

GEF-8 PPG REQUEST FOR GBFF PROJECTS

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General Project Information

Project Title:

Sustainable Management of Biodiversity and Natural Resources in the Bolivian Altiplano associated to the production of South American camelids

Region:

Bolivia

GEF Project ID:

11798

Country(ies):

Bolivia

Type of Project:

GBFF

GEF Agency(ies):

IFAD

GEF Agency Project ID:

Anticipated Executing Entity(s):

Ministry of Rural Development and Land

Anticipated Executing Type:

Government

GEF Focal Area (s):

Biodiversity

Submission Date:

9/30/2024

Project Sector (CCM Only)

AFOLU

Taxonomy

Biodiversity, Focal Areas, Certification -National Standards, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Productive Landscapes, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Indigenous Peoples, Communications, Awareness Raising, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Community Based Organization, Civil Society, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Consultation, Participation, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research

Type of Trust Fund:

GBFF

Project Duration (Months)

48

GEF Project Financing: (a)

4,003,673.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

360,331.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

4,364,004.00

Total Co-financing:

26,940,000.00

PPG Amount: (e)

150,000.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

13,500.00

PPG total Amount: (e+f)

Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)

163,500.00	4,527,504.00
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Project Tags:

GBF Target 1, GBF Target 2, GBF Target 7, GBF Target 9, GBF Target 17

Indicative Project Overview

Sustainably improve the management of biodiversity and natural resources and increase resilience to climate change, associated with the small-scale production of South American domestic camelids by rural communities in the Bolivian High Plateau.

Project Components

Strengthening the implementation of Biodiversity (BD) and Natural Resources (NR) sustainable management through Territorial Planning Tools

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
760,904.00	4,220,000.00

Project Outcomes:

1.1 Improved knowledge about the status of BD and NR and the relation with local livelihoods.

1.2 Enhanced planning and institutional capacities for conservation of BD and NR.

Project Outputs:

1.1.1 Gathering, Systematization & analysis of information on BD and NR use and needs

1.2.1 Preparation of BNRPs for 3 Departments

1.2.2 Development of maps & diagnostics of biodiversity, environmental risks, and socio-economic dynamics

1.2.3 Establishment of stakeholder working groups for territorial planning

2. Strengthening Implementation of PDTIs and Developing Sustainable Production Incentives

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,952,118.00	4,000,000.00

Project Outcomes:

2.1 Strengthened capacity to identify and prioritize investments at the municipal level.

2.2 Strengthened incentives for the adoption of sustainable practices

Project Outputs:

2.1.1 Implementing practices to recover and conserve nutritionally rich native grasslands and pastures

2.1.2 Capacity building for effective land management

2.2.1 Piloting territorial labeling schemes and traceability mechanisms

3. Implementation, monitoring and scaling of biodiversity and natural resources sustainable management practices

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
900,000.00	14,740,000.00

Project Outcomes:

3.1 National Knowledge and Monitoring System for Sustainable Camelid Production

Project Outputs:

3.1.1 Development of a comprehensive knowledge management system (KMS).

3.1.2 Policy support for agriculture and land management strategies

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
200,000.00	3,980,000.00

Project Outcomes:

3.2 Effective project management and evaluation

Project Outputs:

3.2.1 Implementation of project M&E plan

3.2.2 Quarterly and annual reports (PIRs)

3.2.3 Terminal Evaluation completed

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Strengthening the implementation of Biodiversity (BD) and Natural Resources (NR) sustainable management through Territorial Planning Tools	760,904.00	4,220,000.00
2. Strengthening Implementation of PDTIs and Developing Sustainable Production Incentives	1,952,118.00	4,000,000.00
3. Implementation, monitoring and scaling of biodiversity and natural resources sustainable management practices	900,000.00	14,740,000.00
M&E	200,000.00	3,980,000.00
Subtotal	3,813,022.00	26,940,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)	190,651.00	
Total Project Cost (\$)	4,003,673.00	26,940,000.00

Please provide justification

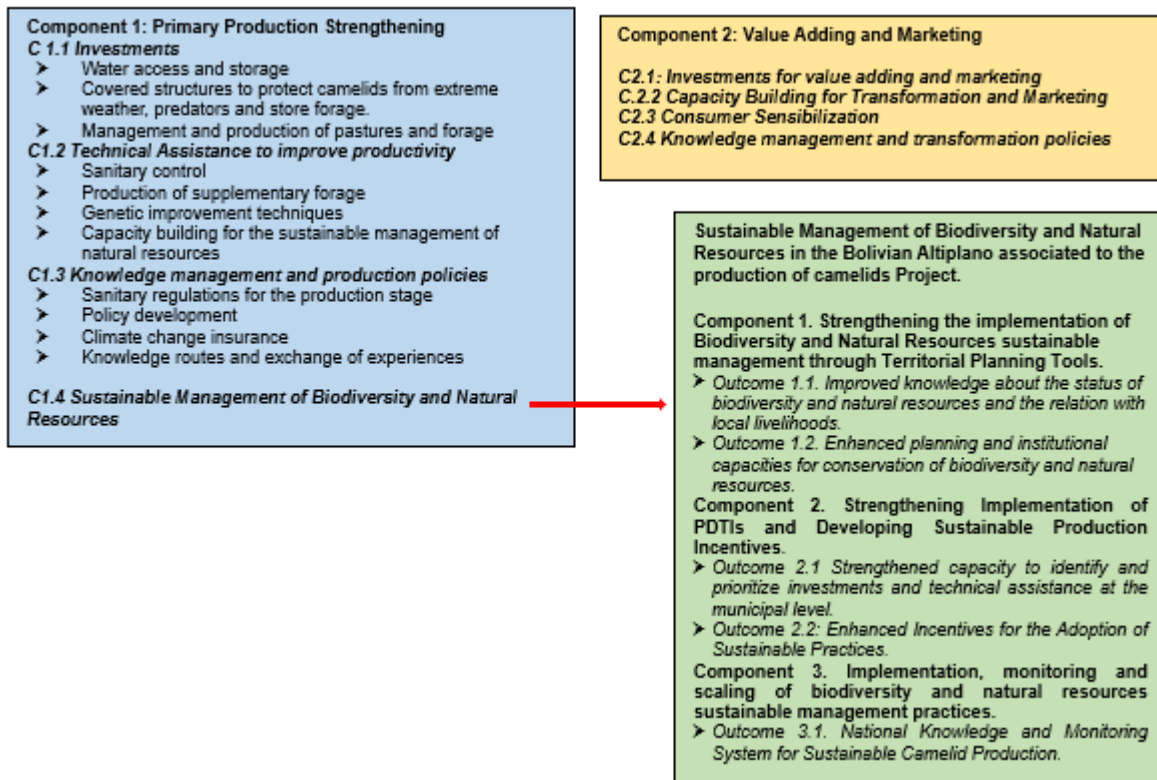
PROJECT CONCEPT DESCRIPTION

Project Concept Description (No more than seven pages total, including 5 pages of text maximum. Concepts longer than 7 pages will be returned. Please note the portal entry will be limited to up to 19,400 characters of text and up to two figures.)

1) Project Rationale

The Bolivian Altiplano, the second largest and highest plateau in the world, is part of the Central Andean Dry Puna ecoregion. This high-altitude, arid montane ecosystem features unique flora and fauna adapted to extreme conditions, including high solar radiation, strong winds, and significant temperature fluctuations. Vegetation includes unique associations of shrubland types. The region is home to migratory birds and South American camelids, which include domesticated (Lama glama and Lama pacos) and wild species (Vicugna vicugna and Lama guanicoe). Notably, the Altiplano contains two Ramsar Sites: Titicaca and Poopó Lakes. While the Andean region is renowned for its remarkable biological diversity and as a significant center of origin for many cultivated plants, the region paradoxically has high levels of poverty and malnutrition, with the highest levels found in the Bolivian plateau^[11]. Twenty-four percent of the country's municipalities fall into the high vulnerability category regarding food security.

Between 2017 and 2024, the Bolivian government, with support from IFAD, implemented the Procamélidos 1 program (P1), a US\$38.8 million initiative aimed at strengthening camelid value chains in the Altiplano. Building on P1's achievements, the Government of Bolivia and IFAD are preparing the Procamélidos 2 (P2) program, which will be implemented in three phases over 10 years, starting in 2025. With a total cost of US\$26.94 million, P2 aims to further improve primary production, processing and marketing for poor families in the Altiplano, with an increased emphasis on sustainable management of biodiversity to ensure the sustainability of camelid production in the face of climate change and natural resource degradation. P2 comes in the context of the International Year of Camelids (IYC 2024), which highlights how camelids are key to the livelihoods of millions of households in hostile environments across the world, particularly IPLCs^[2]. It comprises two technical components:



The proposed GBFF project will be nested in P2 Component 1.4, covering the additional costs associated to scaling-up participatory and sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources related to the production of domestic camelids. It will also complement Sub-components C1.1, C1.3 and C2.2 and will establish synergies with Component 2 through market-oriented initiatives such as territorial labels. Building on strategies and partnerships established through P2 and addressing gaps from P1 in conserving and sustainably using biodiversity, the GBFF project will address the following drivers of biodiversity loss:

I. **Habitat Loss and Degradation:** The Project area faces significant habitat loss and degradation driven by population growth and socio-economic activities. This is evident in the conversion of natural landscapes for agriculture and infrastructure, leading to habitat fragmentation and the loss of wildlife. Key areas, such as grasslands and wetlands are increasingly affected by unsustainable practices, including overgrazing and unregulated land use changes, impacting biodiversity and the renewal and recharge functions of the hydrological cycles.

II. **Territorial planning (TP):** although local governments have developed TP instruments, strategies for sustainable management are insufficient to deal with the increasing environmental problems, undermining biodiversity conservation efforts. As a result, critical ecosystems such as grasslands and wetlands (bofedales) are under pressure from agricultural expansion, infrastructure development, and overgrazing.

III. **Weak Financial Incentives for Biodiversity Conservation:** A major barrier to biodiversity conservation is the lack of strong financial incentives for producers to adopt sustainable practices. Local farmers and camelid herders often face significant economic pressures, leading them to prioritize short-term productivity over long-term environmental

sustainability. Limited access to financial resources, coupled with insufficient market access for sustainably produced goods, reduces their motivation to invest in sustainable land management or biodiversity-friendly practices.

The Project will be implemented in 3 Departments: La Paz, Oruro and Potosí, home to six key biodiversity areas. Project's support will involve approximately 10 municipalities. The project will achieve national-level scale through a tailored monitoring and knowledge system, providing feedback loops on biodiversity-focused territorial planning and sustainable production models into national policies, ensuring broader adoption across Bolivia.

Project Goal and Objectives:

Goal: To enhance biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management in the Bolivian Highlands through the promotion of biodiversity-positive camelid production. The project's objectives will be to: i) Restore degraded pasture lands, domestic camelid natural grazing fields and other critical ecosystems; ii) Recover hydrological functions provided by native pasturelands to secure access to water. iii) Develop financial and market incentives for biodiversity conservation and iv) Conserve and enhance the genetic diversity of camelids to improve and diversify community livelihoods.

Expected results:

The impact level result of this project will be enhanced biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management in the Bolivian Highlands, leading to improved livelihoods for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs). The key results will be: i) Degraded pasturelands and other key ecosystems in the Bolivian altiplanos are restored; ii) Mitigated GHG emissions due to improved production practices; iii) Improved provision of agro-ecosystem ecosystem goods and services across critical landscapes and iv) Livelihoods of communities across key landscapes improved and diversified.

2) Project Description

Theory of Change

Problems: The Bolivian Highlands face significant biodiversity and ecosystem challenges, exacerbated by unsustainable use of camelid natural grazing fields. Key issues include: (i) habitat degradation and loss due to overgrazing, (ii) inadequate financial incentives for sustainable land use and (iii) inadequate support for community livelihoods, iv) weak implementation of territorial planning tools. Moreover, small-scale producers of camelid products face several difficulties in accessing and sustainably managing natural resources, pasturelands, native vegetation and wetlands (bofedales): (i) low productivity, (ii) limited availability of feed and water due to deterioration of natural resources and climate change; iii) land use changes oriented to agricultural exports, (iv) lack of technical assistance, (v) high level of malnutrition and limited access to healthy food all year-round.

If the project:

- Increases the coverage of the Altiplano productive landscape under sustainable practices, improves the inclusive and effective management by IP&LCs, prevents further degradation of biodiversity and contributes to reduce the fragmentation of the Altiplano ecosystem.
- Develops and implements green market opportunities with complementary certification and traceability mechanisms to promote biodiversity conservation related to camelid production.
- Supports territorial planning processes that integrate biodiversity conservation into land-use strategies

If the target population:

- Adopts improved land management and camelid production practices that align with biodiversity conservation goals.
- Engages in market-oriented production and utilizes financial incentives for sustainable practices.
- Participates in capacity-building initiatives for effective resource management, production and processing.
- Benefits from enhanced rural services and diversified livelihood opportunities.

- Include nutrient dense locally available species in the diet

Then, the Project will contribute to:

a) **Enhanced biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health** in the natural pastures and “bofedales”, through the recovery of degraded ecosystems and improved ecological connectivity.

b) **Increased adoption of sustainable practices** by camelid producers, leading to reduced habitat degradation, mitigated GHG emissions, and enhanced ecosystem services.

d) **Improved community livelihoods** and economic stability due to diversified income sources and better access to resources and services.

e) **Increased profitability and sustainability of camelid production** through financial incentives and market opportunities that align with conservation objectives.

f) Improve dietary diversity and contribute to preserve local heritage on the sustainable management of local species for human nutrition.

Components

Component 1. Strengthening the implementation of Biodiversity and Natural Resources sustainable management through Territorial Planning Tools. Under the frame of the Integrated Planning System of the Bolivian State, Departmental and Municipal Governments carry out territorial planning through the Integrated Territorial Development Plans (PTDI). By building the capacities of local governments, the project will operationalize and improve existing PDTIs and promote stakeholder participation and inter-institutional coordination. This collaborative approach will create spaces for consultation, facilitating improved biodiversity conservation and natural resource management while enhancing the capacities of IP&LCs for effective territorial governance.

Outcome 1.1. Improved knowledge about the status of biodiversity and natural resources and the relation with local livelihoods. The project will gather key data to identify the biodiversity and natural resource needs necessary for sustaining human nutrition and camelid production. This assessment will examine the risks posed by current practices to natural habitats and local livelihoods, including data on ecosystem health (vegetation cover, soil, water quality), fragmentation, and land management practices. Special attention will be given to the nutritional value of resilient native species. Data collection will utilize participatory processes and innovative remote sensing tools, providing essential information for formulating community projects and business plans.

Outcome 1.2. Enhanced planning and institutional capacities for conservation of biodiversity and natural resources. The project will enhance capacity for implementing PDTIs in at least three targeted departments. Based on information collected, it will generate diagnostics and maps detailing biodiversity and natural resource use, incorporating environmental risks, biophysical data, climatic variables, and socio-economic dynamics (land use, tenure challenges, native species, threats). Emphasis will be placed on inter-communal biodiversity management analysis. These maps will inform PTDI decisions and support financing requests from local communities, ultimately fostering sustainable resource management practices.

Component 2. Strengthening Implementation of PDTIs and Developing Sustainable Production Incentives. Based on the information gathered under Component 1, this component will support the implementation of PDTIs in selected municipalities and scale and pilot complementary incentive mechanisms.

Outcome 2.1 Strengthened capacity to identify and prioritize investments and technical assistance at the municipal level. This outcome builds on outcome 1.2 by financing the implementation of investments for recovering degraded ecosystems while operationalizing PDTIs. Key actions will include: (i) researching and implementing practices to recover native grasslands and pastures, including revegetation, (ii) investing in sustainable water management through the construction and rehabilitation of water storage, harvesting, and efficient irrigation systems; (iii) promoting sustainable soil management techniques like terraces and contour ditches for erosion control; (iv) encouraging the cultivation of climate-resilient native species in school and community gardens; (v) providing capacity-building to link land management with investments; and (vi) identifying partnerships with local organizations and government entities.

Outcome 2.2: Enhanced Incentives for the Adoption of Sustainable Practices: In connection with Component 2 of P2, this focuses on enhancing incentives for the recovery and sustainable use of natural grassland ecosystems by strengthening markets for sustainably sourced camelid products. As well as strengthening market linkages through P2, incentives will be developed. These will integrate i) piloting territorial labels for sustainable camelid production amongst POs, indicating product quality and cultural heritage, while

meeting defined environmental and social standards, (ii) implementing traceability mechanisms to ensure the origin and sustainability of camelid products; and (iii) training producers on funding access for sustainable practices linked to long-term biodiversity and resource management goals. Additionally, partnerships with local, regional, and international organizations will be developed to expand access to sustainable finance mechanisms and strengthen market linkages.

Component 3. Implementation, monitoring and scaling of biodiversity and natural resources sustainable management practices.

Outcome 3.1. National Knowledge and Monitoring System for Sustainable Camelid Production: Under the frame of P2 Component 3, it will focus on developing a comprehensive national knowledge management and monitoring system (KMS) under Component 3 of P2. Building on the existing Management Information System (MIS) from Procámelidos, the KMS will be an online platform for collecting, analyzing, and sharing best practices, success stories, and lessons learned from local initiatives in natural resource management (NRM), certification, and traceability. It will support policy development efforts by providing crucial resources for national policymakers to integrate evidence-based strategies into agriculture and land management policies.

Stakeholders

The Project acknowledges the vital roles of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IP&LCs) as custodians of biodiversity and partners in sustainable environmental management. It aims to ensure gender equality by empowering women and youth while enhancing the capacities of IP&LCs for meaningful participation and leadership in territorial governance related to biodiversity conservation. These efforts will align with GEF and IFAD policies on Gender, IP&LCs, and Stakeholder Participation. The target group includes approximately 12,000 small-scale producers from rural Indigenous (Aymara and Quechua), 'pueblos originarios,' and 'campesino' communities.

Key stakeholders include the Ministry of Rural Development and Land, Ministry of the Environment and Water, local governments, SENASAG, INIAF, the Asociación Nacional de Productores de Camélidos (ANAPCA), and Asociaciones Departamentales de Productores de Camélidos (ADEPCAS). The project will focus on developing and strengthening partnerships with organizations, including producer organisations, particularly those involved in initiatives that aim to conserve the biodiversity and natural resources of the Altiplano.

Action Areas

The Project is aligned with Action Area Six: Biodiversity mainstreaming in production sectors. It will provide additional financing to i) improve camelid production practices to be more sustainable; ii) support IP&LCs sustainable biodiversity-based activities and camelid value chains that generate social, economic, and environmental benefits while protecting customary use of biodiversity resources; iii) promote incentives for sustainable land, use practices that generate benefits for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use; iv) rely on scientific/technical assessments to inform decision making on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. The project's emphasis on spatial planning also only aligns with GBFF Action Area 1, which aims to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Criteria

Potential to generate global environment benefits

The Project's area meets the following criteria: a) holding several endangered globally important species; b) high vulnerability to climate change, c) high environmental risks and degradation of globally important biodiversity; d) sites that require priority attention due to their importance for the camelid production. The project will improve productive practices in the camelid value chain and biodiversity management in IP&LC territories, covering at least 150,000 ha of the Altiplano landscape. Approximately 12,000 IP&LCs will benefit from the investment, to be confirmed during the final design stage.

Alignment

The Project aligns with Bolivia's National Biodiversity Strategy 2019-2030 by addressing strategic objectives such as **SO2: Institutional and Territorial Governance**, which focuses on supporting territorial planning for integrated and sustainable biodiversity management. It also targets **SO3: Sustainable Use and Conservation of Biodiversity**, facilitating sustainable camelid production while enhancing socio-environmental services and climate change adaptation. The Project promotes practices that sustainably utilize biodiversity, tailored to local conditions, thus reducing poverty and enhancing food security. Additionally, it aligns with Bolivia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2021-2030 by improving access to natural resources and pastures, promoting sustainable practices in camelid production, recovering degraded areas, enhancing land use through territorial planning, and ultimately reducing poverty and food insecurity.

Level of policy coherence and coordination among ministries, agencies, private sector and civil society.

Under the frame of Procamelidos 2 implementation strategy and arrangements, the project will strengthen the existing policies at the Department level, as well as the multi-sectoral platforms that the project will strengthen at the national, departmental, municipal, community and local organizations levels. The project will actively engage and support IPLCs at every stage, ensuring their meaningful involvement in project preparation, problem analysis, solution development, and the approval of action plans. Special focus will be placed on empowering Indigenous women, recognizing their critical roles in biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management. By fostering IPLC leadership in decision-making processes and project activities, the project will strengthen their capacity to spearhead conservation efforts on their ancestral lands, promoting both environmental stewardship and community resilience.

[1] Padulosi, S.; Amaya, K.; Jäger, M.; Gotor, E.; Rojas, W.; Valdivia, R. A Holistic Approach to Enhance the Use of Neglected and Underutilized Species: The Case of Andean Grains in Bolivia and Peru. Sustainability 2014, 6, 1283-1312. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su6031283>

[2] <https://www.fao.org/camelids-2024/about/en>

Core Indicators

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)
150000	0	0	0

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)
75,000.00			

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)
75,000.00			

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)

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)

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 (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

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	4,800			
Male	7,200			
Total	12,000	0	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

ANNEX A: PROJECT FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
IFAD	GBFF	Bolivia	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 6	4,003,673.00	360,331.00	4,364,004.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)					4,003,673.00	360,331.00	4,364,004.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

150000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

13500

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	PPG (\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
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IFAD	GBFF	Bolivia	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 6	Grant	150,000.00	13,500.00	163,500.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)						150,000.00	13,500.00	163,500.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

(Only for Multi-Trust Fund projects where GEF TF is included)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources					0.00

Indicative Action Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
GBFF Action Area 6	GBFF	4,003,673.00	26,940,000.00
Total Project Cost		4,003,673.00	26,940,000.00

Amount of resource allocated to support actions by IPLCs for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity:

Amount

800,000.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	IFAD	Grant	Investment mobilized	26,940,000.00

Total Co-financing				26,940,000.00
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Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The investment mobilized is coming from IFAD's Procamelidos II investment project (2025 - 2030)

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Janie Rioux	9/27/2024			j.rioux@ifad.org
Project Coordinator	Oliver Page	9/27/2024			o.page@ifad.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Mr. Carlos David Guachalla Terrazas	Viceministro de Planificación y Coordinación	Ministerio de Planificación del Desarrollo	9/27/2024