



Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

11034

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT No

NGI No

Project Title

Environmental routes to incorporate communities in good conservation practices and nature-based businesses that promote human development in ecosystems of high environmental and social vulnerability in the Regional Corridor El Palmar - Tariquia, in the departments of Potosí, Tarija and Chuquisaca

Countries

Bolivia

Agency(ies)

CAF

Other Executing Partner(s)

MMAyA (Ministry of Environment and Water)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Biodiversity

Sector

AFOLU

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Productive Landscapes, Mainstreaming, Tourism, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Indigenous Peoples, Beneficiaries, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Gender Mainstreaming, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Significant Objective 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Significant Objective 1

Biodiversity

Principal Objective 2

Land Degradation

Significant Objective 1

Submission Date

4/7/2023

Expected Implementation Start

1/30/2004

Expected Completion Date

12/31/2026

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

167,018.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1-1	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors	GET	1,067,388.00	3,675,502.00
BD-2-7	Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate	GET	788,375.00	10,892,158.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			1,855,763.00	14,567,660.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Consolidate land use planning and improve territorial governance for ecological connectivity and sustainable use of biodiversity in the El Palmar-Tariqu? regional corridor to reduce deforestation and other threats to biodiversity

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co- Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1 - Land use planning for the maintenance and improvement of key elements of ecological connectivity identified at the El Palmar - Tariqu?a Regional Corridor	Technical Assistance	<p>1.1. Environmental routes that incorporate communities in good conservation practices and nature-based businesses are established in the El Palmar - Tariqu?a Regional Corridor</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1.i. # of participatory instances for interchanges between different sector and stakeholders</p> <p>Target 1.1.1.i.t. At least 1 working group in each protected area of the El Palmar - Tariqu?a Regional corridor and 2 working groups of beneficiaries (no less than 20% women) outside PAs (1 per sub-corridor) are established.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2.i. A diagnosis of livelihoods and</p>	1.1.1. Socio ecological connectivity elements are identified, and landscape partnerships established, around environmental routes at the El Palmar - Tariqu?a Regional Corridor	GET	135,129.00	3,675,502.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		<p>ecosystem services is elaborated with gender perspective, with a view to incorporate good conservation practices compatible with the Open Standards and Nature-based Solutions approaches.</p>	<p>1.1.2. Livelihoods and ecosystem services are characterized in a diagnostic study covering the whole corridor, to strengthen the implementation of good conservation practices compatible with the Open Standards and Nature-based Solutions approaches</p>			
		<p>Target 1.1.2.i.t. One diagnostic study covering the whole corridor.</p>				
		<p>1.2. Information is generated for improved local understanding of relationships between water balance, ecosystem-level carbon balance, and the combined effects of drought, deforestation, and forest fires</p>	<p>1.2.1. The relationship between forest and water in different landscape units is characterized in an information and monitoring</p>			
		<p>Indicator 1.2.1.i. An information system with thematic maps and information layers for the prioritization of</p>				

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		<p>landscape units and hydrological, biomass and biodiversity management in the regional corridor, inclusive of a system for measuring and monitoring critical variables, is available by end of project (EOP)</p>	<p>system with thematic maps and information layers available to all stakeholders</p>			
		<p>Target 1.2.1.i.t. One information and monitoring system available to all stakeholders</p>				
		<p>1.3. Shared environmental routes, with special focus on ecosystem connectivity, are integrated in land use planning and management tools and relevant decision making.</p>				
		<p>Indicator 1.3.1.i. # of instruments designed and/or updated that incorporate environmental</p>				

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		routes, and Protected Area management effectiveness enhanced.	1.3.1. Management and land use planning Instruments include environmental routes			
		Target 1.3.1.i.t.a. At least 1 instrument is designed for the El Palmar - Tariqu?a Regional Corridor and 1 management tool updated in each protected area that incorporates environmental routes.				
		Target 1.3.1.i.t.b. METT score enhanced (13% on weighted average by midterm, 58% on weighted average by project completion) in 697 643 ha in 5 national protected areas (El Palmar, I?ao, Cordillera de Sama, El Card?n, Tariqu?a), and in 5 subnational protected areas (Serran?a de los Milagros NRMA, ?rea				

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		<p>Protegida Municipal San Nicolas, Refugio de Vida Silvestre Pino del Cerro, ?rea de Protecci?n de Cuencas Monteagudo, Entre R?os NRMA)</p>				
		<p>(GEF Core Indicator 1.2. Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness: 697 643 ha)</p>				

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2 - Sustainable Land Management practices	Technical Assistance	<p>2.1. Sustainable Land Management practices are promoted and implemented to strengthen biodiversity conservation and socio-ecosystemic resilience</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1.i # of training activities carried out both in workshops and in the field under the ecological corridor and connectivity approach</p> <p>Target 2.1.1.i.t. At least 4 trainings (2 workshops and 2 field activities in each sub-corridor) at the El Palmar - Tariqu?a Regional Corridor and 10 trainings in protected areas within the corridor (2 in each area)</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2.i. Organizations identified in El</p>	2.1.1. Local conditions and capacities have been generated, for the development, strengthening and scaling up of biodiversity-friendly, sustainable and resilient community production systems and practices, under the ecological corridor and connectivity approach, with gender perspective	GET	898,000.00	5,840,665.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		Palmar - Tariqu?a regional corridor with a gender approach and analysis				
		Target 2.1.2.i.t.a. One database with all the associations and organizations identified is available to all stakeholders	2.1.2. Local public-private partnerships for the development and			
		Target 2.1.2.i.t.b. At least 1 association and/or organization consolidated at the El Palmar - Tariqu?a Regional Corridor and 1 association and/or organization consolidated in each protected area that incorporates and applies biodiversity-friendly sustainable land management practices, linked to sustainable value chains, articulated between local and private partners, by EOP	improvement of biodiversity-friendly, sustainable production processes and value chains under the ecological corridor and connectivity approach, compatible with the Open Standards and Nature-based Solutions (NBS) approaches, are identified and consolidated			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		<p>Indicator 2.1.3.i. # of families which improve their capacities and conditions for sustainable and resilient productivity, linked to biodiversity-friendly sustainable value chains, with a gender focus, thus improving their income by EOP</p>				
		<p>Target 2.1.3.i.t. At least 600 families improve their capacities and conditions for sustainable and resilient productivity</p>				
		<p>Indicator 2.1.4.i. # of measures identified, prioritized, implemented and articulated with land use planning policies</p>	<p>2.1.3. Sustainable Land Management practices are developed</p>			
		<p>Target 2.1.4.i.t. At least 1 measure per protected area</p>				
		<p>Indicator 2.1.5.i. Three types of measures</p>				

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		<p>implemented to change the local biomass dynamics (improved practices), during the lifetime of the project</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.5.i. Greenhouse gas emissions avoided/carbon sequestered</p> <p>Target 2.1.5.i.t.a. Deforestation of at least 72 ha avoided (GEF Core Indicator 4.4. Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided: 72 ha)</p> <p>Target 2.1.5.i.t.b. Vegetation and native forest regeneration processes promoted in 5,000 ha of connectivity zones of importance for the protection of water sources (GEF Core Indicator 4.1. Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit)</p>	<p>2.1.4. Local producers are strengthened to adopt biodiversity-friendly, sustainable and resilient productive practices, with a gender focus, improving their income</p> <p>2.1.5. Strengthened local producers adopt sustainable and resilient</p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		<p>biodiversity: 5000 ha)</p> <p>Target 2.1.5.i.t.c. 1,500 ha of plots incorporate agroforestry and agrosilvopastoral practices (GEF Core Indicator 4.3. Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems: 1500 ha)</p>	<p>productive practices, with gender perspective</p>			
		<p>Target 2.1.5.i.t.d. At least 1,119,994 tCO₂e avoided/sequestered (GEF Core Indicator 6.1. Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector: 1119994 tCO₂e)</p>				
		<p>2.2. Nature-based livelihoods in different production process and value chains of the El Palmar-Tariquia regional corridor are promoted</p>				

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		<p>Indicator 2.2.1.i. # of Nature-based organizations identified, characterized, and classified in El Palmar - Tariqu?a regional corridor with a gender approach and analysis</p>				
		<p>Target 2.2.1.i.t. A database with identified Nature-based organizations and a document with the principal criteria selected and established for characterizing and classifying it</p>				
		<p>Indicator 2.2.2.i. # of measures selected and implemented with a gender perspective in: A) Ecosystem restoration and management, B) Sustainable agriculture & food production, C) Sustainable tourism and health & wellbeing, and D) Research and</p>				

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		<p>innovation sectors</p> <p>Target 2.2.2.i.t. At least two measures are selected and implemented per sector with a gender perspective; to be selected in a local participatory process within the framework of IUCN Guidelines for nature- and social-based solutions in: A) Ecosystem restoration and management, B) Sustainable agriculture & food production, C) Sustainable tourism and health & wellbeing, and D) Research and innovation sectors.</p>	<p>2.2.1. Nature-based organizations are identified, characterized, and classified by direct or indirect use of nature for economic, environmental and social benefits</p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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2.2.2. Based on standardized criteria, key measures on ecosystems restoration, sustainable food production, sustainable tourism, and technical and social research, are selected in a participatory and gender-responsive manner and implemented in El Palmar-Tariquia regional corridor

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3 - Strengthening territorial governance at national and subnational level with gender perspective	Technical Assistance	<p>3.1. Multilevel and multi-stakeholder territorial governance mechanisms with gender perspective are strengthened for the construction and implementation of biodiversity-friendly measures, under an ecological connectivity approach</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1.i. Local and regional management mechanisms (water, biomass, biodiversity), designed under the ecological connectivity approach, agreed and implemented for informed decision making, by EOP</p> <p>Target 3.1.1.i.t. At least three local/regional management mechanisms are designed, agreed and implemented by EOP</p>	3.1.1. Consolidated management mechanisms and inter-institutional arrangements to improve policies and decision making for the integrated management of the regional corridor under the ecological connectivity approach	GET	587,412.00	3,263,253.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		Indicator 3.1.2.i. Multilevel stakeholder map available				
		Target 3.1.2.i.t. The map is elaborated in the first semester of the project				
		3.2. Good local governance mechanisms for informed decision making, with a gender approach and analysis, are promoted for the implementation of ecological connectivity measures	3.1.2. A map of actors and identification of roles in the management of the regional corridor, protected areas and areas of influence, with a gender focus and analysis, is elaborated and shared			
		Indicator 3.2.1.i. Local stakeholders are trained to promote and strengthen their good governance mechanisms for integrated corridor management	3.2.1. Trained local actors, with a gender perspective, exercise leadership in the implementation of ecological connectivity measures			
		3.2.1.i.t. At least 5,000 local stakeholders are trained to promote and strengthen their				

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		good governance mechanisms				
		Indicator 3.2.1.i. Number and gender of direct project beneficiaries				
		Target 3.2.1.i.t. At least 5,100 persons (2,400 w / 2,700 men) directly benefit from project activities (GEF Indicator 11. Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment: 5,100 persons (2,400 w / 2,700 men)				

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 4 - Knowledge management and project sustainability	Technical Assistance	<p>4.1. Knowledge management processes have been strengthened among local stakeholders to promote conditions and mechanisms of territorial governance that enable the implementation of the ecological connectivity approach and measures</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.1.i. Inter-institutional platforms formed at the departmental level as an associative network for knowledge management</p> <p>4.1.1.i.t. Three inter-institutional platforms formed in the first year of the project</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.2.i. Documents, communication materials and digital and social media products of systematized</p>	4.1.1 Conformation of a multilevel and multi-stakeholder inter-institutional platform to strengthen the integrated management of the regional corridor, as an associative network for scalable and replicable knowledge management in decision making	GET	146,853.00	1,087,751.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		information on lessons learned are available for all the beneficiaries				
		Target 4.1.2.i.t. At least 1 document, 3 communication materials and 3 digital social media products are designed, published and/or distributed among project beneficiaries	4.1.2 Document of systematized information on lessons learned and knowledge management in the development of the project components, with gender and equal opportunities analysis, socialized with stakeholders and disseminated through digital media			
		4.2. The project is supported by a M&E system based on measurable and verifiable outcomes and adaptive management principles				
		Indicator 4.2.1.i. Project stakeholders participate in project implementation, and internal and external reviews are timely and transparently conducted				
		Target 4.2.1.i.t. Comprehensive,	4.2.1 M&E strategy			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		gender-responsive M&E system is designed and implemented throughout project implementation	developed with relevant stakeholders, clearly defining expected outcomes, the expected times of implementation, and confirmation through objectively verifiable indicators and means of verification. Mid-Term Review and Final Evaluation conducted to inform and guide project implementation			
Sub Total (\$)					1,767,394.00	13,867,171.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
	GET		88,369.00			700,489.00
Sub Total(\$)			88,369.00			700,489.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			1,855,763.00			14,567,660.00
Please provide justification						

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	SERNAP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	11,421,386.00
Recipient Country Government	SISCO	Other	Investment mobilized	1,500,000.00
GEF Agency	CAF	Loans	Investment mobilized	1,646,274.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				14,567,660.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Recipient Country government (SERNAP & SISCO; USD 12,921,386,19): the figure for SERNAP is a conservative estimate of recurrent expenditure that SERNAP will assign to the participating PAs and related programs through its budget for Integrated, participative and sustainable management of PAs, Control, monitoring and enforcement activities, Environmental awareness and community relations, and Increased revenue from new mechanisms. SISCO refers to the payment collection system (Sistema de CObro) that SERNAP implements for PAs. The figure is a conservative estimate of new income to be generated in six PAs through their part in environmental routes and counting on the improved planning and participative management capacities supported by the project, which will reflect in increased income from tourists, agencies, and other participating actors during and beyond the project implementation. SISCO assigns this income to each PA, so income generated in project PAs will be reinvested in each of them. The figure has been discussed and confirmed with the PA amangement staff of the areas during the participation phase of project design. SISCO SERNAP (Budget) Total (USD) C1 1,500,000 2,175,502 3,675,502 C2 4,351,004 4,194,391 C3 3,263,253 3,263,253 C4 1,087,751 1,087,751 PMC 700,489 700,489 Total 1,500,000 11,421,386 12,921,386 GEF Agency (CAF, Loan; USD 1,646,274,00): investment in a new phase of the Mi Riego and MiAgua Programs will be coordinated with activities in the project area to ensure that water-infrastructure investments align with the project's fostering of sustainable livelihoods and land management. The MiAgua and MiRiego programs are active in the municipalities listed below. Teams in both these programs and this project will ensure the coordination of activities between them to guarantee that the water infrastructure investments are aligned with the fulfillment of the Project objectives. CAF maintains a shared commitment with the Bolivian Government to continue funding these programs under enhanced environmental overseeing to ensure that they contribute to sustainable development and enhanced climate resilience. PROJECT PROGRAM DEPARTAMENT/MUNICIPALITY (USD) 1. Sistema Riego Presurizado Las Lomas (Entre Rios) - Mi Riego II TARIJA/ENTRE RIOS \$1,143,952 2. Sistema Agua Potable Aguayrenda (Villa Vaca Guzman - C. Muyupampa) -Mi Agua IV CHUQUISACA/VILLA VACA GUZMAN \$273,239 3. Sistema Agua

Potable La Revuelta (El Villar) Mi Agua V CHUQUISACA/EL VILLAR \$58,440 4. Sistema Agua
Potable San Lorenzo (Mojocoya) Mi Agua V CHUQUISACA/MOJOCOYA \$170,643 Total \$1,646,274

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
CAF	GET	Bolivia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,855,763	167,018	2,022,781.00
Total Grant Resources(\$)					1,855,763.00	167,018.00	2,022,781.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount (\$)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4,500

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
CAF	GET	Bolivia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	50,000	4,500	54,500.00
Total Project Costs(\$)					50,000.00	4,500.00	54,500.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
697,643.00	697,643.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
697,643.00	697,643.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WD PA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
<input type="checkbox"/> Cordillera de Sama	<input type="checkbox"/> 32866	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	107,164.00	107,164.00			39.00		
<input type="checkbox"/> El Cardón	<input type="checkbox"/> 55592676	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	19,372.00	19,372.00			14.00		
<input type="checkbox"/> El Palmir	<input type="checkbox"/> 303886	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	60,541.00	60,541.00			36.00		
<input type="checkbox"/> I?ao	<input type="checkbox"/> 342468	Habitat/Species Management Area	263,308.00	263,308.00			34.00		
<input type="checkbox"/> Tariqu?a	<input type="checkbox"/> 20041	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	247,258.00	247,258.00			36.00		

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
6500.00	6572.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
5,000.00	5,000.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1,500.00	1,500.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
High Conservation Value Forest		72.00		

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	1119994	1119994	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	1,119,994	1,119,994		
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)		0		
Anticipated start year of accounting	2023	2024		
Duration of accounting	20	20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	2,350	2,445		
Male	2,600	2,705		
Total	4950	5150	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Key indicators In the alternative scenario, GEF Core indicators receive contributions from the project as follows. (a) Core Indicator 1: Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use The design quantification model foresees that, as result of Project activities, overall METT score will enhance by 58% (weighted average) by project completion for the 5 national protected areas (El Palmar, I?ao, Cordillera de Sama, El Card?n, Tariqu?a). In the case of the selected subnational protected areas (Serran?a de los Milagros NRMA, ?rea Protegida Municipal San Nicolas, Refugio de Vida Silvestre Pino del Cerro, ?rea de Protecci?n de Cuencas Monteagudo, and Entre R?os NRMA), site-by-site scorings can be found in Appendix 12. Indicator 1.2: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness Management effectiveness of the five national protected areas targeted by the project will be improved by the implementation of the Management Status and Effectiveness Tool (EGEM in Spanish). The EGEM implementation will strengthen and update the monitoring protocols, management effectiveness tools, PAs management plans, governance schemes and enhancing sustainable alternative livelihoods for communities inside and near protected areas. The cumulative area of the five national protected areas is 697643 ha, broken down as follows: El Palmar (60541 ha), I?ao (263308 ha), Cordillera de Sama (107164 ha), El Card?n (19372 ha), and Tariqu?a (247258 ha). Five other subnational protected areas have been selected as project sites and will receive support: Serran?a de los Milagros Natural Resource Management Area (NRMA), ?rea Protegida Municipal San Nicolas, Refugio de Vida Silvestre Pino del Cerro, ?rea de Protecci?n de Cuencas Monteagudo, and Entre R?os NRMA. Given the scarcity of systematized information on these areas and the weak management strcutures in place, their area and METT scores have not been included in project expected results. (b) Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas) Indicator: 4.1: Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity The implementation of the integrated planning approach, under Bolivia?s planning system, and the systematic monitoring of biodiversity in the

Corridor will help safeguard the associated globally significant biodiversity. Participatory planning processes and the training of community organisations to strengthen sustainable practices will reduce the risk of habitats being degraded. 5000 ha of landscapes are expected to have received effective protection under these schemes by EOP. Indicator 4.3: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems The project's integrated development planning activities will include the implementation of Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM) practices and the strengthening of sustainable agriculture practices in at least 1500 ha. Indicator 4.4: Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided The project's support of enhanced capacities within institutions in charge of PAs will avoid the short-term loss of an estimated 72 ha of forests within protected areas. (c) Core Indicator 6: Greenhouse gas emission mitigated Indicator 6.1: Carbon sequestered, or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector The application of the EX-ACT tool to the design projections of the project, using 3 years implementation time and 20 years capitalisation time, provides a net balance of 119994 tCO₂e/yr-1 as the estimation of the project's carbon benefits. (d) Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment Direct beneficiaries are: ? Participants in project activity from local communities within and nearby the ten national and subnational protected areas (est. 4950 persons, of which 47% women) that will benefit from safeguarding the ecosystem services and biodiversity upon which they depend, and from promotion of sustainable alternative livelihoods. ? The staff working in the five national and five subnational protected areas (est. 50, of which 15% women). ? Beneficiaries working for government and subnational institutions are estimated at 50 (47% women), with other 100 beneficiaries (47% women) from nature conservation and forest management sectors, but also in other sectors including academia, tourism, agriculture, rural development, freshwater management and mining. The total number of direct beneficiaries in the project will be approximately 5100 persons, of which 47% women.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

a) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

The geographical area of the El Palmar - Tariqu'a Regional Corridor, defined as the project intervention area, occupies the central southern part of the Plurinational State of Bolivia. Biogeographically it is in the Andean region and Bolivian-Tucuman biogeographic province, and it encompasses five ecoregions of Bolivia: Bosques Secos Interandinos, Bosque Boliviano Tucumano, Prepuna, Puna Norte'a and Chaco Serrano. The regional corridor covers an area of 5,734,293 ha, of which 800,836 ha (14%) are included in national and subnational protected areas. Within the Plurinational Protected Areas System (SPAP), these are El Palmar National Park (PN Palmar), Serran'a del I'ao National Park and IMNA (PN y ANMI I'ao), Tariqu'a National Flora and Fauna Reserve (RNFFT), and Cordillera de Sama Biological Reserve (RBCS).

Within this regional corridor, there are two sub-corridors, the first between Tarija (RNFFT) and Chuquisaca (El Palmar and PNYANMI I'ao), which are the only SPAP areas that conserve representative samples of the Bolivian Tucuman Forest, which habitats represents the southern limit of continental distribution of the Andean Bear (coincides with the UCO Central Andes 7 Andean Bear Priority Conservation Unit) and for the Jaguar in the southern part of the country. Tariqu'a is located in a strategic site in the Bolivian Tucumano, it is the core of biological and landscape connectivity to the north with the I'ao and to the south with the Barit' National Park (Argentina), with which there is an ecological corridor whose connectivity is fully provided by river corridors, while to the north it is necessary to identify the elements of habitat and landscape connectivity to ensure genetic flow, natural cycles and processes, and the provision of ecosystem services.

To the west is the second sub-corridor, in the puna and inter-Andean dry forest, made up of the Cordillera de Sama Biological Reserve, El Card'n Natural Park and subnational areas in the municipalities of Tupiza, Cotagaita and Villaz'n that have been established for the conservation of the critically endangered Andean Guanaco (*Lama guanicoe*) and Vicu'a (*Vicugna vicugna*), species widely used by local populations.

The existing studies identify at least 47 endemic species of vascular plants, mainly from the Families *Bromeliaceae*, *Cactaceae*, and *Anacardiaceae*; and at least 28 tree species within IUCN concern categories (CR, EN, VU, NT), among them *Cantua bicolor* (Kantuta), *Prunus tucumanensis* (Durasnillo), *Podocarpus parlatorei* (Pino de cerro), *Cascaronia astragalina* (Tipilla), *Erythrina falcata* (Ceibo), *Myroxylon peruiferum* (Quina colorada), *Mycianthes callicoma* (Sahuintillo), *Myrcianthes pseudomato* (Guayabillo), *Inga saltensis* (Pacay), *Cedrela lilloi* (Cedrillo), *Cinnamomum porphyrium* (Laurel amarillo, durasnillo), *Gleditsia amorphoides* (Coronillo), *Barbaceniopsis castillonii*, and *Tabebuia lapacho* (Lapacho amarillo). In the case of vertebrates, at least the mamifers *Hippocamelus antisensis* (Taruca), *Panthera onca* (León), *Tapirus terrestris* (Anta), *Leopardos jacobita* (Titi), *Tremarctos ornatus* (Ucimari or Jucumari), and *Encielas Geoffrey* (Gato montés or Escollo), and the birds *Vultur gryphus* (Condor) and *Ara rubrogenys* (Kaka loro or burro loro), are in that same condition. As per invertebrates, there exist evidence of at least 13 endemic species, and at least 7 within IUCN concern categories in the families *Cicindelidae*, *Scarabeidae*, *Cerambycidae*, and *Apidae*. Similarly high levels of endemism have been reported for ictiofauna and herpetofauna, with threat levels much more difficult to assess in these cases due to the scarcity of studies.

The inter-Andean and Bolivian-Tucuman dry forests are very fragile ecosystems, very vulnerable in their phenology due to climatic threats that constantly impact them. At the El Palmar - Tariqu'a Regional Corridor level, the risks increase due to the exposure to excess rainfall (which causes floods, floods, overflows, and landslides), droughts, frosts, cold and heat waves and hailstorms, and landslides, among the most recurrent ones. Another factor that affects the area's biodiversity's vulnerability is forest fires, which, in addition to anthropogenic activities, cause episodes of degradation and loss of biodiversity and ecosystem fragmentation. The spatial distribution of biomes and species in the tropical Andes (e.g. birds, vascular plants) suggest ongoing shifts to higher elevations and a contraction of their extent, which could even lead to the extinction of many specialist species in the higher elevations. Though there is a general lack of knowledge and long-term monitoring data about autoecology, dispersal and migration strategies, phenology, interspecific interactions, abundance and species distribution for much of the biodiversity in the tropical Andes, it is clear that the acceleration of degradation processes at the landscape level entails clear and present threats to the conservation of the corridor's biodiversity.

Unsustainable agricultural and livestock production practices lead to large-scale forest fires, the main causes of which are forest clearing to create new agricultural areas, to burn stubble or to renew pastures. This seriously affected the Janchicoco palm forest (*Parajubaea torallyi*), biological and biogeographical rarity of high environmental, social and economic value.

Wildlife-livestock conflict is another problem derived from unsustainable practices. Bears and jaguars are killed as a defense mechanism to protect livestock and crops, while in the western sub-corridor,

wild camelids such as the Guanaco and Vicuña are considered a threat to livestock breeding because they compete with cattle for water and food available in the native pastures.

The forests, grasslands and shrublands of the regional corridor are strategic for the ecosystem services they provide; within these provisioning, regulation, support and socio-cultural services, water production is the most important. Water is the resource on which the productive systems of the socio-cultural units of the regional corridor depend, so water deficit, in arid and semi-arid climatic zones such as much of the El Palmar - Tariquía Regional Corridor, and the current territorial and institutional management in the regional corridor, favour deforestation, the alteration of the water regime, changes in land use, and the expansion/contraction of agricultural land degrading valuable and fragile ecosystems.

According to the available UNDP Human Development Index for Bolivian Municipalities, in the El Palmar-Tariquía Regional Corridor, the departments of Chuquisaca and Potosí have the lowest HDI (0.563 and 0.514, respectively). These departments account for 15% of the Bolivian population. From the point of view of their location, it is broadly observed that the departments with the lowest achievements in terms of human development are in the highlands of western Bolivia and especially in the central valleys. Similarly, the departments of Chuquisaca and Potosí have higher poverty levels than the national average. The mountainous parts of the corridor offer important ecosystem services such as hydrological regulation, but also have the largest rural population and high levels of poverty.

The regional corridor, therefore, exhibits extreme poverty of rural population living in high-risk areas, wildfires, the presence of high biodiversity and vulnerable ecosystems, an unstable climate, and the disappearance of tropical glaciers at an accelerated rate. A decrease in productive capacity, followed by a reduction in the economically active population in rural regions, is already visible.

Weak local governance is widespread. The role and functions of subnational governments are scarce and ineffective with respect to the conservation of valuable ecosystems and the region's emblematic species. Although deforestation reports for protected areas and within OECM entities indicate that deforestation levels in both are significantly lower than outside, both protected areas and communities need incremental support to strengthen and scale up their capacity for stewardship.

Several of the root causes of deforestation that have been identified are accentuated by climate change. There is recurring evidence of an intricate relationship between vegetation and climate in the Amazon basin, which has focused discussion on the extent to which deforestation triggers a tipping point that changes the hydroclimatic cycle until the existence of tropical rainforest becomes unfeasible, with the

ensuing effects on the circulation of air masses in the South American region, including the Corridor. The combination of this factor with those mentioned above makes the region highly vulnerable to forest degradation, fragmentation, fires and invasive species.

The design phase has allowed to deepen and mostly confirm the assumptions, theory of change, and strategic rationality of the project. These elements are all based on a similarly deepened study of the present situation in the Corridor, including the complete identification of subnational Protected Areas (not covered by the Plurinational Protected Areas System, SPAP) and other area-based conservation measures, the understanding of SERNAP and its role in this problematic, and territorial dynamics around the identified barriers of Pressure on biodiversity deepening ecosystem vulnerability and decreasing productive conditions, exacerbating poverty; Current land use planning rules and resulting territorial governance favoring unsustainable practices in ecosystems of high environmental and social vulnerability; and Knowledge and innovation gaps and slow circulation of knowledge.

Barrier	Description
<p>The combined effects of unsustainable land use practices, land use change, and climate change press on biodiversity, impacting on the permanence of carbon sinks, and the stability of the water regime, therefore deepening ecosystem vulnerability and decreasing the productive conditions, which exacerbates the poverty of local populations</p> <p>? Weak oversight capacities and coordination</p>	<p>Bolivia's Southern ecoregions still have ecosystem types that are under-represented in the protected area system, as well as other critical ecosystems in terms of connectivity between Andean, Amazonian, and Chaqueño ecosystems. Aspects of connectivity between areas and with the surrounding landscapes require urgent attention. The adaptation of the forest to the already present impacts of climate change must also become part of the prioritisation and management of protected areas. The institutional framework must be updated and completed.</p> <p>On-site and landscape management capacity needs to be adapted to the management requirements of these fragile ecosystems. The ability to generate income derived from sustainable, bio-based value chains must also increase.</p> <p>Enforcement of land use planning legislation and regulation is difficult in the region. There are limited monitoring capacities and insufficient personnel and equipment. Corruption makes these tasks even more difficult.</p> <p>The legislation is complex and challenging to implement, and inconsistencies in its application between different public institutions and jurisdictions create a disincentive to enforce it.</p> <p>There is little coordination between institutions at different levels of government (national vs. local), between institutions of different sectors (protection and management of nature vs. police and legal) and between similar institutions in different departments and municipalities.</p>

Barrier	Description
<p>? Shortcomings in legal and regulatory frameworks for sustainable development and connectivity</p> <p>? Difficult access to sustainable production markets</p>	<p>The economic incentives for farmers and ranchers do not promote efficiency, restoration of degraded areas or connectivity. Agricultural subsidies are not targeted according to these criteria and end up providing general support for capacity building. Funding providers lack criteria and tools to identify and support sustainable value chains that reduce deforestation.</p> <p>Sectoral policies and the legal framework do not provide enough incentives for sustainable development, particularly in the sectors most related to forest degradation and deforestation, and do not place value on ecosystem services. The cumulative impacts of different development projects are not considered in planning and impact assessment mechanisms.</p> <p>Innovative products are emerging in forest and river-friendly value chains, but they need to be strengthened and supported. Small and medium-sized producers, cooperatives and sectoral and local associations have difficulty accessing knowledge about market access, production efficiency and business development. NTFPs, coffee and cocoa, aquaculture products and ecotourism have been identified as promising fields. As for established value chains, the process of regulatory progressivity in environmental matters has been slow.</p>
<p>Current land use planning rules and resulting territorial governance are not adequate and do not respond to the demands of landscape sustainability in these fragile ecoregions. Territorial and institutional management in the area favours unsustainable practices in ecosystems of high environmental and social vulnerability</p>	<p>Problems with procedures, policies and governance for integrated territorial planning, land use management and biodiversity conservation. The consequent effective lack of planning, together with insufficient participatory mechanisms for the private sector, Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable groups, make environmentally compatible uses scarce and increase the risk of fragmentation and loss of ecosystem resilience.</p> <p>Weak governance of land tenure, caused by factors such as lack of control over public property, rudimentary and unreliable property records with incomplete and out-of-date coverage, and inconsistencies between public and private records. Planning and regularisation processes are incompatible with demand, lack a multi-scale perspective (from local to regional levels) and do not address land tenure insecurity, increasing short-termism in its management.</p> <p>Issues of common concern have not been fully identified and mechanisms and capacities for interinstitutional bilateral and multilateral cooperation are weak in the region.</p>

Barrier	Description
? Lack of coordination of sectoral strategies and plans at different levels	Public policies are generally implemented in self-contained compartments, with weak or non-existent communication, coordination, and cooperation. In addition, cost-benefit analysis and monitoring of results (adaptive management) remain scarce, making it difficult to implement long-term changes. Sectoral policies do not address the unique characteristics of these territories or the indirect and cumulative effects of their implementation.
Knowledge and innovation gaps and slow circulation of knowledge	<p>Individuals and organisations do not have access to actionable information and knowledge in technical and specific areas (biodiversity, sustainable forest management, agri-innovation, markets, legal, etc.), except for fledgling mechanisms that require strengthening. There is little systematisation and assessment of results. The opportunities provided by interoperability, novel data engineering and other innovations are being missed due to the lack of learning channels at all levels, but strengthening existing promising initiatives offers an effective and rapid means for delivering results in this area.</p> <p>The limited and slow circulation of knowledge in protected areas and agricultural frontier areas in general impacts on people's lives and is a major obstacle to the adoption of sustainable practices in the area. The management of renewable natural resources (agriculture, livestock, agroforestry, forestry, tourism, oversight and public services) requires levels of technical training and funding that are not common in the region. Outreach services have limited capacity and as such provide a generally weak service. This problem forms the basis of the current situation for the Corridor and its inhabitants.</p>

b) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

The baseline, theory of change and strategic rationality of the project are explicitly linked to the project's logical framework and results framework, and developed in detail in the PRODOC, 1.5. Baseline, and 2.1. Barrier analysis, theory of change, strategic rationality and scope. The Plurinational State of Bolivia has developed regulations of different hierarchies related to Mother Earth, in different themes, that are summarized in the table below.

The existing drivers and pressures threat protected areas and ecosystems more widely. In a BAU scenario, the existing enabling environment is insufficient to expand sustainable agriculture practices and fully contain these threats. The legal and regulatory framework for protected areas, biodiversity

conservation and sustainable land use, offers a strong framework to ensure a territorial approach and sustainable use, but, on the ground, the implementation of this legal framework with regards to protected areas is insufficient due to a lack of capacities, funds and personnel. The coordination of public bodies at national, sub-national and local levels is very necessary for activities involving public investment, to integrate the production of environmental services, sustainable development and poverty reduction.

Main Current Regulations Related to Bolivian Forests and Biodiversity

SUBJECT	STANDARD	OBJECTIVE
Vision of Integral Development for Living Well Mother Earth Life Systems	Law N?. 071 Rights of Mother Earth 12/21/2010	To recognize the rights of Mother Earth, as well as the obligations and duties of the Plurinational State and of society to guarantee respect for these rights.
	Law N? 300 Framework Law of Mother Earth and Integral Development for Living Well 10/15/2012	To establish the vision and foundations of integral development in harmony and balance with Mother Earth for Living Well, guaranteeing the continuity of the capacity to regenerate the components and Life Systems of Mother Earth, recovering and strengthening local knowledge and ancestral knowledge , within the complementarity framework of rights, obligations and duties; as well as the objectives of integral development as means to achieve Living Well, the bases for planning, public management and investments and the strategic institutional framework for its implementation.
	Law N? 338 <i>Campesinas</i> Economic Organizations, Indigenous Originary Peoples and Community Economic Organizations 01/26/2013	To regulate sustainable family agriculture and diversified family activities, carried out by the OECAS, the OECOMs, and Indigenous Originary <i>Campesinos</i> , intercultural and Afro-Bolivian producer families organized in sustainable family agriculture, based on the use and exploitation of the components of Mother Earth , according to their vocation and productive potential in the different ecological floors, throughout the country and with different degrees of connection to local, regional, national and international markets, to contribute to food sovereignty.
	Supreme Decree N? 1696 Regulations of the Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth 08/14/2013	To regulate the operation of the Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth, its operating mechanisms and the trust modality of the Plurinational Fund of Mother Earth.

SUBJECT	STANDARD	OBJECTIVE
Environment	Law N° 1333 Environment 04/26/1992	To protect and conserve the environment and natural resources, regulating the actions of human beings in relation to nature and promoting sustainable development in order to improve the quality of life of the population.
Forests	Law N° 1700 Forestry 07/12/1996	To regulate the sustainable use and protection of forests and forest lands for the benefit of current and future generations, harmonizing the social, economic and ecological interest of the country.
	Supreme Decree N° 071 Forest and Land Inspection and Control Authorities 06/26/2011	To oversee, control, supervise and regulate the Forestry and Agrarian sectors of Bolivia.
	Law N° 144 Agricultural Community Productive Revolution 06/26/2011	To establish the institutional bases, policies and technical, technological and financial mechanisms for the production, transformation and commercialization of agricultural and forestry products, of the different actors of the plural economy; prioritizing organic production in harmony and balance with the benefits of Mother Earth.
	Law No. 337 Support for food production and forest restitution 09/29/2015	To establish an exceptional regime for the treatment of land clearings that have been carried out without authorization between July 12, 1996 and December 31, 2011, whose beneficiaries benefit from the "Food Production and Forest Restitution Program", which is of national interest and public utility.
	Supreme Decree N° 2912 National Forestry and Reforestation Program and its Implementation 2016- 2030 09/27/2016	To declare the National Forestry and Reforestation Program strategic and a national priority within the framework of the Economic and Social Development Plan, and approve its National Implementation Strategy for 2016-2030.
	Supreme Decree N° 2914 Program for Monitoring and Control of Deforestation and Forest Degradation "OUR FORESTS" 09/27/2016	To monitor and control; deforestation; to monitor, prevent, control and combat forests fires; to manage integrally fire and recover forests in degraded areas.
	Supreme Decree N° 2916 FONABOSQUE Statute	To approve the Statute of the National Fund for Forestry Development - FONABOSQUE.

SUBJECT	STANDARD	OBJECTIVE
Use, conservation and exploitation of biodiversity	Supreme Decree N° 22641 Indefinite General Ban 11/08/1990	To declare an INDEFINITE GENERAL BAN on harassing, capturing, collecting, and conditioning wild animals and collecting wild plants and derivative products of wild plants and animals, such as hides, skins and others, as per the Supreme Decree.
	Supreme Decree N° 24529 Regulation for the Conservation and Management of Vicu?as 03/21/1997	To authorize the shearing of live vicu?as (<i>Vicugna vicugna</i>) and the transformation of the fiber into cloth. The use of vicu?a fiber will be for the benefit of Andean <i>Campesino</i> communities, safeguarding the achievement of the objectives of biodiversity conservation.
	Supreme Decree N° 25458 Indefinite General Ban 07/21/1999	Ratification of Indefinite General Ban established in Supreme Decree No. 22641 of March 8, 1990, modifying articles 4 and 5, allowing the sustainable use of some species of wildlife based on sustainable use plans, studies and inventories by taxonomic groups, which determine the feasibility of their use and the permissible quotas for periods of two years, prior regulation that will be approved by Ministerial Resolution of the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Planning.
	Law No. 404 Priority for the recovery, conservation, use and sustainable exploitation of <i>bofedales</i> 09/18/2013	To declare a priority of the Plurinational State, the recovery, conservation, use and sustainable exploitation of the <i>bofedales</i> , with the purpose of protecting the Life Systems dependent on this special resource.
	Law N° 459 Bolivian Ancestral Traditional Medicine Law 12/19/2013	Promote and assist with the development of policies, plans, programs for the protection, conservation, sustainable use and rational use of biodiversity related to the exercise and practice of Bolivian ancestral traditional medicine (Title IV, Article 26).
	Administrative Resolution VMABCCyGDF N° 013/2015 Official List of animals for hunting or fishing for population control purposes	To protect the national native ichthyofauna and control the population of <i>Arapaima gigas</i> (Paiche), <i>Zenaida auriculata</i> (Totakis) and <i>Columba picazuro</i> (Torkazas), establishing technical regulations subject to technical considerations set out in the technical analysis undertaken.
	Supreme Decree N° 3048 International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora 01/11/2017	To establish administrative procedures for the protection of wild fauna and flora within the framework of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora - CITES, ratified by Law No. 1255 of July 5, 1991.

SUBJECT	STANDARD	OBJECTIVE
	Law N° 938 Sustainable fishing and aquaculture 05/03/2017	To regulate, promote, incentivize and manage the use of fishing and aquaculture resources in the national territory, to develop integral and sustainable fishing and aquaculture.
Agrobiodiversity	Supreme Decree N° 1311 Creation of the Strategic Seed Production Company - EEPS 08/02/2012	To produce, collect, condition, store and trade quality seeds. Support the development and strengthening of community enterprises for the production of quality seeds in potential areas.
Protected Areas and Ecosystems	Supreme Decree N° 24781 General Regulation of Protected Areas 07/31/1997	To regulate the management of Protected Areas and establish an institutional framework for them, based on the provisions of Law N° 1333 (Environment Law of April 27, 1992 and the Convention on Biological Diversity ratified by Law N° 1580 of June 15, 1994).

SERNAP assigns funding to the participating (nationally designated) PAs and related programs through its budget for Integrated, participative and sustainable management of PAs, Control, monitoring and enforcement activities, Environmental awareness and community relations, and Increased revenue from new mechanisms. SISCO is the payment collection system (SIStema de CObro in Spanish) that SERNAP implements for PAs. SISCO assigns its income to each PA, so income generated in project PAs will be reinvested in each of them. Nonetheless, as a result of staggering inefficiencies in the administration of income that are present throughout SERNAP's sources of funding, the five involved national protected areas have unstable and uneven sources of funding. This problem is already being tackled at the system level by SERNAP, which works in a financial sustainability strategy.

SERNAP also works in a decentralisation strategy in the framework of its Master Plan (2012), which establishes a strategic framework and general and specific objectives within a 10-year framework that has been proven compatible with subnational protected areas (MMAyA, 2012). Within this framework, SERNAP seeks to enhance the mechanisms, capacities, management and sustainable funding of national and subnational protected areas, with a view to promote the sustainable management of the represented ecosystems. This approach will boost the existing, currently undervalued protected areas and opportunities for the management and integrated conservation of landscapes.

Although sustainable agricultural practices are promoted by government agencies, the local enabling environment is still not adequate to scale up those practices and requires incremental support to get up to speed. During the last decade, women's organizations in Bolivia have joined the discussion and political participation at the different levels of the government. Evidently, gender inequalities have old roots, and their elimination is a long-term task. It is notorious that the region presents a frontier-like

gender balance (overall women-men proportion is around 48-52%), so the baseline is very low and intervention in this field will have to adjust to this starting point.

Projects supporting multi-stakeholder territorial governance mechanisms with gender perspective include the Bioculture and Climate Change Project (2012-2023, Investment: 1,620,330 USD). With the financing of the Swiss Cooperation in Bolivia, the project in its first phase contributed to the formulation of Law 300: Framework Law of Mother Earth and Integral Development to Live Well and to prepare with the Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth (APMT) the notion of Life Systems as an integral and systemic territorial planning model in face of climate change. In a second stage (2015-2020) fostered institutional capacities for climate resilience through the implementation of climate resilience plans. Currently in its last phase (2020-2023), it seeks to "Consolidate the sustainability and scaling of policies (subnational and national) of integral development in harmony with Mother Earth and the multi-actor territorial management model, in communities vulnerable to climate change in Bolivia". Lessons learnt from this project will contribute to establish and strengthen coordination mechanisms of communities with entities at the national and subnational levels. The specific communities within project area are: Presto (Chuquisaca), Torco Torco, Aramasi, Joya, Charal, Loman, Chajra, Mayu, Yunchar? (Tarija), Copacabana, Arenales, Mu?ayo, Vicu?ayo, Pujzara, Viscarra, Pasajes, Chorcoya, Avil?s, Quebrada, Honda, San Luis de Palqui, Churquis, Villaz?n (Potos?), Tinku Santa Rosa de los Cangrejos, San Antonio de Rota, Larkas, Salitre, Huanacuni Altos, Hornos y Yanallpa.

Protected areas participating in the project are the following:

National Protected Areas:

- ? El Palmar Integrated Management Natural Area (59 484 ha)
- ? I?ao Integrated Management Natural Area and National Park (263 090 ha)
- ? Cordillera de Sama Biological Reserve (108 500 ha)
- ? Tariqu?a Flora and Fauna National Reserve (246 870 ha)
- ? El Card?n Natural Park and Integrated Management Area (19 372 ha)
- ? Aguarag?e National Park and Integrated Management Natural Area (108 307 ha)

Subnational Protected Areas:

- ? Monteagudo Watershed Protection Area
- ? Community Area, Protected for Water Management of Serran?a los Milagros

- ? San Nicol's Municipal Protected Area
- ? Entre R'os Municipal Water Conservation Area
- ? Pino del Cerro
- ? Itachinini ? Itiyuro Natural Area of Community Management of Water and Biodiversity
- ? Upper Basin of the Parapet? Fern?ndez River - San Juan del Piray Natural Area of Integrated Management
- ? Villa Abecia Integrated Natural Management Area for Water Conservation
- ? Serran?a de Incahuasi Natural Area of Integrated Management and Community Management of Water and Biodiversity
- ? Serran?as de Ig?embe Municipal Integrated Management Natural Area
- ? Pampa Tholar de las Vicu?as Municipal Integrated Management Natural Area
- ? Enchanted Ecopark of Tupiza Natural Monument
- ? Cordillera de los Chichas - Mochara Municipal Immobilization Reserve
- ? Serran?a Santa Rosa Water Integrated Management Natural Area
- ? El Villar Forest and Water Immobilization Zone
- ? La Cordillera Crucero La Tranca Wildlife Sanctuary and Integrated Management Natural Area
- ? San Agust?n Flora and Fauna Forest Reserve

Ramsar Site and other area-based conservation measures:

- ? Tajzara Basin
- ? Four Ayllus (quechua traditional communes): Talina, Estarca, Fanari and Sincima, located in the department of Potos?) and three Guaran? TCOs: TCO Ingre area Community Association, TCO Tentayapi Indigenous People and TCO Huacareta area Community Association)

The Reciprocal Agreements for Water (from 2003) were initiated by the Natura Bolivia Foundation. These support communities to protect their natural water sources through the conservation of their forests. It works in more than 60 municipalities in the departments of Tarija, Chuquisaca and Santa Cruz, covering 485,159 hectares. Exchange of experiences and lessons learnt focus on permanent, reciprocal agreements for the protection of forests deemed important for water, and their effectiveness

with respect to the conservation of forests and biodiversity. Communities within the project area that have undergone these permanent agreements at the time of writing are: Carapar? (Tarija), Sausalito, Agua Blanca, Acheral, Santa Rosa, Cortaderal, Huacareta (Chuquisaca), Yairimbia, Yaire, Campo Largo, ?acamiri y Huasai.

The strong pressure on fauna and flora led to the promulgation of Supreme Decree No. 22641 of General and Indefinite Prohibition in 1990 for the capture of wild animals and the collection of wild plants and their derived products. In 1999, through Supreme Decree No. 25458, the Indefinite General Ban was ratified, allowing the sustainable use of some species based on sustainable use plans, studies and inventories that determine the feasibility of their use and the permissible quotas. In 2017, the Plurinational State of Bolivia issued Supreme Decree No. 3048, which aims to establish administrative procedures for the protection of wild fauna and flora within the framework of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Although sustainable use is permitted under a management plan and/or studies, and the national and international trade of products and by-products from legal use are regulated by Supreme Decree No. 3048, any activity of possession, storage, transportation of animal and plant species, or their derivatives without authorization or that are declared closed or reserved, is considered an environmental crime, according to Article 111 of the Environment Law No. 1333.

In 2015-2016, a package of "Regulatory Measures and Immediate Actions in favor of the Forestry Sector" was enacted, through which it is expected to order and harmonize the vocation of soils and productive processes, and consequently promote sustainable management of forests, in which, as a priority, the rights of access, as well as the benefits of exploitation, reach those social groups that live from and within forests. In this context, through the policy and regulations for the Comprehensive and Sustainable Management of Forests, six key aspects are articulated: i) the principles of comprehensive development in harmony with Mother Earth, ii) the use and sustainable exploitation, iii) the conservation of environmental functions for ecological resilience, iv) diversification of sustainable production systems and generation of added value, v) territorial governance and democratization of rights in the forest and vi) inter-scientific dialogue of knowledge and wisdom.

This forest management approach not only recognizes the importance and relationship that these have for the Nations and Peoples of Indigenous Peoples, *Campesinos*, Afro-descendants and Intercultural Communities (NPIOC), for which the State has also been working on the development of capacities to determine management models and the granting of inclusive rights.

The demand for non-timber forest products in national and international markets has increased considerably in recent years. From the Ministry of Environment and Water, programs are being

developed for the use and transformation of non-timber forest resources and processes for the transformation of agricultural products, agroforestry production systems and the replacement of the use of fire in agricultural systems. In 2013, Law No. 459 was enacted by which "The following people are constituted as service providers of Bolivian ancestral traditional medicine: Ancestral traditional doctors and physicians, Spiritual Guides of the Nations and Peasant and Afro-Bolivian Native Indigenous Peoples, Midwives and traditional midwives, traditional Naturists?, formally recognizing the collective rights of access to resources, the revaluation and systematic defense of the knowledge, knowledge and practices of traditional medicine and intercultural health, in addition to strengthening the processes of co-production knowledge and interscientific dialogue.

The biological diversity associated with agriculture, or agrobiodiversity, coincides with biogeographic zones with high diversity and endemism such as the Puna, the Yungas and the Bolivian forest - Tucumano (INIAF - Fundaci?n PROINPA), which prominently make part of this project. At least 152 species of crop wild relatives with some degree of threat, all of them prioritized for their value as a source of genetic resources for food and other priority uses (VMABCC-BIOVERSITY 2009), have been identified. Quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa*), ca?ahua (*C. pallidicaule*), amaranth (*Amaranthus caudatus*), potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) or oca (*Oxalis tuberosum*), are basic foods with good nutritional content (proteins of high quality and its good micronutrient profile) and a rich association with the Andean culture. The MMAyA, through the Vice Ministry of the Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Forest Management and Development, in coordination with the MDRyT and other entities, develop projects that recover interscientific knowledge about local species and lay the foundations for their strengthening and/or reincorporation in production processes and agri-food systems.

Over the last decade, women's organisations in Bolivia have joined the political debate and participate at different levels of government. Clearly, gender inequality has ancient roots and eliminating it is a long-term task. The rural areas of the Corridor notoriously present a gender balance similar to that found in frontier and other gender-stressed environments (women-men proportion is around or below 48-52%), so the baseline is very low and intervention in this field will have to adapt to this point of departure.

Investment mobilized comes from national funds and public loans from CAF to Bolivia?s Government by the Mi Riego and Mi Agua Program. In Addition, estimated future income from SISCO SPAP is considered, totalling the following contributions:

- Recipient Country government (SERNAP, in kind recurrent expenditure; USD 11 421 386): a conservative estimate of allocations to be made by the SPAP to project areas, increased as a result of improved planning and participative management capacities.

- Recipient Country government (SISCO, cash investment mobilized; USD 1 500 000): a conservative estimate of new income to be generated by project PAs as a result of improved planning and participative management capacities. SISCO assigns this income to each PA, so income generated in project areas will be retained in each of them. During the participation phase carried out in February 2023, this estimation was discussed with participating PA management staff, and deemed fully feasible within the 3-year lifespan of the project.
- GEF Agency (CAF, Loan; USD 1 646 274): investment in a new phase of the Mi Riego and MiAgua Programs will be coordinated with activities in the project area to ensure that water-infrastructure investments align with the project's fostering of sustainable livelihoods and land management.

c) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The objective and proposed activities of the project are well aligned with the programming priorities and the ToC outlined for the project. The project will produce the higher-level outcomes of proposing environmental routes as a means to incorporate communities in good conservation practices and nature-based businesses, improved local understanding of relationships between water balance, ecosystem-level carbon balance, and the combined effects of drought, deforestation, and forest fires, an enhancement in the alignment in land use planning and management tools and relevant decision making, Sustainable Land Management practices and Nature-based livelihoods in different production process and value chains, strengthened multilevel and multi-stakeholder territorial governance mechanisms with gender perspective, and enhanced knowledge management processes that enable the implementation of the ecological connectivity approach and measures. Please see, in the PRODOC, 2.1. Barrier analysis, theory of change, strategic rationality and scope.

Theory of change

The theory of change is based on the premise that the ecological resilience of the biogeographic Corridor can be maintained if a) the size, effectiveness and funding of sustainable land and water management activities and national and subnational protected areas increases, so that a representative area is sustainably managed and conserved under different protection schemes (protected areas, indigenous lands, RAMSAR sites and others); b) the management of productive territory improves, in particular that of agricultural, forest and degraded lands and water systems, with improvements in productivity and more protected land within it; c) governance and incentives improve with the adoption of national policies and strategies that foster the sustainability of development by minimizing the loss of ecosystem services; and d) the capacities of technical institutions and regional cooperation are strengthened.

The project aims to improve the management, capacities and sustainable financing of national and subnational protected areas and strategic ecosystems of the Corridor and the sustainable management of natural resources in critical ecosystems, providing a boost to existing connectivity areas that are currently undervalued and unsustainably managed, and opportunities for integrated landscape management and conservation. The project will do this through direct intervention in critical ecosystems within and around protected areas, and through systemic intervention to modernise the institutional framework, regulatory scenario, institutional scope, competencies, staff and other assets, which will aim for adequate levels of governance and capacities to develop the perceived sustainable management opportunities provided by valuable ecosystems.

The Project will facilitate the modernisation and institutionalisation of the legal framework and sectorial policy for the SPAP and strategic ecosystems, to be formalized by the MMAYA and with a focus on the Corridor. Sustainable use activities within and around protected areas will serve as demonstration and dissemination models, thereby constituting a mixed-land-use model that will enhance functional continuity beyond protected areas. The participating sites will enhance management effectiveness and financial sustainability along with social participation, sustainable production and transformation, income generation and resilient conservation. Networking within and outside the project will allow for the identification of successful experiences and their replication in the wider SPAP (national and subnational areas).

Communities that implement project activities will learn and share experiences and knowledge so that successful management experiences can be replicated by improving functional continuity between neighbouring ecosystems. The private sector will have an important role as collaborative partners in building local capacities, specifically in tourism activities. This partnership model can be replicated where local communities develop a tourist attraction or other sustainable product, acquiring knowledge and experience from private entrepreneurs and networks.

The project will prioritize activities that strengthen the well-being of women in the community and in their families, with women participating at all levels to internally strengthen equality approaches within executing partners and participating communities, within the framework provided by the existing inclusion and gender, generational and diversity equality policies. To monitor this commitment, all people-related project indicators (community participation, beneficiaries, staff) will be broken down by gender and assessed on a progressive (with respect to baseline) basis.

GEF funds will specifically finance incremental activities oriented towards valuing biodiversity and increasing capacities for its conservation and sustainable management. The project contributes:

- to the consolidation of connectivity analysis and shared integrated management model of the regional corridor that helps understand and maintain ecosystem functions and local livelihoods (Specific Objective 1), with the following expected outcomes;
 - o 1.1. Environmental routes that incorporate communities in good conservation practices and nature-based businesses are established in the El Palmar - Tariqu?a Regional Corridor
 - o 1.2. Information is generated for improved local understanding of relationships between water balance, ecosystem-level carbon balance, and the combined effects of drought, deforestation, and forest fires
 - o 1.3. Shared environmental routes, with special focus on ecosystem connectivity, are integrated in land use planning and management tools and relevant decision making

METT scores are expected to enhance in 5 national protected areas (El Palmar, I?ao, Cordillera de Sama, El Card?n, Tariqu?a) by 58% on weighted average by EOP, and in the selected subnational protected areas (Serran?a de los Milagros NRMA, ?rea Protegida Municipal San Nicolas, Refugio de Vida Silvestre Pino del Cerro, ?rea de Protecci?n de Cuencas Monteagudo, and Entre R?os NRMA). METT scoring is at least carried out at project design, and during Final Evaluation. Work under this SO will also seek to augment the number and quality of governance structures (PA Management Committees, interinstitutional committees, interinstitutional information exchange mechanisms) in place. In concrete terms, at least 1 working group in each protected area of the El Palmar - Tariqu?a Regional corridor and 2 working groups of beneficiaries outside national PAs (1 per sub-corridor) are established; one diagnostic study covering the whole corridor is produced; one information and monitoring system is available to all stakeholders; and at least 1 instrument is designed for the El Palmar - Tariqu?a Regional Corridor and 1 management tool updated in each national protected area that incorporates environmental routes.

Outcome 1.1. Environmental routes that incorporate communities in good conservation practices and nature-based businesses are established in the El Palmar - Tariqu?a Regional Corridor

To obtain this outcome, the project convenes, supports and encourages opportunities to establish environmental routes in the El Palmar - Tariqu?a Regional Corridor throughout its duration. The invitations take into account gender and territorial balance. Institutional participation in the roundtables implies a commitment to establish environmental routes as a support mechanism for connectivity and ecosystem integrity, monitoring project activities in their scope of action. A diagnosis is made of the impacts and dependencies of local livelihoods, of the ecosystem services that mediate the latter, and of the key elements of

ecosystem integrity and connectivity in the Corridor. The NbS and other necessary actions are identified and quantified to revert the current socio-ecosystem degradation trends. Long-term actions are prioritized according to their contribution to ecosystem integrity and connectivity and local livelihoods, with a gender perspective. Works for the participative strengthening of an effective, multilevel, multi-stakeholder Corridor will be supported, standardized monitoring protocols developed and a standardized management effectiveness monitoring tool (fully compliant with METT) updated and validated.

Outcome 1.2. Information is generated for improved local understanding of relationships between water balance, ecosystem-level carbon balance, and the combined effects of drought, deforestation, and forest fires

To obtain this outcome, an easily accessible platform is established and maintained with available ecosystem and socioeconomic information and able to incorporate new information in a participatory manner. The platform includes a monitoring system for critical variables.

Outcome 1.3. Shared environmental routes, with special focus on ecosystem connectivity, are integrated in land use planning and management tools and relevant decision making

Governance will be enhanced by updating Management Plans of SPAP protected areas in the project to ensure coordination and alignment with other planning documents, and to include environmental routes and specific attention to the inclusion of indigenous people and women; by the project provides support to public entities for the review and updating of territorial planning instruments and their governance mechanisms, taking into account connectivity in the Corridor and environmental routes; and by supporting agreements among national and subnational protected areas and communities, national and regional institutions, and public and private companies to strengthen the integrated management of protected areas and the sustainable development of local communities in and adjacent to protected areas. Concrete output is envisaged as follows.

- to generate and strengthen local capabilities, capacities and knowledge for the development of sustainable productive systems and practices for sustainable and resilient land management under a Nature-based Solutions (NbS) approach (Specific Objective 2), with the following expected outcomes;
 - o 2.1. Sustainable Land Management practices are promoted and implemented to strengthen biodiversity conservation and socio-ecosystemic resilience
 - o 2.2. Nature-based livelihoods in different production process and value chains of the El Palmar-Tariquia regional corridor are promoted

Under SO2, at least 4 trainings take place (2 workshops and 2 field activities in each sub-corridor) at the El Palmar - Tariquía Regional Corridor and 10 trainings in protected areas within the corridor (2 in each area); one database with all the associations and organizations identified is available to all stakeholders; at least 1 association and/or organization is consolidated at the El Palmar - Tariquía Regional Corridor and 1 association and/or organization is consolidated in each protected area that incorporates and applies biodiversity-friendly sustainable land management practices, linked to sustainable value chains, articulated between local and private partners, by EOP; at least 600 families improve their capacities and conditions for sustainable and resilient productivity; at least 1 measure per protected area is taken where local producers are strengthened to adopt biodiversity-friendly, sustainable and resilient productive practices, with a gender focus, improving their income; deforestation of at least 72 ha is avoided; vegetation and native forest regeneration processes are promoted in 5,000 ha of connectivity zones of importance for the protection of water sources; 1,500 ha of plots incorporate agroforestry and agrosilvopastoral practices; a database is produced with identified Nature-based organizations and a document with the principal criteria selected and established for characterizing and classifying it; and at least two measures are selected and implemented per sector that promote Nature-based livelihoods in different production process and value chains of the El Palmar-Tariquia regional corridor.

Outcome 2.1. Sustainable Land Management practices are promoted and implemented to strengthen biodiversity conservation and socio-ecosystemic resilience

To obtain this outcome, training is carried out for the development, strengthening and scaling of productive systems, and sustainable and resilient practices; local public and private associations and organizations are mapped and characterized, under the connectivity approach for socio-ecosystem resilience and with a gender approach; prioritized associations are legally, administratively, institutionally and communicationally strengthened; small producers are supported in the transition to soil conservation practices, efficiency in the use of water resources, water harvesting, erosion control; Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) actions are supported in protected areas; and three types of actions focused on forest vegetation are supported.

Outcome 2.2. Nature-based livelihoods in different production process and value chains of the El Palmar-Tariquia regional corridor are promoted

To obtain this outcome, local public and private associations and organizations are mapped and characterized, under the connectivity approach for socio-ecosystem resilience and with a gender approach; and at least 8 measures are supported to improve the sustainability of production processes, using innovation and technology.

- to strengthen local territorial governance mechanisms and instruments at multilevel and multi-stakeholder scales (subnational and national) with a gender perspective, to strengthen the integrated management model and measures for eco-social resilience (Specific Objective 3), with the expected outcomes below;
 - o 3.1. Multilevel and multi-stakeholder territorial governance mechanisms with gender perspective are strengthened for the construction and implementation of biodiversity-friendly measures, under an ecological connectivity approach
 - o 3.2. Good local governance mechanisms for informed decision making, with a gender approach and analysis, are promoted for the implementation of ecological connectivity measures

Indicators for this SO include that at least three local/regional management mechanisms are designed, agreed and implemented by EOP; a map of actors and identification of roles in the management of the regional corridor, protected areas and areas of influence, with a gender focus and analysis, is elaborated in the first semester of the project; and at least 5,000 local stakeholders are trained to promote and strengthen their good governance mechanisms.

Outcome 3.1. Multilevel and multi-stakeholder territorial governance mechanisms with gender perspective are strengthened for the construction and implementation of biodiversity-friendly measures, under an ecological connectivity approach

To obtain this outcome, the project convenes, supports and encourages opportunities throughout its duration. The invitations take into account gender and territorial balance. Institutional participation in the roundtables implies a commitment to establish environmental routes as a support mechanism for connectivity and ecosystem integrity, monitoring project activities in their scope of action. An easily accessible platform is established and maintained with available information and able to incorporate new information in a participatory manner.

Outcome 3.2. Good local governance mechanisms for informed decision making, with a gender approach and analysis, are promoted for the implementation of ecological connectivity measures

In the same vein, training is carried out for the development, strengthening and scaling of mechanisms of good local governance for sustainability.

- and to follow up on the project's intended outcomes, measuring its level of progress in accordance with the expected products and allowing the identification of scalability and replicability in actions, results, and contributions to global environmental benefits, and systematizing lessons learned and acquired knowledge (Specific Objective 4), with the following expected outcomes.
 - o 4.1. Knowledge management processes have been strengthened among local stakeholders to promote conditions and mechanisms of territorial governance that enable the implementation of the ecological connectivity approach and measures
 - o 4.2. The project is supported by a M&E system based on measurable and verifiable outcomes and adaptive management principles

The SO will support and monitor that three inter-institutional platforms are formed in the first year of the project; at least 1 document, 3 communication materials and 3 digital social media products are designed, published and/or distributed among project beneficiaries; and a comprehensive M&E system is designed and implemented throughout project implementation.

Outcome 4.1. Knowledge management processes have been strengthened among local stakeholders to promote conditions and mechanisms of territorial governance that enable the implementation of the ecological connectivity approach and measures

The project convenes, supports and encourages opportunities throughout its duration. The invitations take into account gender and territorial balance. Institutional participation in the roundtables implies a commitment to establish environmental routes as a support mechanism for connectivity and ecosystem integrity, monitoring project activities in their scope of action. A mechanism for participatory identification and systematization of good practices is designed and implemented. Good practices are actively disseminated. Concrete output is envisaged as follows.

Outcome 4.2. The project is supported by a M&E system based on measurable and verifiable outcomes and adaptive management principles

Within this subcomponent, committees and other participatory opportunities of the project operation are established. Annual planning and quarterly and semi-annual reports on technical and financial execution of the project are carried out following established standards and schedule. The Mid-Term Evaluation and Final Evaluation are completed on time. A document identifying the contributions of the project to the NDC, the MDGs and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework according to national policies and plans is prepared. The project monitoring tools are used following established standards and schedule.

d) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

The objectives, results, outputs and activities of the project are aligned with the objectives of the GEF-7 Biodiversity Focal Area.

Component 1: Consolidation of connectivity and integrated management of the territory of the regional corridor that help the understanding and maintenance of ecosystem functions and local livelihoods.

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

Component 2: Generate and strengthen local conditions, capacities, and knowledge for the development of productive systems and practices for sustainable and resilient land management.

? BD-2-7 Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate.

Component 3: Strengthen local territorial governance mechanisms and instruments at a multilevel and multi-stakeholder scale (subnational and local) with a gender perspective to consolidate the built consensus and to provide demonstrative measures for biodiversity conservation and socio-ecosystemic resilience.

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

Component 4: To monitor and evaluate the project in all its phases as a fundamental tool to follow up on results, and measure its evolution in accordance with the expected progress, thus allowing to identify scalable and replicable actions and results, the contributions to global environmental benefits, and the systematization of lessons learned.

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

e) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

GEF resources will specifically finance incremental activities oriented towards enhancing management effectiveness in both the SPAP and individual protected areas, and other project sites (subnational protected areas) on a basis of shared management, community participation, and sustainable use of biodiversity; demonstrating, and building capacities for the management of sustainable, income-generating practices that benefit both the ecosystems and the involved stakeholders; fostering relevant examples of those activities through direct support and measures to enhance the business climate in which they thrive or die; and systematizing and disseminating lessons learnt, best practice and other knowledge generated in the process. An incremental cost/benefit analysis has been carried out, that sustains the project's design. Its synthesis is presented in PRODOC Appendix 5. Under its assumptions, quantifiable direct project impact in the period 2025-2045 has positive present value and ROI.

f) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF)

Core Indicator 1: Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Indicator 1.2: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness

Management effectiveness of the five national protected areas targeted by the project will be improved. The cumulative area of the five national protected areas is 697 643 ha, broken down as follows: El Palmar (60 541 ha), I?ao (263 308 ha), Cordillera de Sama (107 164 ha), El Card?n (19 372 ha), and Tariqu?a (247 258 ha).

Five other subnational protected areas have been selected as project sites and will receive support, but their area and METT scores have not been included in project expected results.

Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Indicator: 4.1: Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity

5 000 ha of landscapes are expected to have received effective protection under participatory planning processes and the training of community organisations to strengthen sustainable practices, which will reduce the risk of habitats being degraded schemes, by EOP.

Indicator 4.3: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

The project's integrated development planning activities will include the implementation of Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM) practices and the strengthening of sustainable agriculture practices in at least 1 500 ha.

Indicator 4.4: Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

The project's support of enhanced capacities within institutions in charge of PAs will avoid the short-term loss of an estimated 72 ha of forests within protected areas.

Core Indicator 6: Greenhouse gas emission mitigated

Indicator 6.1: Carbon sequestered, or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector

The application of the EX-ACT tool to the design projections of the project, using 3 years implementation time and 20 years capitalisation time, provides a net balance of 1 119 994 tCO₂e/yr-1 as the estimation of the project's carbon benefits.

Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

Direct beneficiaries are:

Participants in project activity from local communities within and nearby the ten national and subnational protected areas (est. 4 950 persons, of which 47% women) that will benefit from safeguarding the ecosystem services and biodiversity upon which they depend, and from promotion of sustainable alternative livelihoods.

The staff working in the five national and five subnational protected areas (est. 50, of which 15% women).

Beneficiaries working for government and subnational institutions are estimated at 50 (47% women), with other 100 beneficiaries (47% women) from nature conservation and forest management sectors, but also in other sectors including academia, tourism, agriculture, rural development, freshwater management and mining.

The total number of direct beneficiaries in the project will be approximately 5 100 persons, of which 47% women.

g) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovation: Dedicated budget is planned in the GEF project for thorough monitoring and evaluation, MRV system and knowledge management activities including systematisation and dissemination. The project uses its own size and expected impact to provide an enabling environment for institutional uptake, scaling-up and replication and innovation; it does so through the already-mentioned focus on monitoring and systematisation; through the removal of perverse lock-ins and promoting policy-open dialogues and interinstitutional coordination; through the adoption and promotion of platforms for innovation; and through its continuous provision of monitored and systematized experiences. All activities in the project are designed to provide catalytic effects far beyond its direct impact.

Public-private, landscape-scale platforms are non-existent in Bolivia. This model (not proposed here, but throughout the last 15 years by the IUCN, the CBD Convention Secretariat, the OECD, and other non-insignificant actors) puts forward a reconciliation between conservation and poverty alleviation objectives that is core to solve the ecosystem degradation problem in fragile ecosystems in Bolivia, Latin America and beyond. As such, the success of this project would be not innovative, but revolutionary, in advancing sustainability. The specific contribution of the project, of formally connecting these platforms with the formal protected area system (SPAP) through non-SPAP protected areas and activity within them, under connectivity logics, provides a unique opportunity of engaging actors (such as municipalities and community organisations) in the sustainability of the wider landscape, and not only their immediate surrounding environment.

Sustainability of the project is ensured, at a general yet robust level, by its focus on a non-contentious environmental issue such as landscape sustainability, which has ample, non-attended-to demand within the rural population in the intervention area. All project outcomes with respect to policy, regulation and technical enhancement are supported by the existence of the SPAP and should stay as minimum standard for further rounds of policymaking through learning and cultural changes. Participation in the project platforms will make it more difficult for non-SPAP actors to reverse course due to peer-pressure and enhanced efficiency, and new economic activity linked to project objectives will provide even more root engagement, making project outcomes and changes difficult to do away with, even if that was the national policy drift.

Potential for scaling-up. At the national level, the project is deeply ingrained within national protected area policy, and its works will have an influence in the overall configuration of the Bolivian protected area system. From this, top-down uptake is ensured, but the provisions that have been taken for knowledge management and communication ensure that landscape level innovations will also reach other protected areas and territories in the country.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

WDPA information and a map are annexed here. All subnational Protected Areas have been identified and localized in the map.

ISO-3166 alpha2	ISO-3166 alpha3	ISO-3166 numeric	fips	Country	Capital	Area in km ²	Population	Continent
BO	BOL	068	BL	Bolivia	Sucre	1,098,580	11,353,142	SA

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	Reference coordinates	IUCN category
<i>El Palmar</i>	303886	17°59'44"S 65°15'49"W	VI PA with Sustainable use of natural resources
<i>I?ao</i>	342468	19°33'06"S 63°57'19"W	IV Habitat/Species Management Area
<i>Cordillera de Sama</i>	32866	21°43'53"S 65°08'35"W	VI PA with sustainable use of natural resources
<i>El Card?n</i>	555592676	21°43'38"S 65°24'27"W	VI PA with Sustainable use of natural resources
<i>Tariqu?a</i>	20041	22°06'15"S 64°25'53"W	VI PA with Sustainable use of natural resources

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Project design included a participatory phase that was carried out during January-February 2023, with the participation of CSOs and IPLCs (36% of participant organisations). This consultation was focused on checking the feasibility of the proposed project results, and on fine-tuning the intervention modalities for them to be adequate for project stakeholders.

A total of 54 people participated from at least 22 institutions. Representatives of three levels of Government (Central, Departmental and Municipal) attended, including managers of Subnational Protected Areas and National Protected Areas, the Central Office of the National Protected Areas Service, Community-based Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations and entrepreneurs. Male participation came to 40.7%, and female, 59.3%, with one of the participating institutions being a women's organisation. As a summary, stakeholders expressed deep interest in the proposed activities, in particular those related to spatial planning/normative reform, and reforestation/restoration, and confirmed that these activities can be undertaken at scale with incremental support from the project. Please see PRODOC 1.4. Stakeholders, 3.3. Implementation arrangements, and Appendix 6. Public Consultation Process & Stakeholder Engagement Plan, with Special Attention to Indigenous Peoples.

#	Stakeholder	Responsibility	Competencies	Role in the project
National Institutions				
1	Ministry of Development Planning	National Strategic Planning	Plan and coordinate the integral development of the country through the elaboration, follow-up and evaluation of the Economic and Social Development Plan - PDES, where goals and results of the country are proposed.	Political and Operational Focal Point, GEF Responsible for national monitoring and evaluation

#	Stakeholder	Responsibility	Competencies	Role in the project
2	Ministry of Environment and Water MMAYA Vice Ministry of Environment, Forest Resources and Climate Change	National Authority	Preserves, conserves and contributes to the protection of the environment and wildlife, maintaining ecological balance and controlling environmental pollution	Executing Agency (Project Steering Committee). Directs project activity. Carries out and coordinates co-financing. Responsible for coordination with subnational protected areas and other conservation units
3	National Service of Protected Areas SERNAP (Headquarters, PA Managers and staff)	Gesti?n de ?reas protegidas de car?cter nacional	Government service in charge of managing Protected Areas and the Plurinational System of Protected Areas	Receive technical assistance and staff training for institutional strengthening on the management of Protected Areas. Provide co-financing funds
4	OTN PB (National Technical Office of the Pilcomayo and Bermejo Rivers) of the MMAyA	Technical body in charge of formulating policies and strategies for using waters of these rivers.	Promote opportunities for participation of Indigenous Peoples and other social actors involved in the Pilcomayo and Bermejo River basins, in activities related to planning, monitoring, and evaluation.	Strategic partner for the planning of activities related to water resources and productive development
5	ABT (Authority for the Inspection and Social Control of Forests and Land)	Authority responsible for enforcing laws and technical standards for conservation of forests and lands in Bolivia	Integral and sustainable management of forest resources and land. It grants permits for the use and exploitation of forest resources according to land use capacity, for forestry, agricultural, agroforestry, research and conservation activities.	Strategic partner for project activities implementation.
6	SENAMHI (Meteorology and Hydrology National Service)	Authority responsible for meteorological and hydrological country activity	Monitoring, recording and processing of meteorological and hydrological information, it provides specialized services in these fields.	Strategic partner that provides important information on meteorology and hydrology for the development of activities

#	Stakeholder	Responsibility	Competencies	Role in the project
7	SENASAG (Agricultural Health and Food Safety Service)	Manage the specific regime of agricultural health and food safety throughout national territory	Preserve sanitary condition of productive agricultural and forestry heritage, sanitary improvement of animal and vegetable production and guarantee food safety in the productive and processing sections of agricultural sector.	Strategic partner for issuing permits and guidelines for agricultural production related to project activities
8	National Institute of Agrarian Reform (INRA)	Information on the Rural Registry	Update and maintain a register on distributed lands, their beneficiaries and availability of public lands. Issue technical provisions for the execution of the legal rural registry of agricultural property, coordinate its execution with municipalities and other public or private entities	Institutional partner that issues and oversees land property rights
Subnational Authorities				
9	Departmental Autonomous Government (GAD) of Potos?	Departmental Authority	Promotion and conservation of departmental natural heritage	Institutional partner. The institution ensures full compliance of departmental policies under its jurisdiction and the statute of Protected Areas.
10	Departmental Autonomous Government (GAD) of Chuquisaca	Departmental Authority	Promotion and conservation of departmental natural heritage	Institutional partner. The institution ensures full compliance of departmental policies under its jurisdiction and the statute of Protected Areas.
11	Departmental Autonomous Government (GAD) of Tarija	Departmental Authority	Promotion and conservation of departmental natural heritage	Institutional partner. The institution ensures full compliance of departmental policies under its jurisdiction and the statute of Protected Areas.

#	Stakeholder	Responsibility	Competencies	Role in the project
12	Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of Carapar?	Municipal authority	Promotion and conservation of municipal natural heritage Municipal protected areas in accordance with parameters and conditions established for Municipal Governments	Administration and management of Serran?a Santa Rosa Water Integrated Management Natural Area and San Nicolas Municipal Protected Area Institutional partner that ensures full compliance between municipal policies and Protected Areas regulations
13	Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of Cotagaita	Municipal authority	Promotion and conservation of municipal natural heritage Municipal protected areas in accordance with parameters and conditions established for Municipal Governments	Administration and management of the Wildlife Sanctuary and the ANMI Cordillera Crucero La Tranca Institutional partner that ensures full compliance between municipal policies and Protected Areas regulations
14	Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of El Puente	Municipal authority	Promotion and conservation of municipal natural heritage Municipal protected areas in accordance with parameters and conditions established for Municipal Governments	Institutional partner that ensures full compliance of municipal policies and regulations referring to natural heritage
15	Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of El Villar	Municipal authority	Promotion and conservation of municipal natural heritage Municipal protected areas in accordance with parameters and conditions established for Municipal Governments	Administration and management of El Villar Forest and Water Immobilization Zone Institutional partner that ensures full compliance between municipal policies and Protected Areas regulations

#	Stakeholder	Responsibility	Competencies	Role in the project
16	Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of Entre R�os	Municipal authority	Promotion and conservation of municipal natural heritage Municipal protected areas in accordance with parameters and conditions established for Municipal Governments	Administration and management of Entre R�os Municipal Water Conservation Area Institutional partner that ensures full compliance between municipal policies and Protected Areas regulations
17	Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of Huacareta	Municipal authority	Promotion and conservation of municipal natural heritage Municipal protected areas in accordance with parameters and conditions established for Municipal Governments	Administration and management of Community Area, Protected for Water Management of Serran�a Los Milagros and Natural Area of Community Management of Water and Biodiversity Itachinini - Itiyuro Institutional partner that ensures full compliance between municipal policies and Protected Areas regulations
18	Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of Las Carreras	Municipal authority	Promotion and conservation of municipal natural heritage Municipal protected areas in accordance with parameters and conditions established for Municipal Governments	Institutional partner that ensures full compliance of municipal policies and regulations referring to natural heritage
19	Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of Monteagudo	Municipal authority	Promotion and conservation of municipal natural heritage Municipal protected areas in accordance with parameters and conditions established for Municipal Governments	Administration and management of Monteagudo Watershed Protection Area and Integrated Management Natural Area Cuenca Alta del Rio Parapeti Fern�ndez - San Juan del Piray Institutional partner that ensures full compliance between municipal policies and Protected Areas regulations

#	Stakeholder	Responsibility	Competencies	Role in the project
20	Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of Muyupampa	Municipal authority	Promotion and conservation of municipal natural heritage Municipal protected areas in accordance with parameters and conditions established for Municipal Governments	Administration and management of Serran?a de Incahuasi Integrated Management and Community Management of Water and Biodiversity Natural Area and Serran?as de Ig?embe Municipal Integrated Management Natural Area Institutional partner that ensures full compliance between municipal policies and Protected Areas regulations
21	Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of Padcaya	Municipal authority	Promotion and conservation of municipal natural heritage Municipal protected areas in accordance with parameters and conditions established for Municipal Governments	Administration and management of the Wildlife Refuge Protection Area of Pino del Cerro Institutional partner that ensures full compliance between municipal policies and Protected Areas regulations
22	Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of Padilla	Municipal authority	Promotion and conservation of municipal natural heritage Municipal protected areas in accordance with parameters and conditions established for Municipal Governments	Institutional partner that ensures full compliance of municipal policies and regulations referring to natural heritage
23	Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of Presto Mojocoya	Municipal authority	Promotion and conservation of municipal natural heritage Municipal protected areas in accordance with parameters and conditions established for Municipal Governments	Institutional partner that ensures full compliance of municipal policies and regulations referring to natural heritage

#	Stakeholder	Responsibility	Competencies	Role in the project
24	Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of San Lorenzo	Municipal authority	Promotion and conservation of municipal natural heritage Municipal protected areas in accordance with parameters and conditions established for Municipal Governments	Institutional partner that ensures full compliance of municipal policies and regulations referring to natural heritage
25	Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of Tarija	Municipal authority	Promotion and conservation of municipal natural heritage Municipal protected areas in accordance with parameters and conditions established for Municipal Governments	Administration and management of San Agustín Flora and Fauna Forest Reserve Institutional partner that ensures full compliance between municipal policies and Protected Areas regulations
26	Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of Tomina	Municipal authority	Promotion and conservation of municipal natural heritage Municipal protected areas in accordance with parameters and conditions established for Municipal Governments	Institutional partner that ensures full compliance of municipal policies and regulations referring to natural heritage
27	Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of Tupiza	Municipal authority	Promotion and conservation of municipal natural heritage Municipal protected areas in accordance with parameters and conditions established for Municipal Governments	Administration and management of Ecoparque Encantado Natural Monument and Wildlife Sanctuary and ANMI Cordillera of Los Chichas - Mochara Institutional partner that ensures full compliance between municipal policies and Protected Areas regulations.
28	Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of Uriondo	Municipal authority	Promotion and conservation of municipal natural heritage Municipal protected areas in accordance with parameters and conditions established for Municipal Governments	Institutional partner that ensures full compliance of municipal policies and regulations referring to natural heritage

#	Stakeholder	Responsibility	Competencies	Role in the project
29	Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of Villa Abecia	Municipal authority	Promotion and conservation of municipal natural heritage Municipal protected areas in accordance with parameters and conditions established for Municipal Governments	Natural Area of Integral Management of Water Conservation Villa Abecia
30	Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of Villa Alcal?	Municipal authority	Promotion and conservation of municipal natural heritage Municipal protected areas in accordance with parameters and conditions established for Municipal Governments	Institutional partner that ensures full compliance of municipal policies and regulations referring to natural heritage
31	Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of Villa Serrano	Municipal authority	Promotion and conservation of municipal natural heritage Municipal protected areas in accordance with parameters and conditions established for Municipal Governments	Institutional partner that ensures full compliance of municipal policies and regulations referring to natural heritage
32	Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of Villaz?n	Municipal authority	Promotion and conservation of municipal natural heritage Municipal protected areas in accordance with parameters and conditions established for Municipal Governments	Administration and management of Pampa Tholar de las Vicu?as Integrated Management Natural Area Institutional partner that ensures full compliance between municipal policies and Area regulations
33	Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of Yunchar?	Municipal authority	Promotion and conservation of municipal natural heritage Municipal protected areas in accordance with parameters and conditions established for Municipal Governments	Institutional partner that ensures full compliance of municipal policies and regulations referring to natural heritage

#	Stakeholder	Responsibility	Competencies	Role in the project
34	Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of Zuda?ez	Municipal authority	Promotion and conservation of municipal natural heritage Municipal protected areas in accordance with parameters and conditions established for Municipal Governments	Institutional partner that ensures full compliance of municipal policies and regulations referring to natural heritage
Management Committees of Protected Areas				
35	Tariqu?a National Flora and Fauna Reserve Management Committee	Permanent PA governance mechanism. Committee participants are the link between communities and institutions and the management of PAs	Representative body of local population, which participates in planning and assists in monitoring area management	Beneficiaries. The Committee interacts with PA and PMU management for day-to-day coordination between the project and stakeholders. The participating organizations receive training on sustainable resource management
36	Management Committee of Cordillera de Sama Biological Reserve	Permanent PA governance mechanism. Committee participants are the link between communities and institutions and the management of PAs	Representative body of local population, which participates in planning and assists in monitoring area management	Beneficiaries. The Committee interacts with PA and PMU management for day-to-day coordination between the project and stakeholders. The participating organizations receive training on sustainable resource management
37	Management Committee of El Palmar Integrated Management Natural Area	Permanent PA governance mechanism. Committee participants are the link between communities and institutions and the management of PAs	Representative body of local population, which participates in planning and assists in monitoring area management	Beneficiaries. The Committee interacts with PA and PMU management for day-to-day coordination between the project and stakeholders. The participating organizations receive training on sustainable resource management

#	Stakeholder	Responsibility	Competencies	Role in the project
38	Management Committee of Integrated Management Natural Area and I?ao National Park	Permanent PA governance mechanism. Committee participants are the link between communities and institutions and the management of PAs	Representative body of local population, which participates in planning and assists in monitoring area management	Beneficiaries. The Committee interacts with PA and PMU management for day-to-day coordination between the project and stakeholders. The participating organizations receive training on sustainable resource management
39	Management Committee of Aguarag?e National Park and Integrated Management Natural Area	Permanent PA governance mechanism. Committee participants are the link between communities and institutions and the management of PAs	Representative body of local population, which participates in planning and assists in monitoring area management	Beneficiaries. The Committee interacts with PA and PMU management for day-to-day coordination between the project and stakeholders. The participating organizations receive training on sustainable resource management
Social Organizations				
40	Union Federation of <i>campesino</i> workers	Representatives of communities in the project area, both inside and outside protected areas	Representatives at departmental level for sustainable management of natural resources with Indigenous and <i>Campesinos</i> participation, caring for the environment, guaranteeing access to land and territory.	Beneficiaries, receive training and incremental support for activities related to the project
41	Trade Union of <i>Campesino</i> Communities of Yunchar?	Representatives of communities in the project area, both inside and outside protected areas	Representatives at municipal level for sustainable management of natural resources with Indigenous and <i>Campesinos</i> participation, caring for the environment, guaranteeing access to land and territory.	Beneficiaries, receive training and incremental support for activities related to the project

#	Stakeholder	Responsibility	Competencies	Role in the project
42	Trade Union of <i>Campeño</i> Communities of Padcaya	Representatives of communities in the project area, both inside and outside protected areas	Representatives at municipal level for sustainable management of natural resources with Indigenous and <i>Campeños</i> participation, caring for the environment, guaranteeing access to land and territory.	Beneficiaries, receive training and incremental support for activities related to the project
43	Trade Union of <i>Campeño</i> Communities of Uriondo	Representatives of communities in the project area, both inside and outside protected areas	Representatives at municipal level for sustainable management of natural resources with Indigenous and <i>Campeños</i> participation, caring for the environment, guaranteeing access to land and territory.	Beneficiaries, receive training and incremental support for activities related to the project
44	Trade Union of <i>Campeño</i> Communities of San Lorenzo	Representatives of communities in the project area, both inside and outside protected areas	Representatives at municipal level for sustainable management of natural resources with Indigenous and <i>Campeños</i> participation, caring for the environment, guaranteeing access to land and territory.	Beneficiaries, receive training and incremental support for activities related to the project
45	Trade Union of <i>Campeño</i> Communities of Cercado	Representatives of communities in the project area, both inside and outside protected areas	Representatives at municipal level for sustainable management of natural resources with Indigenous and <i>Campeños</i> participation, caring for the environment, guaranteeing access to land and territory.	Beneficiaries, receive training and incremental support for activities related to the project

#	Stakeholder	Responsibility	Competencies	Role in the project
46	Trade Union of <i>Campeño</i> Communities of Entre Ríos	Representatives of communities in the project area, both inside and outside protected areas	Representatives at municipal level for sustainable management of natural resources with Indigenous and Campesinos participation, caring for the environment, guaranteeing access to land and territory.	Beneficiaries, receive training and incremental support for activities related to the project
47	Trade Union of <i>Campeño</i> Communities of Hernando Siles	Representatives of communities in the project area, both inside and outside protected areas	Representatives at provincial level for sustainable management of natural resources with Indigenous and Campesinos participation, caring for the environment, guaranteeing access to land and territory.	Beneficiaries, receive training and incremental support for activities related to the project
48	Trade Union of <i>Campeño</i> Communities of Tomina	Representatives of communities in the project area, both inside and outside protected areas	Representatives at provincial level for sustainable management of natural resources with Indigenous and Campesinos participation, caring for the environment, guaranteeing access to land and territory.	Beneficiaries, receive training and incremental support for activities related to the project
49	Trade Union of <i>Campeño</i> Communities of Zudañez	Representatives of communities in the project area, both inside and outside protected areas	Representatives at provincial level for sustainable management of natural resources with Indigenous and Campesinos participation, caring for the environment, guaranteeing access to land and territory.	Beneficiaries, receive training and incremental support for activities related to the project

#	Stakeholder	Responsibility	Competencies	Role in the project
50	Trade Union of <i>Campesino</i> Communities of Luis Calvo	Representatives of communities in the project area, both inside and outside protected areas	Representatives at provincial level for sustainable management of natural resources with Indigenous and Campesinos participation, caring for the environment, guaranteeing access to land and territory.	Beneficiaries, receive training and incremental support for activities related to the project
51	Trade Union of <i>Campesino</i> Communities of Belisario Boeto	Representatives of communities in the project area, both inside and outside protected areas	Representatives at provincial level for sustainable management of natural resources with Indigenous and Campesinos participation, caring for the environment, guaranteeing access to land and territory.	Beneficiaries, receive training and incremental support for activities related to the project
52	Trade Union of <i>Campesino</i> Communities of Modesto Omiste	Representatives of communities in the project area, both inside and outside protected areas	Representatives at provincial level for sustainable management of natural resources with Indigenous and Campesinos participation, caring for the environment, guaranteeing access to land and territory.	Beneficiaries, receive training and incremental support for activities related to the project
53	Trade Union of <i>Campesino</i> Communities of Sur Chichas	Representatives of communities in the project area, both inside and outside protected areas	Representatives at provincial level for sustainable management of natural resources with Indigenous and Campesinos participation, caring for the environment, guaranteeing access to land and territory.	Beneficiaries, receive training and incremental support for activities related to the project

#	Stakeholder	Responsibility	Competencies	Role in the project
54	Trade Union of <i>Campesino</i> Communities of Nor Chichas	Representatives of communities in the project area, both inside and outside protected areas	Representatives at provincial level for sustainable management of natural resources with Indigenous and Campesinos participation, caring for the environment, guaranteeing access to land and territory.	Beneficiaries, receive training and incremental support for activities related to the project
55	Indigenous Originary <i>Campesino</i> Women "Bartolina Sisa" Tarija	Female representatives of communities in the project area, both inside and outside protected areas	Women Organization in rural areas promoting plural and local economic development based on knowledge of Indigenous Originary <i>Campesino</i> Peoples and Nations within the framework of respect for the rights of Mother Earth.	Beneficiaries, receive training and incremental support for activities related to the project
56	Social Movements Coordinator	Representatives of communities in the project area	Representative of social movements at the departmental level	Beneficiaries, receive training and incremental support for activities related to the project
Indigenous Peoples				
57	Ayllus Talina, Estarca, Fanari, Sincima	Representatives of Indigenous Peoples in the project area	Representation and territorial organization of Indigenous Peoples	Beneficiaries, receive training and incremental support for activities related to the project
58	Assembly of Guaran? People (APG) Itika Guasu	Representatives of Indigenous Peoples in the project area	Representation and territorial organization of Indigenous Peoples	Beneficiaries, receive training and incremental support for activities related to the project
59	Assembly of Guarani People (APG) Chuquisaca	Representatives of Indigenous Peoples in the project area	Representation and territorial organization of Indigenous Peoples	Beneficiaries, receive training and incremental support for activities related to the project
60	TCO Ingre area community association	Representatives of Indigenous Peoples in the project area	Representation and territorial organization of Indigenous Peoples	Beneficiaries, receive training and incremental support for activities related to the project

#	Stakeholder	Responsibility	Competencies	Role in the project
61	TCO Tentayapi Indigenous People	Representatives of Indigenous Peoples in the project area	Representation and territorial organization of Indigenous Peoples	Beneficiaries, receive training and incremental support for activities related to the project
62	TCO Huacareta area community association	Representatives of Indigenous Peoples in the project area	Representation and territorial organization of Indigenous Peoples	Beneficiaries, receive training and incremental support for activities related to the project
Non-Governmental Organizations				
63	Foundation for the Development of the National System of Protected Areas - FUNDESNAP	National Foundation in public-private partnership	Contribute to the strengthening and sustainability of the country's biodiversity conservation processes, specializing in supporting the National System of Protected Areas.	Strategic partner with experience in contributing to development and sustainability in protected areas by training local actors. It can contribute with new additional co-financing funds.
64	Nature Foundation	National NGO	Support communities to protect their water sources through forest conservation.	Institutional partner for training local actors. It can contribute with new additional co-financing funds.
65	Cordillera Foundation	National NGO	Conducts specialized research for economic development and environmental management, natural resources, water, forests and climate change	Institutional partner working to support management level through various actions aimed at implementing and strengthening techniques, knowledge and local management practices and technical and sociocultural management of natural resources, climate change; from local, community, regional and watershed contexts. It can contribute with new additional co-financing funds.
State Universities				
66	Juan Misael Saracho Autonomous University (Tarija)	Public University	Research and knowledge management	Institutional partner, supports knowledge management and develops research

#	Stakeholder	Responsibility	Competencies	Role in the project
67	Tomas Frias University of Potos?	Public University	Research and knowledge management	Institutional partner, supports knowledge management and develops research
68	San Francisco Xavier University of Chuquisaca	Public University	Research and knowledge management	Institutional partner, supports knowledge management and develops research

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Project design included a participatory phase that was carried out during January-February 2023. Please see PRODOC 1.4. Stakeholders, 3.3. Implementation arrangements, and Appendix 6. Public Consultation Process & Stakeholder Engagement Plan, with Special Attention to Indigenous Peoples.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Stakeholders have presence in the Steering Committee of the Project during all the duration of the project, from Year 1 in the inter-institutional platforms supported throughout the project, and their input has been received and espoused in the design of demonstrative activities (particularly in Components 2 and 3) in which their participation is of the essence.

The following types of participatory governance mechanisms will be implemented throughout the project cycle:

Subnational Dialogues (also supporting the participative strengthening of an updated, multilevel, multi-stakeholder SPAP, along with knowledge management products), Management Committees (key role in the project's execution through operational planning and project overview in each site), Focused Working Groups (Activities to produce Output 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.5, 2.2.2, 3.1.1 & 3.2.1 provide

opportunities for the engagement of stakeholders), and Other provisions for the fair participation of women and indigenous peoples including mandatory proportions of participants in project activities. Please see PRODOC 1.4. Stakeholders, 3.3. Implementation arrangements, and Appendix 6. Public Consultation Process & Stakeholder Engagement Plan, with Special Attention to Indigenous Peoples.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

The project provides instances of participation in the decision-making and demonstration of actions linked to landscape sustainability at different levels, and includes the promotion of dialogue and knowledge-sharing about the concepts of connectivity, forest degradation, and the connection between water and ecosystems. It also provides concrete support to the demonstration at scale of activities that foster sustainable livelihoods, and supports an enabling environment for them through regulatory and procedural support, and through the realignment of incentives in the productive landscape with those of protected areas.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

All project indicators involving persons are and will keep being disaggregated by gender. A mandatory minimum threshold of 50% (1/2) of the relevant population/audience is established for the participation of women, and a mandatory minimum threshold of 33% (1/3) of the relevant population/audience for the participation of indigenous peoples, in project governance structures and project activities involving beneficiaries. These thresholds are to be applied not only for community-oriented activities, but also for working groups, government staff involved in the project and other activity-specific groupings.

Two actors are explicitly included in the stakeholder list with the aim of providing the project with expertise and direct support to the full participation of women in project activities:

? The National Women's and de-patriarchalization Service 'Ana Mar'a Romero' is an autonomous public service ascribed to the Ministry of Justice that monitors, follows up and evaluates compliance with public policies towards depatriarchalization in favour of the effective exercise of women's rights.

? Confederaci?n Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas Ind?genas Originarias de Bolivia 'Bartolina Sisa' (CNMCIQB-BS). CNMCIQB-BS includes women from indigenous peoples in Bolivia's South, with a bond to rural spaces. This umbrella organisation confederates relevant local organisations.

With project funding, the institutions will monitor and ensure adequate generational, gender and indigenous representation, and directly support adequate women participation in project activities. Please see PRODOC 4.3. Social analysis and stakeholder participation, 4.5. Gender analysis, and Appendix 9. Gender Evaluation & Action Plan with a Gender Approach.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

Private sector actors will have an important role as collaborative partners in order to improve local capacities, specifically in the research, monitoring, and sustainable use activities. The intervention area is known for its wealth of local entrepreneurs, which sustain a deep network of local micro and small enterprises (MSMEs) well connected to national, and in cases international, economic flows. These MSMEs are frequently informal and/or individual, and their owners are reluctant to be identified as entrepreneurs in formal documentation.

These local SMEs will have an important role as collaborative partners in building local capacities, specially in sustainable tourism and sustainable value chain activities. Having their roots in the local communities, these entrepreneurs easily partner locally to develop products and services, with their local origin ensuring that no predatory business models receive the kind of local networking necessary for the development of nature-based products and services.

This partnership model can be replicated where local communities develop a tourist attraction or other sustainable product, acquiring knowledge and experience from private entrepreneurs and networks. Specifically, private actors participate on an equal footing in the landscape-level platforms to be established, providing knowledge and know-how and profiting from networking opportunities within the platforms. Outputs where private-actor participation is specially relevant beyond this include 2.1.3. Sustainable Land Management practices are developed, 2.1.4. Local producers are strengthened to adopt biodiversity-friendly, sustainable and resilient productive practices, with a gender focus, improving their income, and 2.1.5. Strengthened local producers adopt sustainable and resilient productive practices, with gender perspective. This participation will be managed through existing mechanisms and the landscape-level platforms to be supported by the project.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

Risks analysis and measures are detailed in PRODOC 3.6. Risks and mitigation measures and Appendix 10. Risk Assessment and Mitigation Measures. The project has no or minimal potential negative environmental or social impact that has not been adequately addressed. Specific risk analysis and measures for the COVID-19 contingency, its feasible impact on the start of project execution, and any project opportunities to mitigate the impac of future pandemics, have been taken into account. Therefore, the project is globally classified under the category of Low Risk.

Potential risks	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation measures provided
Conflicts and socio-political instability in the country hinder and delay the implementation of local policies, programs and projects	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	<p>The proposal to work under a multilevel and multi-stakeholder approach in a cross-cutting manner in all project components will reduce the incidence of national social conflicts at the local level, particularly in the project's actions.</p> <p>The project (component 2 and 3) will activate governance, relationship, coordination, trust-building and local ownership mechanisms that will allow for smooth and efficient execution.</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation (component 4) will reinforce the conditions to mitigate external risks, the continuous systematization of lessons learned and knowledge management will be instruments that contribute to the construction of corrective measures and strategic and timely decision making in the face of emerging risks.</p>

Potential risks	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation measures provided
Reduced technical capacity for integrated territorial management in the autonomous territorial entities and local organizations, renders project efforts insufficient	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	<p>Knowledge management with local multilevel and multi-stakeholder actors will be developed as a continuous process in the four project components, which will generate capacities for adaptation, mitigation and local resilience.</p> <p>Knowledge and capacities on climate change, governance, territorial planning and regional corridor management will be strengthened.</p>
Conflicts between local beneficiaries arising from access, use and exploitation of natural resources, specifically water and forests.	MEDIUM	LOW	<p>With the strengthening of knowledge and capacities in governance mechanisms, sustainable practices and continuous monitoring (components 2, 3 and 4), conditions of agreement will be established to reduce the degree of conflicts, making adaptation measures also become instruments for improving local relations and organization in the use and management of these natural resources.</p>
The impacts of climate change and extreme weather conditions during the project implementation reach a tipping point in which the ecosystems represented in the corridor are not able to maintain environmental functions, livelihoods and the conditions of the local population.	LOW	MEDIUM	<p>The proposal to characterize and consolidate ecological corridors with greater connectivity of landscape units that fulfill ecosystemic and environmental functions will generate greater adaptability and resilience of biodiversity to climate change. The construction and implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures through the strengthening of governance mechanisms (components 1,2,3) has as its main challenge the consolidation of an integrated management model that reinforces ecosystem-based adaptation.</p> <p>The implementation of a Nature Based Solutions approach will make it possible to generate local conditions and capacities with a gender focus to strengthen actions for the protection, restoration, maintenance and sustainable management of the corridor's ecosystems, in order to safeguard biodiversity and provide mitigation benefits and increase their resilience and capacity to address local socioeconomic challenges.</p>

Potential risks	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation measures provided
Gender inequality in decision-making, active participation in productivity and opportunities to generate knowledge.	MEDIUM	LOW	<p>The project will work under a gender equality and social inclusion approach, in a cross-cutting manner in all its components, developing that will not only ensure the full participation of women in the governance mechanisms, but will translate into ownership and empowerment with respect to decision making, sustainable productive practices, knowledge management and with special emphasis on their role in the conditions to achieve adaptation, mitigation and eco-social resilience.</p> <p>The project will contribute to compliance with the criteria established in the GEF's gender, equity and social inclusion safeguards.</p>
BOB-USD exchange rate, annual rainfall, or internal migration to the Corridor differ so substantially from those modelled as to significantly obstruct the project	LOW	N/A	The possibility of the project pivoting substantially in focus, geographics, and modalities is enhanced by it preserving and boosting functional participatory governance mechanisms.

Environmental and social impact assessment is presented in ProDoc 4. Summary of the ex ante evaluation. It concludes that the project is cost-efficient, technically sound, environmentally positive, and will strengthen local capacities among project stakeholders to work towards sustainability. Stakeholders participate in the identification of project priorities and in the definition of planned outputs and outcomes, and all stakeholders are provided the opportunity to provide specific inputs to the project process.

The implementation of project activities will be in accordance the Environmental and Social Safeguards for CAF/GEF Projects Manual, Version 1 of May 2015. The Project is classified as Category C, according to the Guidelines and Procedures on Environmental and Social Safeguards for CAF/GEF Projects Manual (Section V.I.2 Annex I). Project interventions, especially on-the ground interventions under Component 2, are not expected to cause major adverse environmental impacts, and instead, will improve the environmental and social conditions prevailing in the areas of intervention, as evaluated in PRODOC's.

Special attention is devoted to the compliance of safeguards concerning indigenous peoples and gender equity, as well as to those related with climate change.

The nexus in mitigation and adaptation approach that Bolivia promotes at the international level is applied, with its five methodological steps, including strengthening forest governance, participatory planning, joint target setting, implementation of integrated forest management through provision of finance and technology and monitoring of indicators. This approach provides a national normative framework to which the project contributes. More generally, the country has the legal framework which mandates and enhance effective indigenous people participation and CAF and the project also fully comply with this mandate.

Social impacts and related measures as well a detailed Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), including indigenous people, have been designed in a extensively participatory manner. Local workshops and project information dissemination through small focal groups with experts have taken place during 2022 and January-February 2023. The ESMF in Annex 11 includes both expected impact identification, a safeguard triggering evaluation, and measures to be developed and performed, as well as monitoring and reporting guidelines. In case that further analysis or monitoring and reporting tool would be needed, these will be promptly developed in the earliest implementation stage of the project.

Indigenous peoples participation is considered key to this project and the design phase has included crosscutting indigenous participation, from decision makers all the way down to field level. This participation is going to be maintained and enhanced during execution phase, through the provisions set out for minimum participation of indigenous peoples in project activity and governance. Appendix 11 includes detailed information & recommendations, as well as Appendix 6. Public Consultation Process & Stakeholder Engagement Plan, with Special Attention to Indigenous Peoples, which includes separate, ?Specific guidance for engagement with indigenous peoples? which mandates:

- The incorporation of traditional governance mechanisms and local knowledge into every project activity, including non-field activities such as proposing regulatory changes, data analysis and others.
- The reinforced participation of indigenous peoples, women, and women organisations in the governance mechanisms of the project.
- The development of specific indicators for equity and inclusion of indigenous peoples and women, both for processes and results.
- The promotion of mechanisms for indigenous peoples and women participating in the access to and management of biodiversity and natural resources.

At the highest level, of the five persons conforming the Project Steering Committee, at least one must be of indigenous origin and one woman, with no less than two persons (40% of the committee) from these groups.

Enhanced participatory and transparency content measures have been designed to ensure that all stakeholders and the project in its integrity comply with the highest ethical, technical and managerial standards as the GEF and CAF requires. The overall and detailed Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the project is included in the ProDoc as Appendix 11.

Further, a specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is required and budgeted for each local intervention, that conforms to all safeguards triggered by the project and applicable national regulations, and to the Guidelines and Procedures on Environmental and Social Safeguards for CAF/GEF Projects Manual.

The Project will conduct further environmental and social risk assessment, particularly related to the potential restriction of natural resources and impacts of indigenous communities, and develop a detailed environmental and social risk management plan with a clear budget and timeline in the early stage of the project.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The project is aligned with CAF's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals by taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, and foster knowledge and technology transfer. CAF is a strategic partner for the national government of Bolivia to build local, regional and national capacities needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). It is currently working within the cross-section of public and private sectors and partnered, among others, with Ministries of Environment, Energy, Transport, Agriculture, Trade and Finance. Bolivia's Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAYA) designated CAF as the implementing agency of a project to provide funds from the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) from the 7th GEF replenishment. CAF is the GEF agency responsible for monitoring and providing overall implementation advice during project implementation and for the financial and operational implementation of the project. This implies that CAF will be responsible for providing and delivering services for the project, following CAF rules and procedures, while caring that the project counts on reliable financial services to manage GEF resources. Specifically:

- All activities related to procurement will follow the Procurement Policies of CAF.
- CAF will be responsible for the overall monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the Project through independent experts, CAF offices and/or partners.
- CAF will work with all stakeholders to ensure that activities to support involvement of Indigenous Peoples are effectively carried out over the long-term.
- CAF will support executing partners in: (i) providing relevant, timely, and accessible information to as many stakeholders as possible; (ii) facilitating broad-based and project-specific consultations, especially at the local or subnational levels; and (iii) promoting the active participation of Indigenous Peoples throughout the project cycle, including through awareness raising and capacity strengthening activities.

- CAF is required to have accountability and grievance systems in place, at the project and/or institution level, to respond to and address complaints brought forward by Indigenous Peoples.
- CAF promotes the development and safeguarding of gender equity.

The National Protected Areas Service (SERNAP), Ministry of Environment and Water, will execute the project on behalf of the MMAYA for national protected areas. In the case of subnational areas and other sites, SERNAP will propose and the MMAYA will delegate mandates as appropriate. The general design and institutionalisation of shared-management processes for subnational sites and other novel situations will be proposed by SERNAP and instituted by MMAYA in close consultation with the involved municipalities, and other relevant stakeholders.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be composed by a representative from the Ministry of Development Planning (MPD) as GEF Operational Focal Point, a representative from MMAYA/SERNAP, who chairs the Committee, two representatives from the participating inter-institutional platforms, elected by their assembly, and a representative from CAF. Of the persons conforming the PSC, at least one must be of indigenous origin and one woman, with no less than two persons from these disadvantaged groups.

The institutional implementation structure is divided into two collaborative levels: local, and Corridor-wide. At the Corridor level there is a steering body (Project Steering Committee ? PSC) and a Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU team will be composed of the Project Director (who oversees it), a Project Coordinator, consultant staff and external contractors (legal persons or individuals). Each intervention area will oversee its project activities through its inter-institutional platform.

The PMU and CAF will ensure that the project keeps a subsidiary, incremental role with respect to existing and new institutional arrangements in each protected area and in the SPAP, as well as regular planning and operational coordination with Project GEFID 10627 Programme to sustainably manage and restore land and biodiversity in the Guadalquivir Basin (Implementing Agency FAO), and the Mi Agua and Mi Riego Programs. To that end, the PMU will participate in planning coordination mechanisms defined at the national, subnational or site level in order to facilitate new co-financing and to ensure that the project fulfils its aims with the maximum uptake and sustainability.

Please see PRODOC 3.2. Institutional arrangements, and 3.3. Implementation arrangements.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

Within the framework of Bolivia's Social and Economic Development Plan (PDES) 2021-2025 Strategic Pillar 8 "Sustainable and Balanced Environment in Harmony with Mother Earth", the project contributes directly to three goals outlined up to 2025 (Ministry of Development Planning, 2021):

- 8.1. Strengthen the comprehensive and sustainable management of forests as a strategic resource, promoting the protection of areas with forest vocation.
- 8.3. Promote life systems with a healthy, protected and balanced environment in harmony with Mother Earth.
- 8.4. Promote the system of protected areas, wetlands, bofedales [high-altitude peatbogs], as part of the country's natural heritage.?

The project contributes to the following Strategic Objectives of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan:

- Strategic Objective 1.1. Strengthen and harmonize the regulatory regime for the comprehensive and sustainable management of biodiversity within the framework of the rights and knowledge of the NPIOCs, ensuring the functionality of ecosystems and their contribution to local, subnational, and plurinational comprehensive development.
- Strategic Objective 2.1. Strengthen the plurinational institutional framework for the Comprehensive and Sustainable Management of Biodiversity, through multisectoral, subnational and national articulation, based on mechanisms of high social participation.
- Strategic Objective 2.2. Strengthen the instruments of territorial management of biodiversity in protected areas, forests, wetlands and others, as mechanisms for articulating the priorities of the State, the rights of Mother Earth and the Bolivian population.
- Strategic Objective 2.3. Develop a framework for the integral management of biodiversity in the new autonomous context, strengthening the territorial processes of indigenous Zoriginario campesinos.
- Strategic Objective 3.1. Promote the use, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the strengthening and diversification of food, productive and environmental sovereignty in Life Systems under the Living Well paradigm.
- Strategic Objective 4.1. Guide and promote the implementation of actions for the maintenance of biodiversity in the development of economic-productive activities and strategic projects, within the framework of the Rights of Mother Earth and Living Well.
- Strategic Objective 5.1. Contribute to the generation, mobilization, reevaluation, dissemination and social appropriation of the knowledge that contributes to the use, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

•Strategic Objective 5.2. Promote processes of inter-scientific dialogue and knowledge development as a basis for policies, regulations, and actions for the comprehensive and sustainable management of biodiversity.

The project advances Bolivia's contribution to the Montreal-Kunming Framework, in particular Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 19 (a, f, g), 21, 22, and 23.

The project also contributes to SDG targets 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15 and 17.

To the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the project specially contributes to ii) forests. The impact areas proposed by the NDC are i) Increasing forest cover and forest area, reducing deforestation and biodiversity conservation through the development of capacities for forest control, oversight and restitution; ii) Strengthening environmental functions through complementary and sustainable integrated forest management, guaranteeing conservation through sustainable practices; and iii) Reducing poverty and contributing to GDP through the strengthening of integrated resource management (Ministry of Environment and Water & Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth, 2021). The project contributes to the three of them.

Please see PRODOC 1.3. Consistency with policies and priorities (national, GEF, SDGs, Aichi-Kunming Montreal).

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

The project is built on the experience and lessons learnt primarily from:

- GEFID 4577 Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agro-biodiversity to Improve Human Nutrition in Five Macro Eco-regions (Implementing Agency FAO, GEF-5, in implementation)
- GEFID 3971 SFM Biodiversity Conservation through Sustainable Forest Management by Local Communities (Implementing Agency UNDP, GEF-4, closed 2017)

Based on these and other past experiences on landscape-level approaches to sustainability, there is a need to ensure that Monitoring, Reporting, Verification and Evaluation (MRV, M&E) will be carried out in two

dimensions: (i) to follow up on Project progress and results and (ii) to capture long-term costs, impacts and benefits of the intervention.

The project will coordinate its activities and monitoring, specially ensuring no double-counting of co-financing funds, with:

- GEFID 10627 Programme to sustainably manage and restore land and biodiversity in the Guadalquivir Basin (Implementing Agency FAO, GEF-7, in implementation)

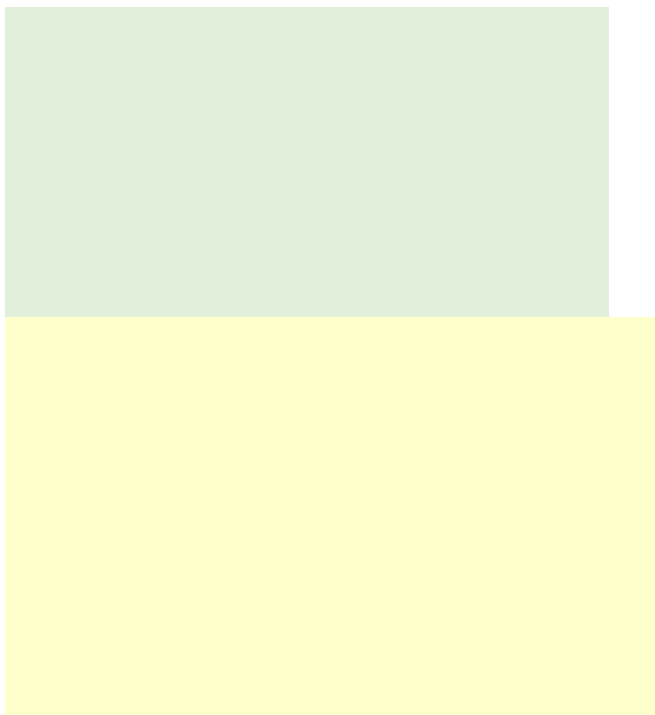
Similarly, to maximize the impacts and sustainability of activities, the Project will seek to coordinate its actions with existing government programmes and policies, as well as programmes and projects financed by CAF.

The Project envisages data collection, assessment and analysis as integral part of all components and activities therein and devotes considerable effort to produce data and to undertake its analysis, use and availability. Specifically, the M&E system as designed consists of three main elements: (i) the measurement of progress at the activity level; (ii) the measurement of progressive achievement of expected project outputs and results (outcomes) as defined in the Results Framework; and (iii) continuous evaluation of the Project during implementation to enable early and regular adjustments.

In concrete terms, Outputs 1.2.1 (information & monitoring system), 2.1.1 (trainings), 3.2.1 (trainings), and 4.1.2 contain measures for systematized information on lessons being continuously disseminated using web-based tools and others adapted to the intervention area, targeting lessons with replication potential in remaining protected areas of the SPAP and other strategic ecosystems. Also, a mechanism for participatory identification and systematization of good practices is foreseen and budgeted. Output 4.1.2. includes USD 20000 for the production of documents, communication materials and digital and social media products of systematized information on lessons learned, while in total activities earmarked as KM comprise USD 588039 (nearly 32% of the budget).

In particular, the project will address the identified gender differences and gaps, gender-differentiated impacts and risks, and opportunities to promote the empowerment of women that support project objectives and outcomes. In particular, this means the implementation of comprehensive, gender-disaggregated indicators for all possible project elements (M&E), and the monitoring of stakeholder participation (decision focus), knowledge management and capacity development activities (process focus), and any resulting activity (impact focus).

At least 5,000 local stakeholders trained to promote and strengthen their good governance mechanisms	525.000	157.500	210.000	157.500
At least 1 document, 3 communication materials and 3 digital social media products designed, published and/or distributed among project beneficiaries	30.000	8.182	10.909	10.909



9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

M&E of Project implementation will be conducted through three main mechanisms (i) assessment of progress at the activity level (specific M&E); (ii) the measurement of progressive achievement of expected project outputs and results (outcomes) as per indicators defined in the Project Results Framework (status of progress will be reported every six months as part of the project progress reports); and (iii) evaluation of the project at certain moments of its implementation: a) progress reviews during CAF implementation support missions; b) mid-term review of project implementation; c) final evaluation report to be carried out by the PMU with input from the PSC; and d) the Implementation Completion and Results Report (ICR). Please see PRODOC 3.4. Monitoring, reports and evaluation, and Appendix 7. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation Plan.

Activity	Responsibility	Estimated Budget (Excluding MMAYA Staff Time and costs covered by CAF)	Time Frame
Inception Workshop and Report[1] ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Project Steering Committee members ? CAF ? PMU (Project Coordinator) ? Facilitator 	2 000	Within 3 months of project start-up
Long-term monitoring, reporting and evaluation plan[2] ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? CAF ? PMU (Project Coordinator) 	3 000	To be developed at start up and applied throughout the project
GEF Core Indicators Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? PMU 	-	At Inception, MTE & FE
Project Steering Committee meetings[3] ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Project Steering Committee members ? PMU (Project Coordinator) 	3 000	One physical meeting per year and at least one virtual meeting per year
Quarterly Financial Reports & SOEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? PMU 	-	Within 30 days of each completed quarter
Project Progress Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? PMU 	-	At least every 3 months and due within 15 days of each completed quarter

Activity	Responsibility	Estimated Budget (Excluding MMAYA Staff Time and costs covered by CAF)	Time Frame
External Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Project Steering Committee ? CAF ? PMU ? International Consultant (1) ? National Consultants (2) 	15 000	Within 90 days of project's mid-term
Final Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Project Steering Committee ? CAF ? PMU ? Consultant 	-	At least one month before the end of the project
External Final Evaluation (FE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Project Steering Committee ? CAF ? PMU ? International Consultant (1) ? National Consultants (2) 	25 000	Within 90 days of EOP
Nationally Mandatory Audits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? PMU ? Audit Firm to be hired by PMU (after no objection from CAF) 	10 000	At least annually ^[4]
Monitoring visits to project sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? PMU ? Project stakeholders 	3 000	At least annually

Activity	Responsibility	Estimated Budget (Excluding MMAYA Staff Time and costs covered by CAF)	Time Frame
TOTAL INDICATIVE COST, EXCLUDING STAFF TIME AND CAF STAFF TRAVEL		61 000	

[1] To review and approve the first Annual Work Plan, review and approve Operations Manual, and discuss and approve PSC's internal rules.

[2] Includes vetting of means of verification in the field through-out project implementation.

[3] With formally prepared minutes and resolutions.

[4] CAF reserves the right to request a partial or complete audit at any time

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The project will increase the forest area under integrated sustainable management, based on the framework of established policies, focusing on forests where agricultural expansion and forest degradation are common. A dual emphasis approach to strengthen the management of protected areas is planned, consistent with prioritizing policy frameworks on protected areas as an engine for sustainable development, together with the sustainable use and management of natural resources both within and outside of protected areas. Environmental governance will be improved by strengthening the capacities of a wide range of stakeholders, both men and women, to achieve conservation benefits that will go beyond SPAP and the project's lifespan. Concrete socioeconomic benefits of the project are designed to be:

? Enhanced Capacities: at least 2445 women will be beneficiaries of the project. A minority of beneficiaries will belong to indigenous peoples.

? Sustainable Use: in a rough estimation of socioeconomic benefits, the project increases net income within its direct beneficiaries in at least one million USD per year, on average increasing their household income by 7%.

? Adaptive Management: the participation of new stakeholders in the SPAP and strategic ecosystems reduces conflict and increases ownership and stewardship, and therefore contributes to the main aim of improving management effectiveness and reducing the loss of connectivity, and ultimately biodiversity loss.

Please see PRODOC 4.3. Social analysis and stakeholder participation, Appendix 2. Logical and Results Framework, and Appendix 5. Incremental Cost Matrix.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate	Low		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Please see the document AUG_28.08.2023_Appendix 11. ESS Management Framework and Annex D-ESSCC_Preliminary Risk Assessment - Bolivia Routes

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
AUG_28.08.2023_Appendix 11. ESS Management Framework	CEO Endorsement ESS	
Annex D-ESSCC-Preliminar Risk Assessment-Bolivia Routes	Project PIF ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

The Project Logical Framework and Results Framework are included as PRODOC Appendix 2, as well as pasted here.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
To consolidate connectivity analysis and a shared integrated management model of the regional corridor that helps understand and maintain ecosystem functions and local livelihoods	<p>? METT score enhanced (13% on weighted average by midterm, 58% on weighted average by project completion) in 697 643 ha in 5 national protected areas (El Palmar, I?ao, Cordillera de Sama, El Card?n, Tariqu?a), and in 5 subnational protected areas (Serran?a de los Milagros NRMA, ?rea Protegida Municipal San Nicolas, Refugio de Vida Silvestre Pino del Cerro, ?rea de Protecci?n de Cuencas Monteagudo, Entre R?os NRMA)</p> <p>? Number of governance structures (PA Management Committees, interinstitutional committees, interinstitutional information exchange mechanisms) in place</p>	<p>? METT scoring carried out on 5 PAs during MTE and FE, and on 5 subnational Pas at least during FE</p>	<p>Risk: Conflicts and socio-political instability in the country hinder and delay the implementation of local policies, programs and projects</p> <p>Risk: The impacts of climate change and extreme weather conditions during the project implementation reach a tipping point in which the ecosystems represented in the corridor are not able to maintain environmental functions, livelihoods and the conditions of the local population</p>

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
<p>To generate and strengthen local capabilities, capacities and knowledge for the development of sustainable productive systems and practices for sustainable and resilient land management under a Nature-based Solutions (NbS) approach</p>	<p>? At least 600 families improve their capacities and conditions for sustainable and resilient productivity ? Deforestation of at least 72 ha avoided ? Vegetation and native forest regeneration processes are promoted on at least 5,000 ha of connectivity zones of importance for the protection of water sources ? At least 1,500 ha of plots incorporate agroforestry and agrosilvopastoral practices ? At least 5 200 persons benefit from project activity ? At least 2 445 of them are women</p>	<p>? Project reports ? Annual budgets and management reports of 5 PAs</p>	<p>Risk: Reduced local technical capacity for integrated territorial management, both in the autonomous territorial entities (ETAs) and local organizations, renders project efforts insufficient Risk: The impacts of climate change and extreme weather conditions during the project implementation reach a tipping point in which the ecosystems represented in the corridor are not able to maintain environmental functions, livelihoods and the conditions of the local population</p>
<p>To strengthen local territorial governance mechanisms and instruments at multilevel and multi-stakeholder scales (subnational and national) with a gender perspective, to strengthen the integrated management model and measures for eco-social resilience</p>	<p>? At least 5,000 local stakeholders are trained to promote and strengthen their good governance mechanisms ? At least 5,100 persons (2,400 w / 2,700 men) directly benefit from project activities</p>	<p>? Project reports</p>	<p>Risk: Conflicts between local beneficiaries arising from access, use and exploitation of natural resources, specifically water and forests</p>

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
To monitor and evaluate the project in all its phases as a fundamental tool to follow up on the project's intended outcomes, measuring its level of progress in accordance with the expected products and allowing the identification of scalability and replicability in actions, results, and contributions to global environmental benefits, and systematizing lessons learned and acquired knowledge	? Three inter-institutional platforms formed in the first year of the project ? At least 1 document, 3 communication materials and 3 digital social media products	? MTE and FE	Risk: BOB-USD exchange rate, annual rainfall, or internal migration to the Corridor differ so substantially from those modelled as to significantly obstruct the project

BARRIERS TO OVERCOME	COMPONENT	OUTCOME	OUTPUT	INDICATOR	TARGET
The combined effects of unsustainable land use practices, land use change, and climate change press on biodiversity, impacting on the permanence of carbon sinks, and the	1. Land use planning for the maintenance and improvement of key elements of ecological connectivity identified at the El Palmar - Tariqu?a Regional Corridor	1.1. Environmental routes that incorporate communities in good conservation practices and nature-based businesses are established in the El Palmar - Tariqu?a Regional Corridor	1.1.1. Socio ecological connectivity elements are identified, and landscape partnerships established, around environmental routes at the El Palmar - Tariqu?a Regional Corridor	1.1.1.i. # of participatory instances for interchanges between different sector and stakeholders	1.1.1.i.t. At least 1 working group in each protected area of the El Palmar - Tariqu?a Regional corridor and 2 working groups of beneficiaries (no less than 20% women) outside PAs (1 per sub-corridor) are established

BARRIERS TO OVERCOME	COMPONENT	OUTCOME	OUTPUT	INDICATOR	TARGET
stability of the water regime, therefore deepening ecosystem vulnerability and decreasing the productive conditions, which exacerbates the poverty of local populations			1.1.2. Livelihoods and ecosystem services are characterized in a diagnostic study covering the whole corridor, to strengthen the implementation of good conservation practices compatible with the Open Standards and Nature-based Solutions approaches	1.1.2.i. A diagnosis of livelihoods and ecosystem services is elaborated with gender perspective, with a view to incorporate good conservation practices compatible with the Open Standards and Nature-based Solutions approaches	1.1.2.i.t. One diagnostic study covering the whole corridor
		1.2. Information is generated for improved local understanding of relationships between water balance, ecosystem-level carbon balance, and the combined effects of drought, deforestation, and forest fires	1.2.1. The relationship between forest and water in different landscape units is characterized in an information and monitoring system with thematic maps and information layers available to all stakeholders	1.2.1.i. An information system with thematic maps and information layers for the prioritization of landscape units and hydrological, biomass and biodiversity management in the regional corridor, inclusive of a system for measuring and monitoring critical variables, is available by end of project (EOP)	1.2.1.i.t. One information and monitoring system available to all stakeholders

BARRIERS TO OVERCOME	COMPONENT	OUTCOME	OUTPUT	INDICATOR	TARGET
		1.3. Shared environmental routes, with special focus on ecosystem connectivity, are integrated in land use planning and management tools and relevant decision making	1.3.1. Management and land use planning Instruments include environmental routes	1.3.1.i. # of instruments designed and/or updated that incorporate environmental routes, and Protected Area management effectiveness enhanced	1.3.1.i.t.a. At least 1 instrument is designed for the El Palmar - Tariqu?a Regional Corridor and 1 management tool updated in each protected area that incorporates environmental routes 1.3.1.i.t.b. METT score enhanced (13% on weighted average by midterm, 58% on weighted average by project completion) in 697 643 ha in 5 national protected areas (El Palmar, I?ao, Cordillera de Sama, El Card?n, Tariqu?a), and in 5 subnational protected areas (Serran?a de los Milagros NRMA, ?rea Protegida Municipal San Nicolas, Refugio de Vida Silvestre Pino del Cerro, ?rea de Protecci?n de Cuencas Montegudo, Entre R?os NRMA) (GEF Core Indicator 1.2. Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness: 697 643 ha)

BARRIERS TO OVERCOME	COMPONENT	OUTCOME	OUTPUT	INDICATOR	TARGET
	2. Sustainable Land Management practices for the improvement of local socioeconomic conditions and increase community resilience, and resilient Nature-based business with special emphasis on equal opportunities for women and men	2.1. Sustainable Land Management practices are promoted and implemented to strengthen biodiversity conservation and socio-ecosystemic resilience	2.1.1. Local conditions and capacities have been generated, for the development, strengthening and scaling up of biodiversity-friendly, sustainable and resilient community production systems and practices, under the ecological corridor and connectivity approach, with gender perspective	2.1.1.i # of training activities carried out both in workshops and in the field under the ecological corridor and connectivity approach	2.1.1.i.t. At least 4 trainings (2 workshops and 2 field activities in each sub-corridor) at the El Palmar - Tariqu'a Regional Corridor and 10 trainings in protected areas within the corridor (2 in each area)
			2.1.2. Local public-private partnerships for the development and improvement of biodiversity-friendly, sustainable production processes and value chains under the ecological corridor and connectivity approach, compatible with the Open Standards and Nature-based Solutions (NBS) approaches, are identified and consolidated	2.1.2.i. Organizations identified in El Palmar - Tariqu'a regional corridor with a gender approach and analysis	2.1.2.i.t.a. One database with all the associations and organizations identified is available to all stakeholders 2.1.2.i.t.b. At least 1 association and/or organization consolidated at the El Palmar - Tariqu'a Regional Corridor and 1 association and/or organization consolidated in each protected area that incorporates and applies biodiversity-friendly sustainable land management practices, linked to sustainable value chains, articulated between local and private partners, by EOP

BARRIERS TO OVERCOME	COMPONENT	OUTCOME	OUTPUT	INDICATOR	TARGET
			2.1.3. Sustainable Land Management practices are developed	2.1.3.i. # of families which improve their capacities and conditions for sustainable and resilient productivity, linked to biodiversity-friendly sustainable value chains, with a gender focus, thus improving their income by EOP	2.1.3.i.t. At least 600 families improve their capacities and conditions for sustainable and resilient productivity
			2.1.4. Local producers are strengthened to adopt biodiversity-friendly, sustainable and resilient productive practices, with a gender focus, improving their income	2.1.4.i. # of measures identified, prioritized, implemented and articulated with land use planning policies	2.1.4.i.t. At least 1 measure per protected area

BARRIERS TO OVERCOME	COMPONENT	OUTCOME	OUTPUT	INDICATOR	TARGET
			2.1.5. Strengthened local producers adopt sustainable and resilient productive practices, with gender perspective	2.1.5.i. Three types of measures implemented to change the local biomass dynamics (improved practices), during the lifetime of the project 2.1.5.i. Greenhouse gas emissions avoided/carbon sequestered	2.1.5.i.t.a. Deforestation of at least 72 ha avoided (GEF Core Indicator 4.4. Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided: 72 ha) 2.1.5.i.t.b. Vegetation and native forest regeneration processes promoted in 5,000 ha of connectivity zones of importance for the protection of water sources (GEF Core Indicator 4.1. Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity: 5000 ha) 2.1.5.i.t.c. 1,500 ha of plots incorporate agroforestry and agrosilvopastoral practices (GEF Core Indicator 4.3. Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems: 1500 ha) 2.1.5.i.t.d. At least 1,119,994 tCO _{2e} avoided/sequestered (GEF Core Indicator 6.1. Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector: 1119994 tCO_{2e})

BARRIERS TO OVERCOME	COMPONENT	OUTCOME	OUTPUT	INDICATOR	TARGET
		2.2. Nature-based livelihoods in different production process and value chains of the El Palmar-Tariquia regional corridor are promoted	2.2.1. Nature-based organizations are identified, characterized, and classified by direct or indirect use of nature for economic, environmental and social benefits	2.2.1.i. # of Nature-based organizations identified, characterized, and classified in El Palmar - Tariquia regional corridor with a gender approach and analysis	2.2.1.i.t. A database with identified Nature-based organizations and a document with the principal criteria selected and established for characterizing and classifying it
			2.2.2. Based on standardized criteria, different measures according to the sector are selected in a participatory manner and implemented in El Palmar-Tariquia regional corridor	Indicator 2.2.2.i. # of measures selected and implemented with a gender perspective in: A) Ecosystem restoration and management, B) Sustainable agriculture & food production, C) Sustainable tourism and health & wellbeing, and D) Research and innovation sectors	Target 2.2.2.i.t. At least two measures are selected and implemented per sector with a gender perspective; to be selected in a local participatory process within the framework of IUCN Guidelines for nature- and social-based solutions in: A) Ecosystem restoration and management, B) Sustainable agriculture & food production, C) Sustainable tourism and health & wellbeing, and D) Research and innovation sectors.
Current land use planning rules and resulting territorial governance are not adequate and do not respond to the demands of landscape sustainability in these fragile ecoregion. Territorial and institutional	3. Strengthening territorial governance at national and subnational level with gender perspective to increase ecosystem resilience in the El Palmar - Tariquia	3.1. Multilevel and multi-stakeholder territorial governance mechanisms with gender perspective are strengthened for the construction and implementation of biodiversity-friendly measures, under an ecological	3.1.1. Consolidated management mechanisms and inter-institutional arrangements to improve policies and decision making for the integrated management of the regional corridor under the ecological connectivity approach	3.1.1.i. Local and regional management mechanisms (water, biomass, biodiversity), designed under the ecological connectivity approach, agreed and implemented for informed decision making, by EOP	3.1.1.i.t. At least three local/regional management mechanisms are designed, agreed and implemented by EOP

BARRIERS TO OVERCOME	COMPONENT	OUTCOME	OUTPUT	INDICATOR	TARGET
management in the area favors unsustainable practices in ecosystems of high environmental and social vulnerability	Regional Corridor	connectivity approach	3.1.2. A map of actors and identification of roles in the management of the regional corridor, protected areas and areas of influence, with a gender focus and analysis, is elaborated and shared	3.1.2.i. Multilevel stakeholder map available	3.1.2.i.t. The map is elaborated in the first semester of the project
		3.2. Good local governance mechanisms for informed decision making, with a gender approach and analysis, are promoted for the implementation of ecological connectivity measures	3.2.1. Trained local actors, with a gender perspective, exercise leadership in the implementation of ecological connectivity measures	3.2.1.i. Local stakeholders are trained to promote and strengthen their good governance mechanisms for integrated corridor management 3.2.1.i. Number and gender of direct project beneficiaries	3.2.1.i.t. At least 5,000 local stakeholders are trained to promote and strengthen their good governance mechanisms 3.2.1.i.t. At least 5,100 persons (2,400 w / 2,700 men) directly benefit from project activities (GEF Indicator 11. Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment: 5,100 persons (2,400 w / 2,700 men))
Knowledge and innovation gaps and slow circulation of knowledge	4. Knowledge management and outcome sustainability	4.1. Knowledge management processes have been strengthened among local stakeholders to promote conditions and mechanisms of territorial governance that enable the implementation of the ecological connectivity approach and measures	4.1.1 Conformation of a multilevel and multi-stakeholder inter-institutional platform to strengthen the integrated management of the regional corridor, as an associative network for scalable and replicable knowledge management in decision making.	4.1.1.i. Inter-institutional platforms formed at the departmental level as an associative network for knowledge management	4.1.1.i.t. Three inter-institutional platforms formed in the first year of the project

BARRIERS TO OVERCOME	COMPONENT	OUTCOME	OUTPUT	INDICATOR	TARGET
			4.1.2 Document of systematized information on lessons learned and knowledge management in the development of the project components, with gender and equal opportunities analysis, socialized with stakeholders and disseminated through digital media.	4.1.2.i. Documents, communication materials and digital and social media products of systematized information on lessons learned are available for all the beneficiaries	4.1.2.i.t. At least 1 document, 3 communication materials and 3 digital social media products are designed, published and/or distributed among project beneficiaries
		4.2. The project is supported by a M&E system based on measurable and verifiable outcomes and adaptive management principles	4.2.1 M&E strategy developed with relevant stakeholders, clearly defining expected outcomes, the expected times of implementation, and confirmation through objectively verifiable indicators and means of verification. Mid-Term Review and Final Evaluation conducted to inform and guide project implementation	4.2.1.i. Project stakeholders participate in project implementation, and internal and external reviews are timely and transparently conducted	4.2.1.i.t. Comprehensive, gender-responsive M&E system is designed and implemented throughout project implementation

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

At PIF review, the following items were highlighted for further development/confirmation at PPG stage:

Co-financing SISCO funding (USD 1.5 million, cash, Investment mobilized). SISCO assigns this income to each PA, so income generated in project areas will be retained in each of them. This conservative estimate of new income to be generated by project PAs as a result of improved planning and participative management capacities was highlighted at PIF clearance for further review during the project design stage, perhaps because its estimation was poorly expressed in the PIF. During the participation phase carried out in January-February 2023, this estimation was discussed with the participating six national PA management staff, and deemed fully feasible within the 3-year lifespan of the project as a result of increased inter-institutional coordination and landscape-level dialogue. Please see PRODOC 2.4. Co-financing projects.

Component 3 alignment. The alignment of Component 3 was earmarked for further clarification within the corresponding section. Please see PRODOC 1.3. Consistency with policies and priorities (national, GEF, SDGs, Aichi). Component 3: Strengthen local territorial governance mechanisms and instruments at a multilevel and multi-stakeholder scale (subnational and local) with a gender perspective to consolidate the built consensus and to provide demonstrative measures for biodiversity conservation and socio-ecosystemic resilience is aligned with BD-1-1 Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors, as the activities seek to build consensus over biodiversity considerations in economic and planning processes.

Maps. The geographical expression of area and project features is presented in more detailed maps of enough resolution. In particular, all protected areas, both national and subnational, have been completely identified, confirmed with updated information, and their geographical representation revised and corrected. Please see PRODOC 1.5. Baseline, and Appendix 1. Intervention Area.

Stakeholder consultation and involvement in project design was highlighted as a condition for project approval at PIF clearance. As mentioned, a thorough participation phase has been carried out in January-February 2023, consisting of one-to-one interviews and a massive workshop that was held in Tarija and was attended by 54 representatives of at least 22 institutions. Representatives of three levels of Government (Central, Departmental and Municipal) attended, including managers of Subnational Protected Areas and National Protected Areas, the Central Office of the National Protected Areas Service, Community-based Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations and entrepreneurs. Male participation came to 40.7%, and female, 59.3%, with one of the participating institutions being a women's organisation. Please see PRODOC 1.4. Stakeholders, and Appendix 6. Public Consultation Process & Stakeholder Engagement Plan, with Special Attention to Indigenous Peoples.

Project activities included in the final project design have received effective input from the consultations. In particular, the workshop was designed to detail how, and under what conditions, were

stakeholders to take active part in project activities, and this input has informed the design and targeting of activities and outputs, in particular in the Components 2 and 3. Please see PRODOC 2.3. Components, products and schedule, and Appendix 2.

Risks. At PIF, it was requested that a thorough analysis of public health risk was undertaken. This and other risks have been assessed, and mitigation measures included in project design. Please see 5. *Risks* above, and PRODOC 3.6. Risks and mitigation measures, and Appendix 10. Risk Assessment and Mitigation Measures.

**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status
in the table below:**

Costs incurred during the PPG stage include consultants, travel costs, and the costs of the participatory consultations, carried out during February 2023 in the project intervention area. As of this date (2023, May 29), total disbursement amounts USD45,000, while there exist a standing commitment for USD5,000, to total the budgeted USD50,000.

Using the PPG, a consultant team has been assigned to the tasks of deepening and enriching the assumptions, theory of change, and strategic rationality of the project. The team's work has included the study of the present situation in the Corridor, including the complete identification of subnational Protected Areas (not covered by the Plurinational Protected Areas System, SPAP) and other area-based conservation measures. The team has also carried out extensive conversations with national and subnational actors to understand SERNAP and its role in this problematics as well as of other institutional actors, and the territorial dynamics around the identified barriers.

These has also been substantiated in a public participation phase that has been carried out in January-February 2023, which consisted of numerous one-to-one interviews, focal groups with experts, and a formal workshop that was held in Tarija and was attended by 54 representatives of at least 22 institutions. In total, representatives of three levels of Government (Central, Departmental and Municipal) have been listened to during the design phase, including MMAYA staff, managers of Subnational Protected Areas and National Protected Areas, and the Central Office of the National Protected Areas Service. Similarly, Community-based Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, entrepreneurs, and other local actors have had a say in the project design.

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Consultancies and contracts to develop program and/or project options			
Additional baseline/mapping information	2,000	2,000	-
Consulting services, outsourcing to elaborate key technical components of CEO Endorsement	25,000	20,000	5,000
Free prior and informed consent and related consultations			
Local stakeholders participations and Consultations	15,000	15,000	-
Translations of project documents for public consultations	4,000	4,000	-
Travel expenses	4,000	4,000	-
Total	50,000	45,000	5,000

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

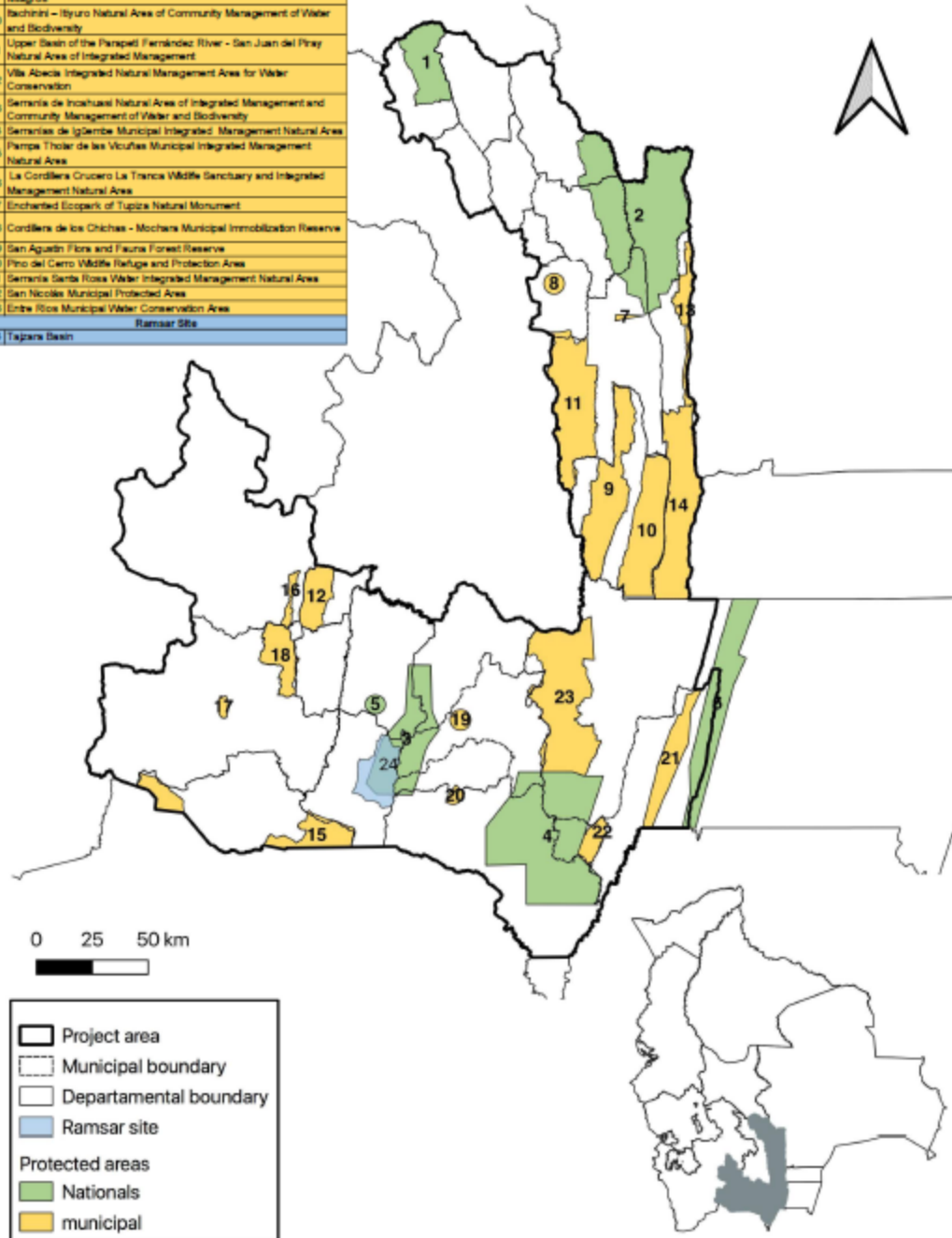
Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

A map is included in next page. The Project National Protected Areas have the following WDPA IDs:

ISO-3166 alpha2	ISO-3166 alpha3	ISO-3166 numeric	fips	Country	Capital	Area in km?	Population	Continent
BO	BOL	068	BL	Bolivia	Sucre	1,098,580	11,353,142	SA

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	Reference coordinates	IUCN category
<i>El Palmar</i>	303886	17°59'44''S 65°15'49''W	VI PA with sustainable use of natura
<i>Iñao</i>	342468	19°33'06''S 63°57'19''	IV Habitat/Species Managemen
<i>Cordillera de Sama</i>	32866	21°43'53''S 65°08'35''W	VI PA with sustainable use of natura
<i>El Cardón</i>	555592676	21°43'38''S 65°24'27''	VI PA with sustainable use of natura
<i>Tariquía</i>	20041	22°06'15''S 64°25'53''W	VI PA with sustainable use of natura

National Protected Areas	
1	El Palmer Integrated Management Natural Area
2	Integrated Management Natural Area and Ifao National Park
3	Cordillera de Sarra Biological Reserve
4	Tartique Flora and Fauna National Reserve
5	El Cardón National Park and Integrated Management Area
6	Aguazque National Park and Integrated Management Natural Area
Subnational Protected Areas	
7	Morteguado Basin Protection Area
8	Forest and Water Immobilization Zone El Villar
9	Community Area, Protected for Water Management of Semania los Magros
10	Bachini – Ituro Natural Area of Community Management of Water and Biodiversity
11	Upper Basin of the Parapetí Fernández River - San Juan del Piray Natural Area of Integrated Management
12	Vila Abeca Integrated Natural Management Area for Water Conservation
13	Semania de Inchoasi Natural Area of Integrated Management and Community Management of Water and Biodiversity
14	Semania de Igombe Municipal Integrated Management Natural Area
15	Pampa Tholar de las Vueltas Municipal Integrated Management Natural Area
16	La Cordillera Cruzero La Tronca Wildlife Sanctuary and Integrated Management Natural Area
17	Enchanted Ecopark of Tupiza Natural Monument
18	Cordillera de los Chichas - Mochani Municipal Immobilization Reserve
19	San Agustín Flora and Fauna Forest Reserve
20	Pico del Cerro Wildlife Refuge and Protection Area
21	Semania Santa Rosa Water Integrated Management Natural Area
22	San Nicolás Municipal Protected Area
23	Entre Ríos Municipal Water Conservation Area
Ramsar Site	
24	Tajapira Basin



			improvement of key elements of ecological connectivity identified at the El Palmar - Tariqu'a Regional Corridor	improvement of local socioeconomic conditions and increase community resilience, and resilient Nature-based business with special emphasis on equal opportunities for women and men	national and subnational level with gender perspective to increase ecosocial and ecosystem resilience in the El Palmar - Tariqu'a Regional Corridor	sustainability					
Expenditure category	Works		-	-	-	-	-			-	
	Goods	Native species seedlings, fencing for cattle control, light farm and agroforestry tools	-	288,420	-	3,000	291,420			291,420	
	Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-				
	Grants/Sub-grants		-	298,196	-	-	298,196			298,196	
	Revolving funds/Seed funds / Equity		-	-	-	-					

Sub-contract to executing partner/entity		-		-	-					
Contractual Services ? Individual		-	109,760	-	5,750	15,510	3,000		118,510	
Contractual Services ? Company	Technical consulting services to support agroforestry, improved water management	-	86,820	-	-	86,820	10,000		96,820	
International Consultants		-	-	55,500	-	55,500	25,000		80,500	
Local Consultants		103,508	32,934	111,912	59,853	308,207	15,000	22,000	345,207	121,789
Of which, Project Coordinator (PMU)						-		21,995	21,995	
Of which, Technical Assistant (PMU)						-		20,997	20,997	
Of which, Financial Specialist (PMU)						-		20,197	20,197	

	Salary and benefits / Staff costs	-	-	-	-	-			-	
	Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	19,763	74,87	315,000	1,500.00	411,133	5,000		416,133	334,250
	Travel	11,858	7,000	105,000	15,750	139,608	3,000		142,608	112,000
	Office Supplies	-	-	-	-	-		3,180.00	3,180	
	Other Operating Costs	-	-	-	-	-			-	
Grand Total		135,129	898,000	587,412	85,853	1,706,394	61,000	88,369	1,855,763	568,039
Executing Entity		National Protected Areas Service (SERNAP), Ministry of Environment and Water (PMU)	SERNAP	SERNAP (PMU)	SERNAP (PMU)		SERNAP (PMU)	SERNAP (PMU)		

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit a finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

NA

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant

instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

NA

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).

NA