collaborative manner during the process of preparing the projects prioritized by the community of El Palmar in the ANMI El Palmar, within the framework of the Resilience Strategy of the landscape. They have participated in information sharing, meeting planning and joint workshops, as well as optimized costs in time and transportation of community income, without tiring the beneficiaries of the Project with visits and permanent meetings.</p> <p>This process was socialized, shared and replicated with the 3 NGOs working with the resilience strategy in the El Zapallar community in the ANMI National Park Serranía del Iñaño. These NGOs</p>

include: The Intercultural Nor Sud Foundation, the Foundation for Strategic Productive and Environmental Development – DEPROA, and Fundación Intikillay.

Likewise, the successful socialization experience was shared with representatives of the NGOs of the El Palmar ANMI, as well as the NGOs working with the resilience strategies in the Protected Areas ANNA Kaa Iya, San Matias ANMI and ANMI Otuquis PN. These NGOs include: the Natura Foundation Bolivia, the Chiquitano Forest Conservation Foundation, the Association for Conservation, Biodiversity Research and Sustainable Development - SAVIA, the Foundation for the Conservation of Diversity Bolivia - FCDB and the Bolivian Foundation for Social Development - FUNDESOC and World Vision Bolivia.

Through the Project to strengthen the Management Committees of 3 Protected Areas of Santa Cruz, the Association for Conservation, Biodiversity Research and Sustainable Development - SAVIA has generated key strategic alliances with several sub-national and local protected areas. It has also generated alliances with local municipalities and the Government of Santa Cruz, which has triggered the formation of the Association of Management Committees in 11 protected areas of the department.

Work has been carried out with the Chiquitanía indigenous communities of Santo Corazón and Bahía Negra in the San Matías ANMI. They have for the first time received the support of projects and have worked in a harmonious and committed way through their original authorities, in this case Caciques Comunales.

The Indigenous Captaincy of the Lower Isono - CABI, in its capacity as the parent organization of the indigenous Iso-Guarani communities, provides economic contributions from counterparts to all the projects that are executed in its jurisdiction, whilst also accompanying the management.

Central Ayorea Nativa del Oriente Boliviano - CANOB, is the parent organization of the indigenous population Ayorea. They have been empowered to execute a Beekeeping Project in the NP and IMNA Kaa Iya, through which they are also strengthening their capacities.

Work has been carried out with the Livestock Association of the Municipality of San Rafael in the San Matias ANMI to establish silvopastoral plots as a sustainable practice for the management of livestock and pastures. This has been approved through an agreement signed with the executing agency of the Project, the Foundation for the Conservation of the Chiquitano Forest.

All projects are part of the Small Grants Program

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.