

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR Climate Change enabling activity

Proposal for Funding Under the GET
Processing Type: Expedite

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| SECTION 1: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUMMARY | 3 |
| A. Funding Elements | 4 |
| B. Enabling Activity Summary | 5 |
| ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS | 20 |
| SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION..... | 24 |
| C. Eligibility Criteria | 24 |
| D. Institutional Framework | 27 |
| E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan | 30 |
| SECTION 3: INFORMATION TABLES..... | 32 |
| F. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds..... | 32 |
| G. Rio Markers..... | 32 |
| H. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point(s) on Behalf of the Government(s): | 32 |
| ANNEX A: RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS | 32 |
| ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE | 32 |
| ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS..... | 48 |

SECTION 1: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Enabling Activity Title

Fourth National Communication (4NC), and First and Second Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR and 2BTR) of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the UNFCCC

| | |
|---|--|
| Country(ies) | GEF Enabling Activity ID |
| Bolivia | 11334 |
| GEF Agency(ies): | GEF Agency Enabling Activity ID |
| UNDP | 6721 |
| Submission Date | Expected Implementation Start |
| 10/12/2023 | 12/1/2023 |
| Project Executing Entity(s): | Executing Partner Type |
| Ministry of Development Planning (MPD) UNDP | Government GEF Agency |
| GEF Focal Area (s) | Expected Duration (In Months) |
| Climate Change | 48 |
| Type of Report(s) | Expected Report Submission to Convention |
| UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report/ National Communication (BTR/NC) | 12/31/2024 12/31/2026 |

A. Funding Elements

| GEF-8 Program | Trust Fund | GEF Financing (\$) |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| CCM-EA | GET | 1,233,000.00 |
| Total Enabling Activity Cost | | 1,233,000.00 |

Does the enabling activity deviate from typical cost ranges? Yes No

If yes, please describe

B. Enabling Activity Summary

Enabling Activity Objective

The objective of this project is to assist Plurinational State of Bolivia in the preparation and submission of its First Biennial Transparency Report and a combined Fourth National Communication Report and Second Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR – 4NC/2BTR) for the fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement (PA), in line with the Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 18/CMA.1) and the guidance on operationalizing the MPGs as per Decision 5/CMA.3. The project will support Plurinational State of Bolivia in achieving its global environment concerns and commitments to international conventions, and to integrate climate change considerations in national development planning and policy through ensuring continuity of the institutional and technical capacity building, partly initiated, and consequently sustained by reporting instruments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Enabling Activity Summary

This project is prepared in line with the GEF-8 Climate Change (CC Set-aside) Focal Area Strategy and Associated Programming/Pillar II: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies/Objective 2.2 Support relevant Convention obligations and enabling activities, with the following goals and objectives:

Project Development Objective:

“The project will strengthen technical and institutional capacity to assist the Plurinational State of Bolivia to fulfill the transparency requirements of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement - National Communications and BTR.”

Project Immediate Objective:

“The project will enable the Plurinational State of Bolivia to prepare and submit its First Biennial Transparency Reports (1BTR) as a standalone report and 4th National Communication and second Biennial Transparency Report (4NC/2BTR) as a combined report, to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, in line with the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 18/CMA.1) and the guidance on operationalizing the MPGs as per Decision 5/CMA.3.”

Climate change is an urgent and growing threat to human and natural systems. Since the Paris Agreement was adopted in 2015, governments and non-state actors have mobilized to implement stronger and more ambitious climate action. Article 13 of the Paris Agreement established an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for action and support designed to build trust and confidence that all countries are contributing their share to the global effort. By tracking and reporting on the progress and implementation challenges of their climate pledges, countries will have the necessary information to strengthen their ambition in the future and identify new priority areas for action, along with the resources needed to ensure that each Nationally Determine Contribution (NDC) cycle builds on the previous one. Importantly, outputs from the reporting and review process under the ETF will be considered at a collective level and provide an important source of information for the Global Stocktake (GST) leading to stronger climate action that will continue as climate regimes move towards the goal of net zero emissions by 2050 and climate neutrality thereafter.

The new transparency system under the Paris Agreement builds on and enhances the existing systems under the Convention. National Communications (NCs), Biennial Update Reports (BURs) and International Consultation

and Analysis (ICA) has contributed to improvements of capacity constraints, continuous building of capacity, and expertise in advance of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). The new reporting guidelines constitute noticeable enhancement for developing country Parties in terms of frequency, scope, and depth of reporting. There is widespread recognition that developing country Parties will need support to apply the new guidelines.

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) decided that Parties shall submit their first BTR and national inventory report, if submitted as a stand-alone report, in accordance with the adopted Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs), at the latest by 31 December 2024 and that Least Development Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) may submit this information at their discretion. The Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs) were adopted in the Katowice Climate Package through decision 18/CMA.1 that sets the rules for the implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement. At the COP26, the 'Paris Agreement rulebook'/MPGs has been finalized. This set of rules lays out how countries are held accountable for delivering on their climate action promises and self-set targets under their NDCs and enable the operationalization of the enhanced transparency framework. (Decision 5/CMA.3: Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement).

In line with Decision 9/CMA.1 Parties may submit and update their adaptation communication as a component of, or in conjunction with the reports on impacts and adaptation as stipulated in Article 13, paragraph 8, of the PA. The Plurinational State of Bolivia intends to include their Adaptation Communication(s) in conjunction with their 1BTR and 2BTR reports, and within the scope of this project the Adaptation Communication will be covered under outcome 2.3.

The preparation of the 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR will serve to further strengthen institutional and technical capacities of Bolivia for implementing the Convention, Paris Agreement and reporting thereon to the UNFCCC. The project will provide the platform for furthering the development and implementation of the Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems for tracking emissions, mitigation, adaptation, and support within the ETF of the PA.

The project objectives will be achieved through the outcomes and outputs as defined in the Project Results Framework Table, which is provided under this section “B Enabling Activity Summary.

Stakeholders’ involvement

Stakeholder involvement and consultation processes are critical to the success of the project. An effective engagement of key stakeholders has been conducted during project preparation and is envisaged, during implementation and monitoring and evaluation to enhance ownership of the NC and BTR processes, making these reports more responsive to national needs. The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholder’s participation to collectively participate in addressing climate change issues and challenges in Bolivia. The stakeholders of the project are expected to come from a wide range of backgrounds, including line ministries and agencies, local communities, local authorities and NGOs, research institutions, civil society organizations, the private sector, and international organizations, with particular emphasis on related sectors.

This project proposal has been developed in consultation with relevant experts, government staff, policymakers and NGOs who participated in the previous NC. Their views and needs were integrated into the design of this new enabling activity project.

The preparation process of the previous National Communications to the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC, has contributed to the institutional strengthening of the APMT as a competent lead institution for the application of the Convention as well as of other relevant institutions at national level. This project will additionally improve the sustainability for preparation of future NCs/BTRs/NDCs/NAPs and will facilitate the reporting requirements to the UNFCCC. Active participation by all stakeholders in the formulation of mitigation and adaptation policies and measures will be facilitated to ensure ownership and sustainability.

It is understood that the most effective way to address climate change, is to allow co-management of the issue, where all key stakeholders are involved, particularly in relation to the design and implementation of the mitigation and adaptation actions, in the framework pursuing the wider objectives of sustainable development.

The integration of the different sectors strengthens the institutional and technical capacity of the different stakeholders and institutions, not limited to a reduced group of experts and decision makers from the governmental institution where lies the responsibility for the fulfillment of the national obligations to the Convention. Efforts will be made to take into consideration the needs of excluded and marginalized groups which are more affected by climate change and have less resources to adapt. For this purpose, the project team will use various tools, including design thinking, behavioral science, and foresight, to create a collaborative space where different stakeholders will join forces to design policies and actions. These actions will contribute to mitigation of GHG emission and will enhance the resilience and adaptive capacities to climate change on national and local levels.

The table below presents the main stakeholders at the national level who will be involved in the project. The table also provides an overview of their potential roles in the project and means of engagement:

| Stakeholders | Role in the project | Means of management |
|---|---|---|
| Governmental Institutions | | |
| Ministry of Development Planning (MPD) | Through its Vice- ministry of Planning and Coordination (VPC), the MPD will be the Executing Entity. Coordinates the general process of preparation, validation, verification, approval, and communication to the UNFCCC of the national reports and their component parts, including the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGHGI). | Focal point Responsible for overall coordination with key stakeholders in the different components of the project. |
| Mother Earth Plurinational Authority (APMT) | National Focal Point of the UNFCCC In charge of the day-by-day implementation of the project. | Responsible for technical assistance and official submission of the NC and BTRs. |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Key ministries and government departments. | The project will continuously involve key ministries and government departments according to the decision-making needs for example for the National GHG Inventories involving key government departments i.a. the Hydrocarbons and Energy Ministry and the Forest and Land Authority. | MPD has put in place different coordination instances i.e., the forest finance commissions together with the APMT |
| Universities and research institutes | Universities and research institutes have contributed to previous NC versions. Some also played an important role in advance in research about climate change and in IPCC reports. For example, the Institute of Hydraulics and Hydrology (IHH-UMSA) got involved in glacier research since the early 1990s. Other research institutes like the Institute of Atmospheric Physics and the Institute of Ecology both at UMSA and the Water Centre at UMSS are also well known for their contributions to previous NCs. | The project will work with interested research institutes and Universities base on MoUs |
| Private sector organizations | The private sector can also contribute to the objectives and deliverables of the project. Some private actors like the National Industry Chamber or the Electricity Chamber could play a significant role providing information for the GHG inventory, but also clarifying potential mitigation and adaptation measures. | Private sector organizations will be engaged in discussion platforms, and training activities. |
| Financial sector | A sector of particular interest for NDC implementation is the financial sector. Public and private institutions of the financial sector will be invited to contribute to NDC funding strategies and implementation mechanisms. Key players are the Financial Sector Authority (ASFI), the Association of Banks (ASOBAN), the national stock market the National Investment Bank (Banco de Desarrollo Productivo or BDP) and various public and private funds like the public forest fund – FONABOSQUE, the national protected areas Fund (FUNDESNAP) and other. | These stakeholders will be engaged in NDC activities, expecting their contribution to the NDC financial strategy partially funded by the project and reported in NC and BTR. |
| Civil Society Organizations | Civil Society Organizations play a significant role in various NC and BTR activities. Civil society organizations and social movements are very important in the current political environment in Bolivia. The NC prioritize the work with indigenous organizations, farmers, labor organizations and women, such as Platform of Indigenous Peoples to face Climate Change (PPICC for its acronym in Spanish) and Bolivian Youth Platform for Action Against Climate Change and Women's Platform to Fight Climate Change | Civil society organizations will be engaged in different outreach activities, training, and public awareness. Both NC as well as BTR will capture relevant advocacy campaigns of the most vulnerable. |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Non-Governmental Organizations - NGOs</p> | <p>Different international and national NGOs play a significant role in providing technical assistance and carrying out applied research or implementing national programs and projects. Some have contributed to previous NCs, such as Friends of Nature Foundation (FAN for its acronym in Spanish), Bolivian Institute of Forestry Research (IBIF), Sustainable Water, Center for Research and Promotion of Peasants (CIPCA).</p> | <p>NGOs will be invited to participate in coordination platforms according to their areas of expertise and experience.</p> |
| <p>Community Based Organizations - CBOs</p> | <p>CBO's are involve in different activities of the NC and BTR, a particular emphasis will be put on vulnerable groups, including Indigenous organizations like the CONAMAQ (Consejo NAcional de Ayllus y Marcas del Qollasuyu), CIDOB (Confederación de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia) and Confederación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas Indigenas Originarias de Bolivia – Barlolina Sisa CNMCIQB-BS.</p> | <p>CBOs will be broadly engaged in different outreach activities, training, and public awareness.</p> <p>Both NC as well as BTR will capture relevant advocacy campaigns in particular of the most vulnerable.</p> |

A preliminary Stakeholder engagement plan envisages the following meetings:

- Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each report/area of work; and to highlight any prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting.
- Stakeholder consultations workshops to include them in reporting process and to enable them to provide relevant information for specialized sectors, especially for inventories.
- Capacity building workshops on the thematic areas of the ETF, BTRs and NCs.
- Individual meetings of thematic working groups with sector representatives,
- Group discussions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and joint actions,
- Validation workshops to discuss results, validate accuracy of the analyses, and assure quality of the results.
- Final dissemination workshop to discuss findings, raise awareness and reinforce collaboration and networking.

The stakeholder engagement plan will be consolidated and implemented in conjunction with the Gender Action Plan thus ensuring that gender equality considerations are firmly integrated throughout project interactions with stakeholders.

COVID-19 considerations:

Stakeholder engagement plan will include measures to manage risks that the COVID-19 pandemic and the possible reinstatement of containment measures may pose on the mobility and engagement of both project staff and stakeholders. Project will employ videoconferencing equipment/tools for virtual meetings and workshops, revise workplan, apply social distancing and provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent exposure among project staff, stakeholders, and participants as and when necessary. The budget will be included for IT support and PPE accordingly. The project will always follow the recommendations of the Government regarding COVID-19.

The impact of the COVID-19 on the project progress will be closely monitored and the adaptive management will be used to minimize, and address impacts it may have on the availability of technical expertise, capacity, and changes in timelines. Project will focus on strengthening capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions as well as limited remote data and information access.

The national process of the preparation of the BTRs and NCs can assist COVID-19 efforts to build back better and greener plans. Like many countries, some of the challenges that Bolivia faces after the COVID-19 pandemic are the strengthening of its public management, reactivation of the economy, and the new normality; thus, this transition can be directed towards a new model of national development that is sustainable, inclusive, low in emissions and resilient to climate change.

Gender dimension

National reporting processes can be a meaningful entry point for training, awareness-raising, and capacity-building efforts to ensure women's equal engagement in and benefit from climate change action. Preparation of reports can also influence other ongoing climate change planning and policymaking processes.

Previous NCs did not address gender mainstreaming in the national reporting process. However, as part of the gender and other population groups, important advances were made. To present there are platforms duly constituted where the active participation of women in terms of climate change is evidenced: i) women's platform against climate change, ii) youth platform for climate justice, and iii) indigenous peoples' platform for climate change. These platforms launched by the APMT have different degrees of consolidation and progress, being the most advanced that of women who have an action plan to fight against climate change, both in terms of adaptation, mitigation and the combined mitigation and adaptation approach. There is also technical study on gender and climate change with recommendations on its mainstreaming carried out for the adjusted NDC of Bolivia.

Although climate change affects all people, its impact is disproportionate as the most vulnerable people are more affected due to less favorable economic, social, cultural, and political conditions. Women are the majority among these groups and, as such, suffer climate change's negative effects first-hand; therefore, it is necessary to accentuate the gender perspective in the fight against climate change so that men and women contribute equally with new proposals that promote gender equality and sustainable development.

This project will help to identify the state of the Women Action Plan implementation and report on the progress of the gender perspective in Bolivia's climate action. The project will use the above referenced platforms for the gender consultations to consider gender characteristics, roles, and needs, particularly from the initial design phases. This will serve to understand the differentiated socioeconomic and cultural dynamics that can affect the management of resources linked to the adaptation and mitigation sectors of the NDC. Additionally, special emphasis will be placed on a gender perspective in studies defined for the adaptation component of this project to understand how climate threats can affect rural and Indigenous women in different areas of the country, with limited access to resources, which ensure their resilience. Likewise, it will seek to promote the participation of women, youth, and Indigenous groups in consultation processes in the different workshops of the project, which will be recorded based on indicators that quantify the number of participants desegregated by gender.

The update of the national circumstances will include gender considerations and sex-disaggregated data with the objective to better understand how the social and economic differences between men and women affects the capability of dealing with mitigating and adapting to climate change. To ensure that women are being acknowledged as agents of change who make important contributions to climate change adaptation and

mitigation, a gender perspective will be incorporated in the climate change impacts and adaptation and NDC progress assessment and the preparation of mitigation actions.

This project has applied the “GENDER RESPONSIVE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS TOOLKIT1” developed by the Global Support Program (GSP) through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF. In line with the GEF Secretariat’s policy on gender equality²³, the project will review the Gender analysis and Gender action plan during its inception phase.

- Gender analysis will follow the structure of five priority areas of UNFCCC Gender Action:
- Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communications.
- Gender balance participation, and women’s leadership
- Coherence
- Gender responsive implementation and means of implementation.
- Monitoring and reporting.

Initial stocktaking and gender analysis across all areas – and the inclusion of stakeholders who understand gender topics in relation to their sectors – will be conducted to assess and understand where deeper analysis and action is required. Areas where data and information on gender and climate change is not available will be identified with priorities and steps to fill gaps. The project will provide capacity-building in relation to NC/BTR purpose and content, as well as to gender issues in environment and their role in the NC/BTR processes if necessary. The project will also encourage the active participation of women and men in decision-making processes. Gender balance will be considered in project management structures and capacity building actions (training, workshops).

Narrative description of project activities:

Component 1 National GHG inventory and mitigation options

Outcome 1.1 National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases

In previous National Communications, Bolivia has updated its GHG inventory every two years for the period 2000 to 2008, with this project it is expected to update the inventory for the following years: 2010, 2015 and 2020, in the first two years of the project it is expected to update the inventory based on the availability of data until 2015 and until the completion of the project for year 2020 based on the availability of relevant data. With this information, it is expected that Bolivia will have updated information to build a much more robust reference scenario for the design of mitigation measures, as well as measures under the joint mechanism.

Previous inventories were prepared using the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The 2006 IPCC guidelines were used for the 2008 inventory. Similar to previous inventories, the GHG inventory update is expected to update information on GHG emissions from activities in at least the following sectors integrated into the IPCC guidelines: energy, transport, industrial processes, waste, agriculture and livestock, land use and land-use change and forestry (LULUCF). For the calculation of national GHG emissions, both direct (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HCF and SF₆) and indirect (NO_x, CO, CO, CO₂DM) gases will be considered, as well as SO₂ as a precursor of sulfates, classified by emission categories for each of the sectors proposed by the IPCC methodology.

It is also expected to include an uncertainty analysis of the results and the main sources of emission that give a character of transparency, consistency, and comparability of the inventories according to the methodologies of the IPCC, in some cases, based on previous experience the default values of the IPCC guidelines will be

adjusted to national circumstances and emission factors will be consolidated for some prioritized sectors, such as electricity generation, transport, waste and LULUCF.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Update the National GHG inventories in key sectors.
- Update key emissions factors
- Build the necessary reference scenarios to guide mitigation policies and measures.

The common reporting tables presented in Annex I to decision 5/CMA.3 will be used for the electronic reporting of the information in the national inventory reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases and follow the outline of the national inventory document presented in Annex V of Decision 5/CMA.3.

Outputs:

1.1.1 Institutional mechanism (procedures and protocols) for the preparation of the national GHG inventory in the main sectors established. This activity is oriented to establish the institutional arrangements among different government departments to provide the information required for the GHG inventory with prioritized sectors: hydrocarbons, electricity, transport, waste, industry, LULUCF and agriculture.

1.1.2. Updated inventory for the years 2010, 2015 and 2020. The GHG inventory will be updated for priority sectors applying IPCC 2006 guidelines for GHG inventories. Priority sectors include energy, industrial processes, agriculture, land-use change and forestry, and waste.

Under this project outcome, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Institutional arrangements for the national GHG inventory
- Update of GHG inventories (2010, 2015, 2020) in energy sectors (hydrocarbons, electricity, transport, waste, industry, others)
- Update of GHG inventories (2010, 2015, 2020) in land use sectors (LULUCF, Agriculture).
- Identification of emission factors in electricity, transport, waste, and others
- Identification of emission factors in LULUCF sectors

Outcome 1.2 Mitigation options differentiated for men and women in priority sectors like energy, transport, waste, and industry.

Bolivia establishes in its Law No. 300 and D.S. No.1696 the basis for promoting mitigation practices gradually in prioritized sectors. In the same way, several sectors have begun to think about public policy and technological options in line with a low-emission development. This is the case of the electricity sector in the country, which through the national electrification strategy is aiming to increase the percentage of participation of renewable energy (alternative energy) in the electricity generation matrix in the country. Similarly, the country is working on defining a strategy to replace fossil fuels with renewable fuels as a measure to reduce subsidies for fossil fuels.

There are also important regulatory developments in other sectors with high mitigation potential, such as the transport sector, the waste sector, and the industrial sector.

This enabling activity will support efforts to understand in greater depth what is the potential for mitigation in the different prioritized sectors, including city plans through the following evaluations and in-depth studies.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Generation of a curve of abatement of the potential and marginal costs of mitigation measures identified for the prioritized sectors.
- Evaluation of the cost-benefit of mitigation measures, including consideration of environmental and social impacts.
- The potential for scaling and technological needs, enabling environments and financing of potential public policy measures, as well as gaps and needs of mitigation options.
- It is noted that mitigation processes and synergies with adaptation in sectors linked to land use will be presented in component 3 of this project on the joint mechanism.

Outputs:

1.2.1 Main mitigation measures differentiated for men and women at the sectoral level (energy, hydrocarbons, industry, transport, waste, others) are identified and evaluated in terms of their potential and marginal cost (abatement curves).

Under this project outcome, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Identification/compilation of mitigation measures in priority sectors (excluding LULUCF)
- Identification of mitigation potential and marginal costs for measures identified in all the IPCC sectors (excluding LULUCF)
- Training on defining mitigation options and cost benefit analysis.

Outcome 1.3 Mitigation options with adaptation co-benefits under the Joint Mitigation-Adaptation Mechanism (JMAM) considering gender gaps.

The JMAM is the main instrument for reduction of LULUCF emissions. Included in Law No. 300 and adopted as part of Art. 6.8 of the Paris Agreement Bolivia has made all the efforts for putting in place the institutional framework and legal, regulatory, and economic instruments for the operationalization of this instrument (see Outcome 2.1).

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Understand the main drivers and speed of deforestation and Land Use changes.
- Update the emission factors for main forest and land use units.
- Update emissions factors for activities linked to Nitrogen management in agricultural and livestock practices.

Outputs:

1.3.1 Estimation of emissions and removals in all Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) categories, including soils, are identified, and evaluated in terms of their potential and marginal cost (abatement curves), evidencing gender gaps.

Under this project outcome, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Identification/compilation of mitigation-adaptation measures linked to the JMAM.

- Consultations with actors to establish local committees and community mechanisms for compilation of this mitigation-adaptation measures linked to the JMAM.
- Assessment of deforestation vectors and economic models
- Review of institutional arrangements and regulations for early warning of forest fires
- Training of actors in the operation of the joint mechanism and consultation processes
- Training of key actors on legal and institutional provisions for agricultural-forestry and land use management

Component 2 Progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC.

Outcome 2.1 Analysis and compilation of information for the Institutional arrangements and regulations for the implementation of the Joint Mitigation-Adaptation Mechanism (JMAM) under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

Bolivia has adopted the Joint Mitigation-Adaptation Mechanism (JMAM) as an option for the implementation of decision 1/CP.16 para.70 related to mitigation actions in the forest sector as a non-market-based approach (Decision 2/CP.17 para. 67). Article 6.8 of the Paris Agreement adopted non-market approaches as a means of implementation of mitigation options.

In this outcome, it is proposed to work on the basis of information gaps and needs for the operationalization of the joint mechanism through the prioritization of life zones and the connectivity of areas destined to the objectives of the joint mechanism. Promote the institutional operationalization of joint mechanisms through fiscal and regulatory instruments as proposed in Article 13 of D.S. No. 1696.

The review of information on gaps and needs considers the role of the National System of Protected Areas, the processes of natural regeneration, revegetation and restoration of forest cover, early warning systems for forest fires and other productive activities, forest plantations, agroforestry systems and sustainable management of forests according to the areas defined in the D.S. No. 1696:

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Scope of participatory processes of territorial management within the framework of the ordering of life systems.
- Scope of conclusion of local territorial agreements regarding objectives and / or goals of development of sustainable productive systems with a focus on mitigation and adaptation to the climate code.
- Scope of integral support to sustainable productive systems and to the integral and sustainable management of the forests and life systems of Mother Earth, promoting environmental, food, energy, technological and productive sovereignty with diversification.

Outputs:

2.1.1 Report of characterization of environmental functions and degree of conservation or threat and map of prioritization of restoration of forests and native vegetation. This report will serve for the preparation and prioritization of LULUCF measures under the JMAM.

2.1.2. Information about the Institutional arrangements and regulatory instruments for the regeneration of environmental functions at the level of the Autonomous Territorial Entities (ETA) in operation.

The JMAM requires a set of regulatory instruments across different levels of governance to achieve mitigation-adaptation measures and report on them, and with this output inputs will be provided.

Under this project outcome, the following activities will be undertaken:

- A series of maps and layers of information to understand the magnitude and speed of LULUCF changes and how these changes influence different carbon 'stocks' and a characterization of environmental functions, taking into multi-variate criteria of vulnerability and adaptability of biodiversity to climate change, the connectivity of biotopes and life zones; the criteria and the need for conservation of water sources; the degree of conservation or threat and prioritization map of restitution of forests and native vegetation; the functions of water regulation and hydrological, protection of riverbanks, mist forests and other criteria that may arise from the evaluation of experts.
- Compilation and analysis of the legal and institutional arrangements for the conservation and restoration of forests

Outcome 2.2 Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving Nationally Determined Contributions with gender disaggregated data if available under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

This outcome aims to consolidate the implementation of the monitoring system/framework for the mitigation (MRV), adaptation and JMAM integrated in the Plurinational System of Information and Integral Monitoring of Mother Earth and Climate Change (SIMTCC) that is in charge of the APMT considering the necessary aspects for the operationalization of the joint mechanism.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Monitoring and Evaluation of the NDC supported, using the MRV system and indicators adopted to facilitate clarity, transparency, and reporting of the NDC to be developed. The implementation of SIMTCC of the APMT will be coordinated and articulated with the entities and instances that generate information related to the subject referred to in the previous paragraph, including the autonomous territorial entities.
- Market and Non-Market Activities Report.
- Political will and country's ownership and engagement for the NDC built through policy dialogues with the involvement of key national stakeholders (e.g., key ministries, local governments, CSOs, youth constituencies, academia, and private sector).
- Linking to the ETF (Article 13) of the Paris Agreement.
- Link with the SDGs.

Outputs:

2.2.1. Information about Institutional arrangements and policies for implementing Article 6.8 of the Paris Agreement, referring to non-market approaches, in line with Article 4 of the PA, compiled. (Joint Mitigation Adaptation Mechanism - JMAM). This output will focus on assessing the information gaps and needs about the institutional arrangements on the implementation of the JMAM in line with Article 6.8 of the PA.

2.2.2 Information gaps and needs for tracking the implementation of Articles 6.8 in line with Article 4 of the PA compiled This output is oriented to assess the information gaps and needs for tracking the JMAM as a mean of fulfilling the NDC in line with Article 4 of PA.

Under this project outcome, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Assessment of institutional requirements for the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement
- Identification of ICT processes to automate MRV processes.

- Definition of the methodology and procedures for the M&E system of impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation
- Definition of the methodology and procedures for the M&E system of the joint mechanism
- Training in MRV instruments in mitigation
- Report according to the common tabular format for monitoring the NDCs

The project will use the common tabular formats presented in Annex II of decision 5/CMA.3 for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track the progress made in the implementation and achievement of the Nationally Determined Contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

Component 3 Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation

Outcome 3.1 Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

With this result, the information base on climate scenarios at the national level will be updated and several national specialists from different governmental and academic institutions with a gender, generational and intercultural approach will be trained, including the standards established by the IPCC in the 5th and 6th Assessment Report. The use of public available models for ensembles, consolidation, and statistical data filling, downscaling of general circulation models and others.

Likewise, a manual of good practices and regulations will be established for the use of climate models and scenarios in investment projects at the national level that require it.

According to D.S. No. 1696, the adaptation mechanism has an emphasis on generating programs aimed at increasing the resilience of living systems for food security with sovereignty, integrated water management, and the prevention and reduction of risk due to the impacts of Climate Change. In addition, the adaptation mechanism established in D.S. No. 1696 aim to encourage related education and health programs.

To operationalize the adaptation mechanism, the project will work together with a group of sectoral specialists appointed by the different ministerial entities, including at least the water, agriculture, health, infrastructure and environment sectors, to consolidate on the advances, challenges, as well as the needs that exist in terms of impact, vulnerability and adaptation studies and the processes of integration of adaptation and management of climate risk at the level of different sectoral instruments.

This work will be guided by intersectoral consultations and with other actors, such as the academic sector, rural communities, producer associations, business sectors, professional associations and other groups interested in supporting the gap and opportunities analysis to improve adaptation policies and measures at the country level.

These elements will serve to think about the institutional instruments, both normative, fiscal, and financial for adaptation at the county level.

As part of this work, it is also expected to establish, together with academic partners and other stakeholders, a training process with a gender, generational and intercultural approach to train a group of national specialists at different levels in adaptation planning issues considering the different phases of the adaptation cycle integrated in the Guidelines of National Plans. This training process will include national levels and autonomous territorial entities including the Local Governments and Municipalities.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- 3NC has updated the national climate change scenarios, however those need to be updated in relation to the standards of IPCC 6th Assessment Report.

- Previous NC have updated the information base on impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation, but to date there is no consistent study that prioritizes adaptation measures and provides recommendations.
- The efforts should be concentrated in preparing gap and opportunities analysis for adaptation.
- Adaptation policies stated in Law No. 300 and the revised version of the NDC.

Outputs:

3.1.1. Climate models and scenarios for the whole country updated. The project will update climate change scenarios according to IPCC 6th assessment report for the whole country. Those scenarios will be used for impact and vulnerability assessments.

3.1.2. Information on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation in prioritized sectors (water, agriculture, health, biodiversity, infrastructure, energy, and cities) included in the Adaptation Communication updated. The studies in priority sectors will serve to update the information about vulnerability studies in priority sectors.

3.1.3. Gap and opportunities analysis to improve adaptation policies and measures at the country level developed. The gap analysis will serve to compile the chapter within the BTRs and the 4NC to highlights gaps, financial and technical assistance needs.

3.1.4. Set of integrated adaptation and resilience indicators at the level of sectoral plans and instruments developed. This output is oriented to developing the resilience indicators at the sector level, this will serve to track the implementation of adaptation measures in priority sectors.

Under this project outcome, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Update climate change scenarios
- V&A studies in priority sectors
- Multicriteria study, including cost-benefit and consideration of environmental and social factors , for the prioritization of adaptation measures.
- Training in climate change models and scenarios and Impact, Vulnerability and Adaptation assessments.
- V&A training in prioritized sectors.
- Evaluation of the Adaptation Communication with the priorities and obstacles for its application.
- Report on the implementation of the chapters related to adaptation reported in the NDC (means of implementation, transparency).

The climate change impacts, and adaptation chapter will follow guidance on BTR outline presented in Annex IV of Dec 5/CMA.3 and MPG requirements as per section IV of Decision 18/CMA.1

Component 4 Other relevant information

Outcome 4.1. Information on technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received and be participative and responsive to gender considerations Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement

Special attention to the national circumstances and other strategies to implement the UNFCCC due to the fact that Bolivia has had an active participation in both the United Nations forums and the UNFCCC promoting the point of view of indigenous peoples, the paradigm of Living Well as a civilizational model, the rights of Mother Earth, the Human Right to Water and others.

Although systematic efforts have been made to have this information through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, adequate systematization is still required to allow the continuous review of this information by the interested actors and audiences.

Just as an update of the necessary information on national circumstances, gender and indigenous peoples is proposed, a review is also proposed on the needs of financing, capacity building and technology transfer in relation to the 3 mechanisms of climate change. However, the work proposed in this component aims to have an evaluation for reporting purposes, given that these studies require greater attention from institutions and the availability of resources by the international community to make a detailed and in-depth assessment of the financial needs of climate action in Bolivia including those of the NDC.

This result includes, on the one hand, the compilation and publication of the 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR reports, as well as the formal approval and submission of the 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR reports to the Secretariat of the Convention.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Bolivia needs to enhance its capacities for periodical report of NC and BTR
- Link to the Enhanced Transparency Framework - ETF of the Paris Agreement

Outputs:

4.1.1 Information on national circumstances updated disaggregated by sex were corresponds

4.1.2. Financing needs, capacity building and technology transfer in relation to NDC implementation assessed with gender disaggregated information if corresponds.

Under this project outcome, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Identification of policies and measures put in place at the local level (including cities) gaps and needs,
- Collection of received and necessary support, technical and financial assistance
- Collection of all NIR information and preparation
- Collection of all information and preparation of 1BTR
- Collection of all information and preparation of NC1 and 2BTR

The final report will include information on the support needed and received by using the common tabular formats presented in Annex III of Decision 5/CMA.3 for electronic reporting of information on financial, development, and technology transfer support, and capacity building needed and received under Articles 9 to 11 of the Paris Agreement.

Supplementary chapters on research and systems observation and education, training, and public awareness will be prepared in accordance with the applicable guidelines of decisions 17/CP.8, as appropriate (para. 43 of 1/CP.24).

Outcome 4.2. Complementary and disaggregated information for NC and BTR chapters completed.

This result is aimed at compiling all the additional information necessary for the report, special emphasis will be placed on evaluating the gender, generational and interculturality variable, but also on compiling an analysis of gaps and needs that will be relevant to the BTR as well as evaluating the help received and required.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Relevant information on gender needs to be updated.
- The last report produced by Bolivia on systematic observation is from 2003 and needs to be updated.
- It is relevant to update the information on education, training, and public awareness.

Under this project outcome, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Study on gender and climate change
- Information on systematic information, training, research, and public awareness
- Stakeholder consultations on different aspects of the project
- Training processes for the definition of climate change projects (project school)

Supplemental chapters on research and systemic observation and on education, training and public awareness, will be prepared in accordance with applicable guidelines in decisions 17/CP.8, as appropriate (para. 43 of 1/CP.24).

Outputs:

- 4.2.1. Gender and climate change information compiled.
- 4.2.2. Information on systematic observations developed.
- 4.2.3. Information on training, education, and public awareness compiled.
- 4.2.4. Compilation, publication, presentation, and submission of 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR to the UNFCCC secretariat

All the chapters will be compiled with the corresponding information according to the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPG), and Decision 18/CMA.1. The First Biennial Transparency Report will be reported in December 2024 to the UNFCCC.

At the end of the compilation and edition of the First Biennial Transparency Report, the report will be socialized and disseminated in different parts of the country, both in the Eastern and Western Regions, to achieve the greatest possible scope and reach all the key actors.

Component 5 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Monitoring and Evaluation activities will be executed in line with the M&E plan described under section E.

Outcome 5.1. Project regularly monitored, inception workshop organized, lessons learned compiled and disseminated.

Outputs:

- 5.1.1. Inception workshop organized, and Inception Report compiled.
- 5.1.2. Project annual financial and progress reports and Annual Status Surveys prepared.
- 5.1.3. End of Project report including lessons learnt and gender considerations compiled.

ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS

1. National GHG inventory and mitigation options

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 578,334.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1

National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases.

Outcome 1.2

Mitigation options differentiated for men and women in priority sectors like energy, transport, waste, and industry.

Outcome 1.3

Mitigation options with adaptation co-benefits under the Joint Mitigation-Adaptation Mechanism (JMAM) considering gender gaps.

Output:

1.1.1. Institutional mechanism (procedures and protocols) for the preparation of the national GHG inventory in the main sectors established.

1.1.2. Inventory for the years 2010, 2015 and 2020 updated.

1.2.1. Main mitigation measures differentiated for men and women at the sectoral level (energy, hydrocarbons, industry, transport, waste,

others) are identified and evaluated in terms of their potential and marginal cost (abatement curves).

1.3.1. Estimation of emissions and removals in all Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) categories, including soils, are identified, and evaluated in terms of their potential and marginal cost (abatement curves), evidencing gender gaps.

2. Progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC.

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 179,743.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1.

Analysis and compilation of information for the Institutional arrangements and regulations for the implementation of the Joint Mitigation-Adaptation Mechanism (JMAM) under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

Outcome 2.2

Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving Nationally Determined Contributions with gender disaggregated data if available under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

Output:

- 2.1.1 Report of characterization of environmental functions and degree of conservation or threat and map of prioritization of restoration of forests and native vegetation.
- 2.1.2. Information about the institutional arrangements and regulatory instruments for the regeneration of environmental functions at the level of the Autonomous Territorial Entities (ETA) compiled.
- 2.2.1. Information about Institutional arrangements and policies for implementing Article 6.8 of the Paris Agreement, referring to non market approaches, in line with Article 4 of the PA, compiled. (Joint Mitigation Adaptation Mechanism - JMAM)
- 2.2.2 Information gaps and needs for tracking the implementation of Articles 6.8 in line with Article 4 of the PA compiled.

3. Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 203,596.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1 Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

Output:

- 3.1.1. Climate models and scenarios for the whole country updated.
- 3.1.2. Information on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation in prioritized sectors (water, agriculture, health, biodiversity, infrastructure, energy, and cities) included in the Adaptation Communication updated.
- 3.1.3. Gap and opportunities analysis to improve adaptation policies and measures at the country level developed.
- 3.1.4. Set of integrated adaptation and resilience indicators at the level of sectoral plans and instruments compiled.

4. Other relevant information

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 155,164.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4.1

Information on technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received and be participative and responsive to gender considerations Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement

Outcome 4.2

Complementary and disaggregated information for NC and BTR chapters

Output:

4.1.1. Information on national circumstances updated disaggregated by sex were corresponds.

4.1.2. Financing needs, capacity building and technology transfer in relation to NDC implementation assessed with gender disaggregated information if corresponds.

4.2.1. Gender and climate change information compiled.

4.2.2 Information on systematic observations developed.

4.2.3. Information on training, education, and public awareness compiled.

4.2.4. Compilation, publication, presentation, and submission of 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR to the UNFCCC secretariat

M&E

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 5,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 5.1

Project regularly monitored, inception workshop organized, and lessons learned compiled and disseminated

Output:

5.1.1 Inception workshop organized, and Inception Report compiled.

5.1.2 Project annual financial and progress reports and Annual Status Surveys prepared.

5.1.3 End of Project report including lessons learnt and gender considerations compiled

Component Balances

| Project Components | GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$) |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. National GHG inventory and mitigation options | 578,334.00 |
| 2. Progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC. | 179,743.00 |
| 3. Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation | 203,596.00 |
| 4. Other relevant information | 155,164.00 |
| M&E | 5,000.00 |
| Subtotal | 1,121,837.00 |
| Project Management Cost | 111,163.00 |
| Total Enabling Activity Cost | 1,233,000.00 |

Please provide justification

SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION

C. Eligibility Criteria

Please provide eligibility information for this enabling activity.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia (henceforth Bolivia) ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994, Kyoto Protocol in 1999 and the Paris Agreement in 2016. As Party to the Convention, Bolivia has the obligation to implement decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) regarding the implementation of policies and measures to adapt to, and mitigate climate change, thereby contributing to the attainment of the objective of the Convention.

So far, Bolivia has prepared and submitted three National Communications (NCs): the First National Communication (1NC) in 2000; the Second National Communication (2NC) in 2009; the Third National Communication (3NC) in 2020. National inventories have been carried out for the decade 1990 – 2000, updated a stand-alone inventory for 2002 – 2004 and included results of an updated version until 2008 in its NC3. To date Bolivia has not presented any BUR nor any stand-alone National Inventory Report (NIR).

The preparation process of NC reports has led to the following achievements:

Since the UNFCCC ratification and with the presentation of three NC, Bolivia has enhanced its capacities to deal with climate change. In the last decade Bolivia has renewed and consolidated a legal and institutional framework for climate action, including elements that integrate climate change in the Political Constitution of the State and a series of laws and decrees that build the backbone of institutional arrangements for climate action in the country.

In addition, Bolivia was the host of two World Peoples Conferences in year 2010 and 2015 with important results gathering and presenting the point of views of the most vulnerable to guide the future work of the UNFCCC around the Paris Agreement.

Mother Earth Framework Law (Law No. 300) provides the framework for climate action, including the roles and functions of the Plurinational Mother Earth Authority (APMT Spanish acronym) as a climate change focal point.

Bolivia submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) in October/2016 in line with decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20 of the COP. In April/2022 Bolivia submitted its revised NDC with the aim to better explain the implementation strategy outlined for 4 priority sectors: Energy, Water, Forest and Land Use, Agriculture.

The NDC presented in 2016 and its updated document guide to an integral development in harmony with Mother Earth that favors the mitigation and adaptation to climate change and climate investment in the country completely aligned with its development framework established in the National Development Plan (PDES 2021-2025).

Bolivia has over the past years implemented various projects, programs and policies to adapt to, and mitigate climate change.

Policy and Legislative Framework for Climate Change

Bolivia has put in place a set of laws and regulations, integrating climate change considerations in its Political Constitution of the State, and in the overarching Planning System of the State. The core laws and regulations are listed below.

- Law No. 1576 of 1994, ratification of the UNFCCC
- Law No. 1988 of 1999, ratification of the Kyoto Protocol
- Law No. 071 of 2010 on the Rights of Mother Earth.
- Law No. 300 of 2012 Framework Law of Mother Earth and Integral Development to Live Well

- D.S. No. 1696 that regulates Law No. 300 and provides the institutional framework for climate change.
- Law No. 835 of 2016, ratification of the Paris Agreement
- Law No. 777 of 2016 on the State's Integral Planning System

Baseline projects, programs, and initiatives

| Project Name | Baseline Information |
|---|--|
| Mainstreaming climate change in the water sector with support of the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) implemented by the World Bank. | <p>Overall Objective:</p> <p>Support the implementation of Bolivia's strategy for Climate Resilience by strengthening the institutional capacity to define the new Integrated Basin Management for adaptation to Climate Change and support for implementation in three sub-basins of the Rio Grande basin.</p> <p>Synergies:</p> <p>Availability of hydrometeorological data as inputs for the project.</p> |
| Agricultural resilience of small-farmers, Rural Economic Inclusion Program for Rural Families and Communities in the Territory of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (ACCESOS) Project funded by IFAD | <p>Overall Objective:</p> <p>Improve the living conditions of the small rural producers, thus contributing to the security and food sovereignty of the country and increase the income of the most vulnerable small rural producers and increase their resilience against the impacts of climate change in southern Bolivia.</p> <p>Synergies:</p> <p>Identification of actions in adaptation to climate change in communities of southern Bolivia</p> |
| Mainstreaming climate change in the agriculture sector, project oriented to promote climate smart agriculture PAR III funded by World Bank | <p>Overall Objective:</p> <p>Contribute to increasing food security, access to markets and the adoption of climate-smart approaches by project beneficiaries.</p> <p>Synergies:</p> <p>Identification of actions in adaptation to climate change and resilient infrastructures</p> |
| Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) policy loan (2019) for enhancements of environmental management including climate change vulnerabilities | <p>Overall Objective:</p> <p>Strengthening and modernization of the normative, institutional, and budgetary framework of environmental management to promote economic growth compatible with the reduction of the environment, social development, and the reduction of vulnerability to climate change.</p> <p>Synergies:</p> <p>Identification of the regulatory and institutional framework for progress in reducing vulnerability to climate change.</p> |
| Climate Promise - UNDP | <p>Overall Objective:</p> <p>Support the government in the coordination with the NDC Partnership to access funds for the NDC implementation.</p> <p>Synergies:</p> <p>Identification of Mitigation Policies, especially with the energy sector</p> |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Climate Governance – SIDA | <p>Overall Objective:</p> <p>Design and implementation of the Forest MRV System</p> <p>Synergies:</p> <p>Integration of the Forest MRV with the overarching MRV system of the country</p> |
| CBIT-GSP – UNEP | <p>Overall Objective:</p> <p>Through the regional networks various activities can be provided including in-person workshops and trainings, e.g., on NDC tracking, virtual knowledge-sharing events among countries, e.g., on tracking support needed and received, and national support activities, e.g., recommendations for institutional arrangements in countries or the identification of indicators for a country's NDC</p> <p>Synergies:</p> <p>If necessary, the country will request complementary support for the BTR or in general for climate transparency and/or will use or be a source of information for knowledge management products.</p> |

Identification of capacity building needs

This project will build on findings and recommendations from previous NC. In particular, 3NC and the revised NDC highlight the importance of enhancing the institutional, technical, and financial capacities for climate action in the country.

- **Strengthen institutional capacities and functions and human talent** for the effective implementation of climate actions in accordance with national plans and strategies at different levels and territorial scales and with the involvement of public, social, and productive actors.
- **Improved capabilities to generate and manage climate change information for decision making.** Strengthen and promote basic and applied research to offer practical and resilient solutions that promote adaptation and mitigation. Including information about climate change scenarios and models, vulnerability evaluations, and adaptation measures in priority sectors. GHG inventories, the multi-variate appraisal of mitigation options, and the development of Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS)
- **Strengthening capacities for the implementation of the Joint Mechanism (JMAM).** The operationalization of the Joint Mechanism will be developed in coordination with Article 25 of Law No. 300 and Law No. 777 and the forestry sector programs established in S.D. 2914 for the Control of Deforestation and Forest Degradation and S.D. 2912. Therefore, an articulated implementation is promoted among public actors (Dirección General de Gestión y Desarrollo Forestal (DGGDF), National Forest Funds (Fondo Nacional de Desarrollo Forestal (FONABOSQUE), Autoridad de Fiscalización y Control Social de Bosques y Tierra (ABT), Instituto Nacional de Reforma Agraria (INRA), Servicio Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (SERNAP)) as well as at the level of territorial entities, communities, and productive actors.
- **Consolidate a transparent and differentiated monitoring, evaluation and reporting system** for adaptation, mitigation, and the Joint mechanism integrated in The Plurinational System of Information and Integral Monitoring of Mother Earth and Climate Change (SMTCC).
- **Progressively improve access to and management of climate financing.** Taking into consideration Bolivia's national circumstances and financial capabilities, and based on the needs prioritized in the NDC, access to international financial mechanisms for climate change, technology development, and capacity development established in the framework of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement is essential.

D. Institutional Framework

Describe the institutional arrangements for implementation of the enabling activity.

The project will be implemented under the **Country Office Support to National Implementation (NIM) modality** with the Ministry of Development Planning as the Executing Entity.

The Executing Entity is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive, and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Executing Entity will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes so that the data used and generated by the project is aligned with and supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks, as included in this project document, and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

The Project Implementation Unit will be the executing an operational unit that will coordinate and implement the project activities for the preparation of the First and Second Biennial Transparency Report and Fourth National Communication (1BTR + 4NC & 2BTR).

The Government will provide support to the project with equipment and premises for conferences and meetings.

Day-to-day management of the project will be assured by the project manager, who will be responsible for setting up the project team, while the national focal point will monitor and verify the project results.

The Coordination Unit under the supervision of the Vice-ministry of Planning and Coordination (VCP) will be responsible for the project planning and coordination activities including the monitoring of the responsible party activities.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC), also called as Project Board will be the highest policy-level body, which will provide support and guidance to the implementation of the project and ensure that the project findings are disseminated to, and validated by, all relevant stakeholders in Bolivia. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition.

The Project Board will be composed of the Ministry of Development Planning (MPD) as the "Executive member" and the UNDP as the "GEF Executing Agency". The MPD as the Executing Agency will lead and facilitate the Project Board meetings.

The two main mandatory roles of the PSC are as follows:

1) High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Executing Entity (as explained in the “Provide Oversight” section of the UNDP POPP). This is the primary function of the Project Board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, as well as decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs, and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.

2) Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Executing Entity with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor, and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts, thus ensuring long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Executing Entity (as explained in the “Manage Change” section of the UNDP POPP).

The Executing Entity will coordinate the specific scope of the Responsible Party Agreement with the APMT including the outputs, activities and budget related to the project outcomes.

Responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee:

Consensus decision making:

- The Project Board provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and oversight of the project implementation.
- Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs, and the combined delivery report.
- The Project Board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
- To ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, the Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition.
- In case consensus cannot be reached within the Project Board, the UNDP representative on the Project Board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Oversee project execution:

- Agree on project manager’s tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager’s tolerances are exceeded.
- Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Executing Entity for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the Executing Entity.
- Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance.

- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies).
 - Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
 - Track and monitor co-financed activities and realization of co-financing amounts of this project.
 - Approve the Inception Report and, if applicable, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review, and terminal evaluation reports.
 - Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.
- Risk Management:
- Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
 - Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Executing Entity. This includes risks that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
 - Address project-level grievances.
- Coordination:
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
 - Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Executing Entity to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Executing Entity, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend, or cancel this GEF project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure, presents to the Project Board, and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

The institutional structure of the project will be based on the existing institutional arrangements. Preparation processes of First and Second Biennial Transparency Report and Fourth Communication National (1BTR + 4NC & 2BTR) will be closely coordinated by the UNFCCC and National Focal Point in Bolivia.

The Executing Agency will coordinate the specific scope of the Responsible Party Agreement with the APMT including the outputs, activities and budget related to the project outcomes.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Describe the budgeted M&E plan.

The project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out according to UNDP and GEF programming policies and procedures.

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

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

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be prepared in one of the official UN languages, duly signed by designated persons, cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-NCE Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

Annual progress:

Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out once a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BTRs.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation:

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous

information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

End of Project:

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the End of Project Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project’s results. The End of Project Report shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.

| Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget: | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--|
| GEF M&E requirements | Indicative costs (US\$) | Time frame |
| Inception Workshop | 5,000 | Within 2 months from the date First Disbursement |
| Inception Report | None | Within 30 days after Inception Workshop |
| Monitoring of indicators in project results framework | None | Annually |
| Supervision missions^[1] | None | Annually |
| End of project report | None | 3 months before operational closure |
| TOTAL indicative COST | 5,000 | |

[1] The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit’s participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

SECTION 3: INFORMATION TABLES

F. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Country/ Regional/ Global | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$) | Agency Fee (\$) | Total (\$) |
|----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| UNDP | GET | Bolivia | Climate Change | CC Set-Aside | 1,233,000.00 | 117,135.00 | 1,350,135.00 |
| Total GEF Resources | | | | | 1,233,000.00 | 117,135.00 | 1,350,135.00 |

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

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

G. Rio Markers

| Climate Change Mitigation | Climate Change Adaptation | Biodiversity | Desertification |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Principal Objective 2 | Significant Objective 1 | No Contribution 0 | No Contribution 0 |

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

Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template.

| Name | Position | Ministry | Date (MM/DD/YYYY) |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Carlos David Guachalla Terrazas | Viceminister of Planning and Coordination | Ministry of Development Planning | 12/27/2022 |

ANNEX A: RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

Describe how the enabling activity has addressed comments from stakeholders, including Council Members, Convention Secretariats, and STAP (if applicable).

ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE

Attach the project budget table.

| Expenditure Category | Detailed Description | Component (USDeq.) | | | | | | | | | | | Total (USDeq.) | Responsible Entity |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------|----------------|--|
| | | Component 1 | | | Component 2 | | Component 3 | Component 4 | | Sub-Total | M&E | PMC | | (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1] |
| | | Outcome 1.1 | Outcome 1.2 | Outcome 1.3 | Outcome 2.1 | Outcome 2.2 | Outcome 3.1 | Outcome 4.1 | Outcome 4.2 | | Outcome 5.1 | | | |
| Equipment | Equipment (8 computers @ 2,000 = 16,000) (for components 1.1, 2.1, 3.1) | 8,000 | | | 4,000 | | 4,000 | | | 16,000 | | | 16,000 | |
| Sub-contract to executing partner | Direct Project Costs (USD 22,654): for services rendered by UNDP to the project, according to the Letter of Agreement (Annex 11) are the costs of administrative services (such as those related to human resources, procurement, finance, and other functions) provided by UNDP in relation to the project. | | | | | | | | | | | 22,654 | 22,654 | UNDP |
| Contractual services - Individual | Legal and institutional consultant (1 x 2,150.82 x 43 months = 92,485)/2 components (1, 2): 2,150.82 x 13 months = 27,960 (balance under component2) Institutional arrangements for the national GHG inventory Communication and networking consultant (1 x 2,150.82 x 41 months = 88,184) Intersectoral coordination | | | 116,144 | | | | | | 116,144 | | | 116,144 | MPD |
| Contractual services - Individual | MRV Consultant (50%) (1 x 2,150.82 x 43 months = 92,485)/2 components (1 & 2) = 46,243 Indicators identification to guide mitigation measures | | 46,243 | | | | | | | 46,243 | | | 46,243 | MPD |

| Expenditure Category | Detailed Description | Component (USDeq.) | | | | | | | | | | | Total (USDeq.) | Responsible Entity |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------|----------------|--|
| | | Component 1 | | | Component 2 | | Component 3 | Component 4 | | Sub-Total | M&E | PMC | | (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1] |
| | | Outcome 1.1 | Outcome 1.2 | Outcome 1.3 | Outcome 2.1 | Outcome 2.2 | Outcome 3.1 | Outcome 4.1 | Outcome 4.2 | | Outcome 5.1 | | | |
| Contractual services - Individual | MRV Consultant (50%) (1 x 2,150.82 x 43 months = 92,485)/2 components (1, 2) = 46,242 Identification of indicators and sheets to guide mitigative-adaptive measures linked to JMAM and Adaptation | | | | | 46,242 | | | | 46,242 | | | 46,242 | MPD |
| Contractual services - Individual | Project administrator (1 x 1,709.50 x 43 months = 73,509) Insertion process and consolidation of the work plan Administrative monitoring | | | | | | | | | | | 73,509 | 73,509 | MPD |
| Contractual services - Individual | Project coordinator (33.33%) (1 x 2,858.82 x 43 months = 122,929.26)/3 components (1, 2 & 3)= 40,977 Preparation of TDR and consolidation of the technical team of the project Technical monitoring and supervision of the component GHG Inventories consultant I (1 x 2,150.82 x 43 months = 92,485) Update of GHG inventories (2010, 2015, 2020) in energy sectors (hydrocarbons, electricity, transport, waste, industry, others) Identification of the mitigation curve (potential and marginal costs) of mitigation measures in priority sectors | 225,947 | | | | | | | | 225,947 | | | 225,947 | MPD |

| Expenditure Category | Detailed Description | Component (USDeq.) | | | | | | | | | | Total (USDeq.) | Responsible Entity | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|--|-----|
| | | Component 1 | | | Component 2 | | Component 3 | Component 4 | | Sub-Total | M&E | | PMC | (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1] | |
| | | Outcome 1.1 | Outcome 1.2 | Outcome 1.3 | Outcome 2.1 | Outcome 2.2 | Outcome 3.1 | Outcome 4.1 | Outcome 4.2 | | Outcome 5.1 | | | | |
| | (excluding AFOLU) Recommendations/ options for integration in sectoral policies (hydrocarbons, electricity, transport, waste) GHG Inventories consultant II (LULUCF) (1 x 2,150.82 x 43 months = 92,485) Update of GHG inventories (2010, 2015, 2020) in land use sectors (USCUSS, Agriculture) Identification of mitigation-adaptation measures related to the JMAM Consultations with stakeholders to establish local committees and community mechanisms for comprehensive and sustainable | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contractual services - Individual | Project coordinator (33.33%): (1 x 2,858.82 x 43 months = 122,929.25)/3 components (1, 2 & 3)= 40,976 Preparation of TDR and consolidation of the technical team of the project Technical monitoring and supervision of the component Adaptation policies consultant (1 x 2,150.82 x 24 months = 51,620) Compilation of sectoral experiences promoting adaptation to | | | | | | 92,596 | | | | 92,596 | | | 92,596 | MPD |

| Expenditure Category | Detailed Description | Component (USDeq.) | | | | | | | | | | Total (USDeq.) | Responsible Entity | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|--|
| | | Component 1 | | | Component 2 | | Component 3 | Component 4 | | Sub-Total | M&E | | PMC | (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1] |
| | | Outcome 1.1 | Outcome 1.2 | Outcome 1.3 | Outcome 2.1 | Outcome 2.2 | Outcome 3.1 | Outcome 4.1 | Outcome 4.2 | | Outcome 5.1 | | | |
| | climate change Conceptual design of the M&E system of adaptation measures and key indicators Integration of adaptation in sectoral policies | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contractual services - Individual | Project coordinator (33.33%): (1 x 2,858.82 x 43 months = 122,929.25)/3 components (1, 2 & 3)= 40,976 Preparation of TDR and consolidation of the technical team of the project Technical monitoring and supervision of the component Legal and institutional consultant (1 x 2,150.82 x 43 months = 92,485)/2 components (1, 2): 2,150.82 x 30 months = 64,525 Identification of regulatory and legal instruments for the ordering and connectivity of ecosystems Compilation of the legal compendium of institutional arrangements for the conservation and restoration of forests Assessment of the institutional requirements for the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement | | | | 105,501 | | | | | 105,501 | | | 105,501 | MPD |

| Expenditure Category | Detailed Description | Component (USDeq.) | | | | | | | | | | Total (USDeq.) | Responsible Entity | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|--|
| | | Component 1 | | | Component 2 | | Component 3 | Component 4 | | Sub-Total | M&E | | PMC | (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1] |
| | | Outcome 1.1 | Outcome 1.2 | Outcome 1.3 | Outcome 2.1 | Outcome 2.2 | Outcome 3.1 | Outcome 4.1 | Outcome 4.2 | | Outcome 5.1 | | | |
| Local Consultants | Individual consultants: Identification of mitigation-adaptation measures and marginal costs (60 x USD 250 = 15,000) Evaluation of deforestation vectors and economic models (100 x USD 250 = 25,000) Review of institutional arrangements and regulations for early warning of forest fires (60 x USD 250 = 15,000) | | 55,000 | | | | | | | 55,000 | | 55,000 | MPD | |
| Local Consultants | Individual consultants: Update climate change scenarios (48 x USD 250 = 12,000) V&A studies in priority sectors (64 x USD 250 = 16,000) Gap and opportunities analysis to improve adaptation policies and measures at the country level (80 x USD 250 = 20,000) Multicriteria study, including cost-benefit, for the prioritization of adaptation measures (68 x USD 250 = 17,000) | | | | | | 65,000 | | | 65,000 | | 65,000 | MPD | |
| Local Consultants | Individual consultants: Identification of emission factors in electricity, transport, waste (88 x USD 250 = | 44,000 | | | | | | | | 44,000 | | 44,000 | MPD | |

| Expenditure Category | Detailed Description | Component (USDeq.) | | | | | | | | | | | Total (USDeq.) | Responsible Entity | |
|----------------------|--|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----|----------------|--|-----|
| | | Component 1 | | | Component 2 | | Component 3 | Component 4 | | Sub-Total | M&E | PMC | | (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1] | |
| | | Outcome 1.1 | Outcome 1.2 | Outcome 1.3 | Outcome 2.1 | Outcome 2.2 | Outcome 3.1 | Outcome 4.1 | Outcome 4.2 | | Outcome 5.1 | | | | |
| | 22,000) Identification of emission factors in LULUCF sectors (88 x USD 250 = 22,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local Consultants | Individual consultants: Identification of gaps and needs of mitigation options (80 x USD 250 = 20,000) | | | 20,000 | | | | | | | 20,000 | | | 20,000 | MPD |
| Local Consultants | Individual consultants: Identification of policies and measures in place, gaps and needs at the local level (including cities) (80 x USD 250 = 20,000) Compilation of received and necessary support, technical and financial assistance (32 x USD 250 = 8,000) Compilation of all the information and preparation of the NIR (32 x USD 250 = 8,000) Project profiles (80 x USD 250 = 20,000) | | | | | | | 56,000 | | | 56,000 | | | 56,000 | MPD |
| Local Consultants | Individual consultants: Study on gender and climate change (30 x USD 250 = 7,500) External support for the collection of information and preparation of NDC and NC strategic chapters (64 x USD 250 = 16,000) Gender Specialist Long Teram Agreement (10 x USD 750 = 7,500) | | | | | | | | 31,000 | | 31,000 | | | 31,000 | MPD |

| Expenditure Category | Detailed Description | Component (USDeq.) | | | | | | | | | | | Total (USDeq.) | Responsible Entity | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----|----------------|--|--------|-----|
| | | Component 1 | | | Component 2 | | Component 3 | Component 4 | | Sub-Total | M&E | PMC | | (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1] | | |
| | | Outcome 1.1 | Outcome 1.2 | Outcome 1.3 | Outcome 2.1 | Outcome 2.2 | Outcome 3.1 | Outcome 4.1 | Outcome 4.2 | | Outcome 5.1 | | | | | |
| Training, Workshops, Meetings | Inception workshop, USD 5,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5,000 | | 5,000 | MPD |
| Training, Workshops, Meetings | Workshops /Meetings: Training in climate change models and scenarios and Impact, Vulnerability and Adaptation assessments Training on adaptation planning including NAP Training on V&A in prioritized sectors | | | | | | | 32,000 | | | | | 32,000 | | 32,000 | MPD |
| Training, Workshops, Meetings | Workshops /Meetings: Training in MRV instruments in mitigation | | | | | | 8,000 | | | | | | 8,000 | | 8,000 | MPD |
| Training, Workshops, Meetings | Workshops /Meetings: Training of stakeholders in the operation of the joint mechanism and consultation processes Training for key stakeholders on legal and institutional provisions for agricultural-forestry management and land use Training on defining mitigation options and cost benefit analysis | | | 33,000 | | | | | | | | | 33,000 | | 33,000 | MPD |
| Training, Workshops, Meetings | Workshops /Meetings: Training processes for the definition of climate change projects (project school) | | | | | | | | 24,000 | | | | 24,000 | | 24,000 | MPD |

| Expenditure Category | Detailed Description | Component (USDeq.) | | | | | | | | | | | Total (USDeq.) | Responsible Entity | |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|---------|------------------|--|--------|
| | | Component 1 | | | Component 2 | | Component 3 | Component 4 | | Sub-Total | M&E | PMC | | (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1] | |
| | | Outcome 1.1 | Outcome 1.2 | Outcome 1.3 | Outcome 2.1 | Outcome 2.2 | Outcome 3.1 | Outcome 4.1 | Outcome 4.2 | | Outcome 5.1 | | | | |
| Travel | International Travel: Follow-up to the UNFCCC Local Travel: Consultations with interested parties on different aspects of the project | 24,000 | | | | | | | | | 24,000 | | | | 24,000 |
| Travel | Local Travel: Consultations with interested parties on different aspects of the project | | | | 10,000 | | 4,000 | | 29,164 | | 43,164 | | | 43,164 | MPD |
| Office Supplies | Stationary/Office supplies (4 years x 4,500 annual = 18,000) (for components 1.1, 2.1, 3.1) | 6,000 | | | 6,000 | | 6,000 | | | | 18,000 | | | 18,000 | MPD |
| Other Operating Costs | Audio-visual production: Compilation of all the information and preparation of the BTR1 Compilation of all the information and preparation of the NC1 and BTR2 | | | | | | | | 15,000 | | 15,000 | | | 15,000 | MPD |
| Other Operating Costs | Audits (3 x 5,000 annual = 15,000) | | | | | | | | | | | 15,000 | | 15,000 | UNDP |
| Grand Total | | 307,947 | 101,243 | 169,144 | 125,501 | 54,242 | 203,596 | 80,000 | 75,164 | 1,116,837 | 5,000 | 111,163 | 1,233,000 | | |

| Expenditure Category | Detailed Description | Component (USDeq.) | | | | | | | | | | Total (US Deq.) | Responsible Entity | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|------|
| | | Component 1 | | | Component 2 | | Component 3 | Component 4 | | Sub-Total | M&E | | | PM C |
| | | Outcome 1.1 | Outcome 1.2 | Outcome 1.3 | Outcome 2.1 | Outcome 2.2 | Outcome 3.1 | Outcome 4.1 | Outcome 4.2 | | Outcome 5.1 | | | |
| Equipment | Equipment (8 computers @ 2,000 = 16,000) (for components 1.1, 2.1, 3.1) | 8,000 | | | 4,000 | | 4,000 | | | | 16,000 | | 16,000 | MPD |
| Sub-contract to executing partner | Direct Project Costs (USD 22,654): for services rendered by UNDP to the project, according to the Letter of Agreement (Annex 11) are the costs of administrative services (such as those related to human resources, procurement, finance, and other functions) provided by UNDP in relation to the project. | | | | | | | | | | | 22,654 | 22,654 | UNDP |
| Contractual services - Individual | Legal and institutional consultant (1 x 2,150.82 x 43 months = 92,485)/2 components (1, 2): 2,150.82 x 13 months = 27,960 (balance under component2) Institutional arrangements for the national GHG inventory Communication and networking consultant (1 x 2,150.82 x 41 months = 88,184) Intersectoral coordination | | | 116,144 | | | | | | | 116,144 | | 116,144 | MPD |
| Contractual services - Individual | MRV Consultant (50%) (1 x 2,150.82 x 43 months = 92,485)/2 components (1 & 2) = 46,243 Indicators identification to guide mitigation measures | | 46,243 | | | | | | | | 46,243 | | 46,243 | MPD |

| Expenditure Category | Detailed Description | Component (US\$eq.) | | | | | | | | | | Total (US\$eq.) | Responsible Entity | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------|--|
| | | Component 1 | | | Component 2 | | Component 3 | Component 4 | | Sub-Total | M&E | | | PM C | (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1] |
| | | Outcome 1.1 | Outcome 1.2 | Outcome 1.3 | Outcome 2.1 | Outcome 2.2 | Outcome 3.1 | Outcome 4.1 | Outcome 4.2 | | Outcome 5.1 | | | | |
| Contractual services - Individual | MRV Consultant (50%) (1 x 2,150.82 x 43 months = 92,485)/2 components (1, 2) = 46,242 Identification of indicators and sheets to guide mitigative-adaptive measures linked to JMAM and Adaptation | | | | | 46,242 | | | | | | 46,242 | | 46,242 | MPD |
| Contractual services - Individual | Project administrator (1 x 1,709.50 x 43 months = 73,509) Insertion process and consolidation of the work plan Administrative monitoring | | | | | | | | | | | | 73,509 | 73,509 | MPD |
| Contractual services - Individual | Project coordinator (33.33%) (1 x 2,858.82 x 43 months = 122,929.26)/3 components (1, 2 & 3)= 40,977 Preparation of TDR and consolidation of the technical team of the project Technical monitoring and supervision of the component GHG Inventories consultant I (1 x 2,150.82 x 43 months = 92,485) Update of GHG inventories (2010, 2015, 2020) in energy sectors (hydrocarbons, electricity, transport, waste, industry, others) Identification of the mitigation curve (potential and marginal costs) of mitigation measures in priority sectors (excluding | 225,947 | | | | | | | | | | 225,947 | | 225,947 | MPD |

| Expenditure Category | Detailed Description | Component (USDeq.) | | | | | | | | | | Total (US Deq.) | Responsible Entity | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|------|
| | | Component 1 | | | Component 2 | | Component 3 | Component 4 | | Sub-Total | M&E | | | PM C |
| | | Outcome 1.1 | Outcome 1.2 | Outcome 1.3 | Outcome 2.1 | Outcome 2.2 | Outcome 3.1 | Outcome 4.1 | Outcome 4.2 | | Outcome 5.1 | | | |
| | AFOLU) Recommendations/ options for integration in sectoral policies (hydrocarbons, electricity, transport, waste) GHG Inventories consultant II (LULUCF) (1 x 2,150.82 x 43 months = 92,485) Update of GHG inventories (2010, 2015, 2020) in land use sectors (USCUSS, Agriculture) Identification of mitigation- adaptation measures related to the JMAM Consultations with stakeholders to establish local committees and community mechanisms for comprehensive and sustainable | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contractual services - Individual | Project coordinator (33.33%): (1 x 2,858.82 x 43 months = 122,929.25)/3 components (1, 2 & 3)= 40,976 Preparation of TDR and consolidation of the technical team of the project Technical monitoring and supervision of the component Adaptation policies consultant (1 x 2,150.82 x 24 months = 51,620) Compilation of sectoral experiences promoting adaptation to climate change | | | | | | 92,596 | | | | 92,596 | | 92,596 | MPD |

| Expenditure Category | Detailed Description | Component (USDeq.) | | | | | | | | | | Total (US Deq.) | Responsible Entity | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|------|
| | | Component 1 | | | Component 2 | | Component 3 | Component 4 | | Sub-Total | M&E | | | PM C |
| | | Outcome 1.1 | Outcome 1.2 | Outcome 1.3 | Outcome 2.1 | Outcome 2.2 | Outcome 3.1 | Outcome 4.1 | Outcome 4.2 | | Outcome 5.1 | | | |
| | Conceptual design of the M&E system of adaptation measures and key indicators Integration of adaptation in sectoral policies | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contractual services - Individual | Project coordinator (33.33%): (1 x 2,858.82 x 43 months = 122,929.25)/3 components (1, 2 & 3)= 40,976 Preparation of TDR and consolidation of the technical team of the project Technical monitoring and supervision of the component Legal and institutional consultant (1 x 2,150.82 x 43 months = 92,485)/2 components (1, 2): 2,150.82 x 30 months = 64,525 Identification of regulatory and legal instruments for the ordering and connectivity of ecosystems Compilation of the legal compendium of institutional arrangements for the conservation and restoration of forests Assessment of the institutional requirements for the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement | | | | 105,501 | | | | | | 105,501 | | 105,501 | MPD |

| Expenditure Category | Detailed Description | Component (USDeq.) | | | | | | | | | | Total (US Deq.) | Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1] | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|--|------|
| | | Component 1 | | | Component 2 | | Component 3 | Component 4 | | Sub-Total | M&E | | | PM C |
| | | Outcome 1.1 | Outcome 1.2 | Outcome 1.3 | Outcome 2.1 | Outcome 2.2 | Outcome 3.1 | Outcome 4.1 | Outcome 4.2 | | Outcome 5.1 | | | |
| Local Consultants | Individual consultants: Identification of mitigation-adaptation measures and marginal costs (60 x USD 250 = 15,000) Evaluation of deforestation vectors and economic models (100 x USD 250 = 25,000) Review of institutional arrangements and regulations for early warning of forest fires (60 x USD 250 = 15,000) | | 55,000 | | | | | | | | 55,000 | | 55,000 | MPD |
| Local Consultants | Individual consultants: Update climate change scenarios (48 x USD 250 = 12,000) V&A studies in priority sectors (64 x USD 250 = 16,000) Gap and opportunities analysis to improve adaptation policies and measures at the country level (80 x USD 250 = 20,000) Multicriteria study, including cost-benefit, for the prioritization of adaptation measures (68 x USD 250 = 17,000) | | | | | | 65,000 | | | | 65,000 | | 65,000 | MPD |
| Local Consultants | Individual consultants: Identification of emission factors in electricity, transport, waste (88 x USD 250 = 22,000) Identification of emission factors in | 44,000 | | | | | | | | | 44,000 | | 44,000 | MPD |

| Expenditure Category | Detailed Description | Component (US\$eq.) | | | | | | | | | | | Total (US\$eq.) | Responsible Entity |
|----------------------|--|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | | Component 1 | | | Component 2 | | Component 3 | Component 4 | | Sub-Total | M&E | PM C | | |
| | | Outcome 1.1 | Outcome 1.2 | Outcome 1.3 | Outcome 2.1 | Outcome 2.2 | Outcome 3.1 | Outcome 4.1 | Outcome 4.2 | | Outcome 5.1 | | | |
| | LULUCF sectors (88 x USD 250 = 22,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local Consultants | Individual consultants: Identification of gaps and needs of mitigation options (80 x USD 250 = 20,000) | | | 20,000 | | | | | | | | 20,000 | 20,000 | MPD |
| Local Consultants | Individual consultants: Identification of policies and measures in place, gaps and needs at the local level (including cities) (80 x USD 250 = 20,000) Compilation of received and necessary support, technical and financial assistance (32 x USD 250 = 8,000) Compilation of all the information and preparation of the NIR (32 x USD 250 = 8,000) Project profiles (80 x USD 250 = 20,000) | | | | | | | 56,000 | | | | 56,000 | 56,000 | MPD |
| Local Consultants | Individual consultants: Study on gender and climate change (30 x USD 250 = 7,500) External support for the collection of information and preparation of NDC and NC strategic chapters (64 x USD 250 = 16,000) Gender Specialist Long Teram Agreement (10 x USD 750 = 7,500) | | | | | | | | 31,000 | | | 31,000 | 31,000 | MPD |

| Expenditure Category | Detailed Description | Component (USDeq.) | | | | | | | | | | | Total (US Deq.) | Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1] | |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|-------------|-----|-----------------|--|------|
| | | Component 1 | | | Component 2 | | Component 3 | Component 4 | | | Sub-Total | M&E | | | PM C |
| | | Outcome 1.1 | Outcome 1.2 | Outcome 1.3 | Outcome 2.1 | Outcome 2.2 | Outcome 3.1 | Outcome 4.1 | Outcome 4.2 | | Outcome 5.1 | | | | |
| Training, Workshops, Meetings | Inception workshop, USD 5,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5,000 | 5,000 | MPD |
| Training, Workshops, Meetings | Workshops /Meetings: Training in climate change models and scenarios and Impact, Vulnerability and Adaptation assessments Training on adaptation planning including NAP Training on V&A in prioritized sectors | | | | | | 32,000 | | | | | | 32,000 | 32,000 | MPD |
| Training, Workshops, Meetings | Workshops /Meetings: Training in MRV instruments in mitigation | | | | | 8,000 | | | | | | | 8,000 | 8,000 | MPD |
| Training, Workshops, Meetings | Workshops /Meetings: Training of stakeholders in the operation of the joint mechanism and consultation processes Training for key stakeholders on legal and institutional provisions for agricultural-forestry management and land use Training on defining mitigation options and cost benefit analysis | | | 33,000 | | | | | | | | | 33,000 | 33,000 | MPD |
| Training, Workshops, Meetings | Workshops /Meetings: Training processes for the definition of climate change projects (project school) | | | | | | | 24,000 | | | | | 24,000 | 24,000 | MPD |
| Travel | International Travel: Follow-up to the UNFCCC | 24,000 | | | | | | | | | | | 24,000 | 24,000 | MPD |

| Expenditure Category | Detailed Description | Component (US\$eq.) | | | | | | | | | | | Total (US\$eq.) | Responsible Entity | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--|
| | | Component 1 | | | Component 2 | | Component 3 | Component 4 | | Sub-Total | M&E | PM C | | | (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1] |
| | | Outcome 1.1 | Outcome 1.2 | Outcome 1.3 | Outcome 2.1 | Outcome 2.2 | Outcome 3.1 | Outcome 4.1 | Outcome 4.2 | | Outcome 5.1 | | | | |
| | Local Travel: Consultations with interested parties on different aspects of the project | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | Local Travel: Consultations with interested parties on different aspects of the project | | | | 10,000 | | 4,000 | | 29,164 | 43,164 | | | 43,164 | MPD | |
| Office Supplies | Stationary/Office supplies (4 years x 4,500 annual = 18,000) (for components 1.1, 2.1, 3.1) | 6,000 | | | 6,000 | | 6,000 | | | 18,000 | | | 18,000 | MPD | |
| Other Operating Costs | Audio-visual production: Compilation of all the information and preparation of the BTR1 Compilation of all the information and preparation of the NC1 and BTR2 | | | | | | | | 15,000 | 15,000 | | | 15,000 | MPD | |
| Other Operating Costs | Audits (3 x 5,000 annual = 15,000) | | | | | | | | | | | 15,000 | 15,000 | UNDP | |
| Grand Total | | 307,947 | 101,243 | 169,144 | 125,501 | 54,242 | 203,596 | 80,000 | 75,164 | 1,116,837 | 5,000 | 111,163 | 1,233,000 | | |

ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Attached any screening documents or other ESS related documents (if applicable). ESS screening is not required for EAs but should be included if its available.

Check this box is ESS screening is not required per Agency's regulations

Title

6721_Bolivia_NC4_BTR_and 2BTR SESP Aug_10