GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Child Project Information

Child Project Title	
Safeguarding the systems of life of Bolivia´s Amazon Forests	
Region Bolivia	GEF Project ID 11204
Country(ies) Bolivia	Type of Project FSP
GEF Agency(ies) UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID 9649
Project Executing Entity(s) Ministry of Development Planning	Project Executing Type Government
GEF Focal Area (s) Multi Focal Area	Submission Date 6/27/2024
Type of Trust Fund GET	Project Duration (Months) 84
GEF Project Grant: (a) 18,782,569.00	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b) 1,690,430.00
PPG Amount: (c) 300,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d) 26,999.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 20799998	Total Co-financing 113,045,937.00
Project Sector (CCM Only) AFOLU	

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Principal Objective 2	No Contribution 0	Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, to offer a snapshot of what is being proposed. The summary should include: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? ii) as a child project under a program, explain how the description fits in the broader context of the specific program; (iii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative,

how will this be achieved? and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Bolivia is a megadiverse country with 51 million hectares (ha) of forest coverage. The target landscape located in the Amazon region consists of predominantly untouched forest rich in biodiversity that comprises 18 PAs (3 departmental and 15 municipal) and 20 indigenous territories with a primary forest cover totaling 9.2 million ha; production areas cover approximately 30 million ha. Most local communities that inhabit this landscape are nature-dependent and local livelihoods rely on harvesting forest fruits and on agroforestry. The landscape is facing the loss of biodiversity, forest and habitat fragmentation, and forest degradation due primarily to unsustainable production practices related to agricultural expansion and extensive cattle ranching that leads to deforestation, which is being worsen by climate change causing longer, more intense droughts and changing rainfall patterns in the region. The Child Project objective is to implement effective governance measures and innovative financing mechanisms for safeguarding livelihoods, biodiversity, and native forests in the Bolivian Amazon. The barriers the project needs to tackle to meet this objective are: a) Inadequate institutional framework, management capacity, and financing for intact forest areas protected under various regimes; b) Insufficient fund allocation, technical assistance, and financial and non-financial services towards sustainable land practices and ecosystem restoration; c) Limited policy harmonization towards integrated landscape planning and management; and d) Insufficient multi-stakeholder dialogue to promote knowledge sharing. The project objective will be achieved through four interrelated components that will allow strengthening conservation under different protection regimes, enhancing sustainable production and landscape restoration, strengthening governance and the enabling environment, and promoting capacity building, communications, and regional cooperation. This Child Project is part of the GEF-8 Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program Phase 3 (ASL3). This strategy will reduce deforestation and the degradation of intact forest landscapes in the Bolivian Amazon facilitating transformational change to deliver global environmental benefits including 7,918,861.4 hectares (ha) of terrestrial PAs under improved management, 92,300 ha of land and ecosystems under restoration, 5,293,763.5 ha of landscapes under improved practices, and 32,036,738 tCO_2e of greenhouse gas emissions mitigated over 20 years. In addition, it will directly benefit 84,600 people (52% women). The project will last 7 years with a total investment of USD 131,828,506, USD 18,782,569 of which will be provided by the GEF.

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To implement effective governance measures and innovative financing mechanisms for safeguarding livelihoods, biodiversity, and native forests in the Bolivian Amazon.

Project Components

1. Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
4,572,310.00	15,016,700.00

Outcome:

1.1. Increase in institutional capacities in jurisdictions facilitates the management effectiveness of subnational PAs for safeguarding intact forests and biodiversity.
Measured by:
A. Change in management effectiveness of 18 subnational PAs covering 7,918,861.4 ha (measured through the METT scorecard):
B. Increase from USD 54,894 to USD 306,000 mobilized annually to support the management of the prioritized subnational PAs
C. 7,918,861.4 ha of terrestrial protected areas under improved management (GEF Core Indicator 1)

D. At least 30% of woman members in PA administration and management committees of 18 subnational PAs.

1.2. Improved ecosystem connectivity between subnational and national protected areas through the strengthening of Indigenous Peoples Territories (TIOCs, Spanish acronym) and other effective area-based conservation measures.
Measured by:
A. At least 10 strategic ecosystem areas established as other effective area-based conservation measures (associated to GEF Core Sub-indicator 4.5)
B. At least three (3) ecosystem corridors created (associated to GEF Core Sub-indicator 4.1)

Output:

1.1.1. Capacity development program implemented improves the capacity of administrators and management committees of subnational PAs, while also promoting more equitable participation of women and men in decision-making processes to more effectively support a participatory and intersectoral landscape management approach for conserving globally important biodiversity.

1.1.2. Innovative financial sustainability mechanisms for prioritized subnational PAs developed and tested, adapted to the needs of both women and men in the prioritized project landscape.

1.1.3. Up to 18 existing subnational protected areas strengthened through updated management plans with active participation from both women and men in their design and implementation.

1.2.1. TIOCs and other effective area-based conservation measures identified, recognized, and registered as conservation and sustainable use areas, including the update or development of management plans, Comprehensive Strategic Development Plans (EDI, Spanish acronym), or their equivalent integrating a comprehensive gender perspective.

1.2.2. Ecosystem corridors established between subnational and national PAs through other effective area-based conservation measures and following conservation agreements or other appropriate governance mechanisms, with a gender-responsive approach.

2. Enhancing sustainable production and landscape restoration

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
5,800,830.00	27,595,250.00

Outcome:

2.1. Improved management of the Amazon biome and livelihoods ensured through the implementation of best restoration and production practices that integrate the perspective of women and men (i.e., comprehensive, and sustainable management of forest and hydrobiological resources, biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices [BFAP], climate-smart agriculture [CSA], and others) based on gender- differentiated needs, interculturality, ancestral and local knowledge, with the support of the national and local government, and considering a territorial planning, evidence-based, and generational approach.
Measured by:
A. 21 restoration and 32 comprehensive sustainable production actions under implementation with a gender approach as a result of the project (associated to GEF Core Indicators 3 and 4)
B. Al least 1,326 beneficiaries (50% women) participating in training using the learning route methodology to implement best restoration and production practices (associated to GEF Core Indicator 11)
C. At least three (3) sustainable production and diversification actions that improve food security and nutrition locally (associated to GEF Core Sub-indicator 4.1)
D. 92,300 ha of land and ecosystems under restoration (GEF Core Indicator 3)
E. 5,293,763.5 ha of landscapes under improved practices (GEF Core Indicator 4)
F. 32,036,738 tCO2e of Greenhouse Gas Emissions mitigated (20-year period) (GEF Core Indicator 6)

Output:

2.1.1. Guidelines and protocols for the implementation and verification of best restoration and production practices, access to forest resources, and improved land management, based on interculturality and ancestral knowledge for the conservation of the Amazon biome, developed, adopted, and implemented by local governments, indigenous peoples, other local stakeholders.
2.1.2. Comprehensive capacity development program implemented to generate national and local capacities, especially for women and youth, for the implementation of best restoration and production practices, with a gender and climate change approach.

2.1.3. Best restoration and production practices identified, implemented, and monitored for the sustainable management of the project landscape by indigenous peoples, other local actors, and the private sector considering a gender and generational approach, include:
a) Degraded areas restored inside and outside PAs that contribute to ecosystem connectivity and functionality;
b) Comprehensive and sustainable management of the project landscape's forest and hydrobiological resources;
c) Sustainable agriculture with emphasis on BFAP and CSA;
d) Sustainable production and diversification based on Amazon biome products that contribute to food security and sovereignty, to recover cultural values, and to technological innovation with a gender perspective associated with value chains of local importance fostering women's economic autonomy.
2.1.4. Low-value grants and other financial mechanisms implemented to support best restoration practices, the comprehensive and sustainable management of forest and hydrobiological resources, BFAP, CSA, and biodiversity-friendly ventures for the conservation of the Amazon biome with a focus on supporting women-led initiatives.

3. Strengthening governance and enabling environment

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
6,585,120.00	50,957,260.00

Outcome:

3.1. Strengthened and articulated territorial governance and institutional frameworks, incorporating gender disaggregated data for evidence-based planning, contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the Amazon forests
Measured by:
A. 21 gender-sensitive policies and regulations approved at different levels of government and/or territories of indigenous and other local actors (6 national [Ministry of Environment and Water] and subnational regulations [municipalities] and 15 local agreements).

B. At least five (5) multi-stakeholder, cross-sectoral and cross-level consultative platforms dedicated to conservation, governance, and sustainable forest management created and/or strengthened, with the participation of women, the youth, and with financial sustainability mechanisms
C. 100% of UNDP environmental and social safeguards (SES) related plans implemented
D. 84,600 people (48% women) of direct project beneficiaries (GEF Core Indicator 11)

3.2. Economic actors, particularly women-led initiatives, strengthened as part of a sustainable value chain approach, generate environmental and social benefits considering stakeholders' rights
Measured by:
A. 40 groups and 95 individual actors that have received financial and non-financial incentives promoted by the project.
B. At least six (6) value chains (two per sub landscape) strengthened with local participation and a gender perspective for the conservation and positive investment in nature as a result of the project.
C. USD 1,760,000 national and international financial resources mobilized by the project to support local sustainable production initiatives, especially those led by women.

Output:

3.1.1 Gender sensitive policies and regulations developed or strengthened and approved at different levels to strengthen territorial governance and institutional frameworks including: a) National Level: Technical standards for access to forest resources; other effective area-based conservation measures; and intergovernmental agreements; b) Subnational Level: Standards relating to the strengthening and management of PAs (Departmental and Municipal); c) Communal/Local Level: Agreements for the sustainable management and conservation of their territories.
3.1.2. Sustainable consultative platforms strengthened include agreements, management plans, coordination and monitoring systems, and information generation mechanisms for enhanced governance and more equitable participation of women and men in decision-making for the conservation, sustainable use, and integrated management of the project landscape.
3.1.3. Differentiated training and awareness programs for women, men and youth implemented to strengthen territorial stakeholders, decision-making and monitoring capacity for the conservation and sustainable use of Amazon forests through formal and non-formal education.
3.1.4. Multi-stakeholder cooperation and participation mechanism operationalized for the delivery of environmental and social benefits include: a) Interagency working group (government, international cooperation, NGOs, etc.) established for the coordination of initiatives and investments in the project landscape in the Bolivian Amazon; b) Implementation of the Gender Action Plan, Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan, and other management plans related to UNDP social and environmental safeguards.

3.2.1. Innovative financial mechanisms for the project landscapes developed and tested by local female and male producers through their participation in value chains of local importance and through the promotion of best practices.
3.2.2. Organizational strengthening program for producers implemented, including the training of trainers (50% women) in the case of indigenous peoples.

4. Promoting capacity building, communications, and regional cooperation (knowledge management)

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
920,500.00	13,449,530.00

Outcome:

4.1. Improved knowledge management, incorporating a gender equality approach, promotes forest and biodiversity conservation and greater connectivity.

Measured by:

A. 302 (40% women) technicians and decision makers at the national and local level (40% women) who benefit from training and products from the ASL3 Impact Program (associated to GEF Core Indicator 11)

B. At least 36 knowledge management products/actions shared at the national and regional levels, including ancestral knowledge topics.

4.2. Strengthened transboundary coordination contributes to regional collaboration under the ASL3 Integrated Program.
Measured by:
At least one (1) transboundary collaboration agreements established or strengthened.

Output:

4.1.1. Knowledge management products (related to best practices for the conservation and sustainable use of forests, technological and financial innovations, lessons learned and experiences, etc.) developed and shared through communication and knowledge management platforms and with women and youth participation.
4.1.2. Traditional practices, ancestral knowledge, and the contributions of women in inter-scientific dialogue experiences in forest and biodiversity conservation and their sustainable uses documented by and for indigenous peoples and other local communities.
4.1.3. Equal participation of women and men in the Knowledge Management Platform of the ASL Program and other similar platforms strengthened, supporting knowledge generation and providing technical assistance for project implementation.

4.2.1. South-South dialogue strategy implemented to promote effective conservation and sustainable use of Amazon forests.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
277,100.00	331,170.00

Outcome:

5.1 M&E assesses project risks and results and guides adaptive management measures
Measured by:
100% of M&E targets are met

Output:

5.1.1. M&E plan implemented includes gender-mainstreaming information and reporting

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)

1. Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes	4,572,310.00	15,016,700.00
2. Enhancing sustainable production and landscape restoration	5,800,830.00	27,595,250.00
3. Strengthening governance and enabling environment	6,585,120.00	50,957,260.00
4. Promoting capacity building, communications, and regional cooperation (knowledge management)	920,500.00	13,449,530.00
M&E	277,100.00	331,170.00
Subtotal	**18,155,860.00**	**107,349,910.00**
Project Management Cost	626,709.00	5,696,027.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**18,782,569.00**	**113,045,937.00**

Please provide Justification

CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Since this is a child project under a program, please include an explanation of how the context fits within the specific program agenda. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

1. Bolivia is a megadiverse country with 51 million hectares (ha) of forest coverage, of which 16.3 million ha are protected areas (PAs) with the potential for other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) such as indigenous territories (TIOCs, Spanish acronym). About 46% of the Bolivian national territory is covered by forests, of which 26% overlaps with the National System of Protected Areas. The target landscape (Annex E) consists of predominantly tropical forests in Bolivia's Amazon region. Although Bolivia is among the least biologically studied countries in the world, scientists have determined that it is one of the 15 most biodiverse countries, with relatively high rates of endemism.

2. The target landscape hosts a significant proportion of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) in the Amazon, which are defined mainly by environmental functionality and ecological representativeness. The Bolivian Amazon region harbors approximately 5,000 vascular plant species and over 3,000 species of vertebrates, of which 224 species of plants and 73 species of vertebrates are currently at risk of extinction. In addition to the region's biological importance, the ethno biological knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) underpins the local economy that supports livelihoods and incomes through agrobiodiversity (i.e., cacao, Brazil nut, acai, copoazú, etc.) and wildlife products such as fish and river caiman, among others, which are used sustainably. Women and men in these communities play integral roles in the management and use of these resources. The ancestral knowledge of indigenous women enables the conservation of traditional and sustainable practices, ensuring that natural resources are used equitably and respectfully. The region has high potential for non-timber resource management; for example, approximately 150,000 tons of Brazil nuts are harvested annually. The target landscape consists of predominantly untouched forest that comprises four departments (La Paz,

Pando, Beni, and Santa Cruz), 18 protected areas (PAs; 3 departmental and 15 municipal)[1][1], 20 TIOCs, and production areas covering approximately 30 million ha with a population of approximately 426,000. 65% of PAs and 79% of TIOCs in the area have primary forest cover totaling 9.2 million ha. Most IPLCs are nature-dependent and local livelihoods rely on harvesting forest fruits and agroforestry. Subnational PAs and TIOCs have received little support from the government for their management, despite the fact that they are essential for landscape conservation. The unique landscapes and KBAs in the target area include: 1) Iténez Departmental Park, 2) Manuripi National Reserve, 3) Tahuamanu, Madre de Dios Mamore River basin, 4) Pilón Lajas Natural Reserve, and 5) Madidi National Park, which have the potential to strengthen biodiversity conservation and sustainable management in the Amazon region.

3. Deforestation is a significant environmental challenge in Bolivia. According to Bolivia's 2023 forest reference emission levels (FREL), between 2016 and 2021 deforestation at the national level reached 2.3 million ha, with a median annual rate of 387,048 ha and an annual average of emissions of 99,390,557 tCO_2e/year, which represents the Reference Level of Forest Emissions from Deforestation in the Plurinational State of Bolivia.[2][2] This has resulted in significant biodiversity loss, including multiple endemic species at risk of extinction. For the target landscape, the 2023 FREL showed that between 2016 and 2021, cumulative deforestation totaled 242,612 ha, with a median annual deforestation of 40,435 ha.[3][3] Of the 30 million ha in the target landscape, 96% maintain their natural cover. Annually, 42,000 ha of that natural cover are lost, with 42% being forests and 58% savannas. In the subnational PAs, 6,800 ha are deforested each year, and in TIOCs, 2,086 ha. In recent years, the deforestation rate is higher in subnational PAs and TIOCs (76% and 67%, respectively) compared to the external areas (62%). Additionally, between 2011 and 2020, fires affected 1,321,342 ha (4.4% of the total landscape), 92% of which are savannas and the rest are forests. Over 35% of the burned areas were recorded within subnational PA and TIOCs.

4. Loss of biodiversity and forest and habitat fragmentation is due primarily to unsustainable production practices related to agricultural expansion and extensive cattle ranching that leads to deforestation. The latter occurs in the four Bolivian Amazon departments but is most prevalent in La Paz, Beni, and Pando. The expansion of agricultural and land trafficking presents a greater risk in Santa Cruz. Forest degradation is due to illegal activities including logging, which can account to 34% of all logging activities and alter species composition, affecting the reproduction of timber species such as mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) or Spanish cedar (*Cedrela odorata*) and may lead to local extinction of these species. [4][4] Illegal wildlife trafficking contributes to forest defaunation that can result in changes in forest plant and animal composition.[5][5] Climate variability and change is causing longer, more intense droughts and changing rainfall patterns in the Bolivian Amazon region. In addition, interactions between humans and increased temperatures and prolonged droughts may result in accelerated habitat transformation, increasing fire susceptibility, fuel loads, and fire intensity.[6][6] In fact, larger forest areas are being burned (mainly in the Departments of Beni, Santa Cruz, and

La Paz), affecting the functioning of intact dense forests and transitional forest in the region.[7][7] Climate change is also affecting the local economies upon which many IPLCs rely, such as nut and berry harvests.[8][8]

5. These threats stem from underlying drivers such as: a) demographic factors: migration from upland to lowland areas, resulting in forest conversion at small (small-scale agriculture) and large (mechanized agriculture) scales; population growth in new settlement areas, resulting in small-scale agriculture and new Mennonite colonies; and urban population growth, resulting in the expansion of agriculture and cattle ranching with increase in the demand for food; b) economic factors: international demand for agricultural products, which encourages mechanized agriculture and soy bean expansion; international investments resulting in growth of agribusinesses financed by Brazil and Argentina; and integration of development and the domestic market, leading to better infrastructure, investments in processing, new market opportunities, and increase in demand for Amazonian products without considering forest-friendly value chains; and c) cultural factors: negative perception of forests because of an agriculture-centered culture and limited knowledge of tropical forest ecosystems, especially from Andean settlers.[9][9]

Baseline

6. To address the growing pressures that threaten the intact forests of Bolivia's Amazon region, the Government of Bolivia has developed the following legal and institutional framework. The Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia enacted in 2009 lays the legal foundation for a new environmental regulation. Among other aspects, it establishes (Art. 385) that PAs constitute a common good that are part of the natural and cultural heritage of the country with environmental, cultural, social, and economic functions for sustainable development. With regard to forests, it mandates the promotion of conservation activities and their sustainable use, the generation of added value to their products, and the rehabilitation and reforestation of degraded areas. Specific legislation includes the Environment Law No. 1333/1992, which aims to protect and conserve the environment and its natural resources by regulating the actions of humans in relation to nature and by promoting sustainable development to improve the quality of life of the population. The Forestry Law No. 1700/1996 regulates the sustainable use and protection of forests and forestland for the benefit of current and future generations, while harmonizing the social, economic, and ecological interests of the country. In 2010, Law No. 71, Rights of Mother Earth was approved, which recognizes Mother Earth as a subject of law. Moreover, Law No. 300/2012, Law of Mother Earth and Integral Development for Living Well, establishes the principles for living well and in harmony with Mother Earth, acknowledging the non-commodification of the environmental functions of Mother Earth. The principles of Law No. 300 are developed further by Planning System Law No. 777, as well as other legal provisions that regulate land use planning and management, including adopting precautionary measures to avoid or mitigate irreversible ecosystem damage. Law No. 337, Support to Food Production and Forest Restoration, promotes the production of food to ensure the fundamental right to sovereignty and food security, as well as the restoration of affected forest areas. Within the framework of Law No. 337, Integrated Forest and Land Management Plans are developed for the use of natural resources of the forest and land in a sustainable manner in productive systems (Law No. 337). Finally, General Regulations for Protected Areas (D.S. No. 24781, 1997) regulates the management of PAs and establishes its institutional framework based on the provisions of Law No. 1333 and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).[10][10] The Bolivian legal framework

recognizes land tenure and resource rights for rural stakeholders, including IPLCs, and regulations for the integrated and sustainable management of forests.

7. The institutional framework provides that the Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA) is responsible for ensuring the integral management of landscapes and ecosystems in the country. The Forest and Land Inspection and Social Control Authority (ABT) is responsible for supervising and regulating the Forestry and Agricultural sectors. The Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth (APMT), plans, manages, monitors, and evaluates climate change actions, in addition to managing and implementing climate change policies, strategies, plans, and programmes. The National Forest Development Fund (FONABOSQUE), an independent institution under the MMAyA, provides financial resources for the integrated management of forests and forestland. The Ministry of Rural Development and Land (MDRyT) is charged with defining and implementing policies to promote, facilitate, regulate, and articulate the integrated rural development of agriculture and forestry in a sustainable way. The Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy (MDPyEP) promotes productive development with added value, diversification, and development of internal and external markets, food security, and tourism. Finally, the Ministry of Development Planning (MDP) oversees population and development issues and defines, develops, and implements planning instruments in line with the Economic and Social Development Plan. The MDP transversal role in climate management and the Vice Minister of Planning and Coordination serves as the GEF Political and Operation Focal Points.

8. Bolivia has developed an investment framework to foster forest and biodiversity conservation. In particular, the national government has developed the Bolivian Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism (JMAM), in the context of the Paris Agreement. A joint mitigation and adaptation approach alternative to results-based payments, which enables private and public sector institutions and civil society organizations (CSOs) to plan and implement alternatives for the management of financial resources for the integrated and sustainable management of forests and their biodiversity, including non-market-based approaches. The JMAM establishes Territorial Consultative Platforms to coordinate joint mitigation and adaptation objectives linked to the Living Well in harmony with Mother Earth approach based on territorial planning. Established at the national and territorial jurisdictional levels, JMAM also provides financial and non-financial incentives to local stakeholders, including integrated information and monitoring systems. The JMAM also includes a holistic monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) approach to achieve the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) forest-related goals and commitments, with a focus on biodiversity benefits.

9. Other investments include the ongoing GEF-7 Amazon sustainable landscape approach in the Plurinational System of Protected Areas and Strategic Ecosystems of Bolivia (ASL2 GEF Project ID 10295), which focuses on strengthening national-level PAs and strategic ecosystems. It also includes national budget allocations and funding through international cooperation, including multiple governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). At the local level, investments from the municipalities are very limited; thus, the management of subnational PAs relies mostly on scarce local government resources, the government programs, and on external funding when available. These and other initiatives constitute the project's total baseline investment of $107,416,696.

10. Despite Bolivia's efforts to safeguard its intact Amazon forest, these are not enough to reduce the various threats that they currently face and that put their long-term survival at risk. Thus, the long-term solution consists of implementing a strategy that will enhance biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation through strengthening different protection regimes, promoting sustainable production and landscape restoration using innovative financing mechanisms, strengthening territorial governance, and building national and local capacities through regional and interinstitutional cooperation. This strategy will allow addressing the existing barriers that prevent this objective from being reached: a) Inadequate institutional framework, management capacity, and financing for intact forest areas protected under various regimes; b) Insufficient fund allocation, technical assistance, and financial and non-financial services towards

sustainable land practices and ecosystem restoration; c) Limited policy harmonization towards integrated landscape planning and management (national, subnational to regional); and d) Insufficient multi-stakeholder dialogue to promote knowledge sharing including data collection, participatory research monitoring, and capacity building.

11. This proposed solution for biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation through the integrated management intact forest landscapes in the Bolivian Amazon region is considered more cost-effective and realistic to achieve as opposed to the management of these landscapes separately. The project will build a multi-stakeholder coalition that will allow the coordinated implementation of the multiple efforts underway and planned for the region; under the leadership of Vice Ministry of Planning and Coordination of the Ministry of Development Planning (VPC/MDP), national and local government institutions, government, international cooperation agencies, NGOs, CSOs, IPLCs, and the private sector will come together to address the threats facing the Bolivian Amazon biome. The progress made on the planning, institutional, governance, financial, technical, and knowledge dimensions will strengthen forest conservation and sustainable use in the target area. This integrated approach will trigger a systemic change leading to local, national, and global environmental and socio-economic benefits, with great replicability and scalability potential. The relevant stakeholders, private sector, and local actors and their roles for delivering GEBs are further described in Section B of this this Request for FSP Child Project Endorsement.

12. The Child project will be operationalized in three sub-landscapes (north, south, and east; Annex E) in the Bolivian Amazon region, covering 16.3 million ha and including 18 subnational PAs (5 departmental and 13 municipal) and 20 TIOCs.[11][11] It builds on ongoing and past investments including the GEF-7 ASL project *Amazon sustainable landscape approach in the Plurinational System of Protected Areas and Strategic Ecosystems of Bolivia* (GEF Project ID 10295), and the GEF-5 project *Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems in Amazonia by Indigenous and Local Communities to Generate Multiple Environmental and Social Benefits* (GEF Project ID 5755). The Child Project will operationalize a multi-stakeholder cooperation and participation mechanism that will include an interagency working group (government, international cooperation, NGOs, etc.) for the coordination of initiatives and investments in the project landscape in the Bolivian Amazon. This process was initiated during the PPG phase under the leadership of the VPC/MDP as an effort to generate synergies and complementarity between the multiple existing and planned efforts for the conservation of the Bolivian Amazon forests.

13. The Child Project will contribute to the fulfillment of the Plurinational State of Bolivia's commitments under the of Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and their related strategies and plans. In addition, it responds to the country's priorities regarding the conservation of biodiversity, restoring degraded ecosystems, land use/territorial planning, and sustainable development.

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[1] Although all national and subnational PAs are part of the National System of Protected Areas, they are managed differently. The national PAs are managed by the National Protected Areas Service, while the subnational PAs are administered by the local governments and municipalities.

[2] Nivel de Referencia de Emisiones Forestales por la Deforestación del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia Versión1.0 23 de enero 2023. Pages 20 through 32. Available at: https://redd.unfccc.int/submissions.html?country=bol

[3] GEF-8 Child Project Concept: Safeguarding the systems of life of Bolivia´s Amazon Forests, approved by the GEF.

[4] Müller R, Pacheco P and Montero JC. 2014. The context of deforestation and forest degradation in Bolivia: Drivers, agents and institutions. Occasional Paper 108. Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR.

[5] Wilkie DS, Bennett EL, Peres CA, Cunningham AA. The empty forest revisited. Ann N Y Acad Sci. 2011 Mar; 1223:120-8. doi: 10.1111/j.1749-6632.2010.05908.x. PMID: 21449969.

[6] Maezumi S. Yoshi, Power Mitchell J., Smith Richard J., McLauchlan Kendra K., Brunelle Andrea R., Carleton Christopher, Kay Andrea U., Roberts Patrick, Mayle Francis E. 2023. "Fire-human-climate interactions in the Bolivian Amazon rainforest ecotone from the Last Glacial Maximum to late Holocene." In *Frontiers in Environmental Archaeology* (2).

[7] Alencar, A.A., Brando, P.M., Asner, G.P. and Putz, F.E. 2015. "Landscape fragmentation, severe drought, and the new Amazon forest fire regime." In *Ecological Applications*, 25: 1493-1505. https://doi.org/10.1890/14-1528.1

[8] https://www.worldwildlife.org/magazine/issues/fall-2018/articles/how-is-climate-change-affecting-nut-and-berry-harvests-in-the-bolivian-amazon.

[9] Müller, Robert & Pacheco, Pablo & Montero, Juan. 2014. *The context of deforestation and forest degradation in Bolivia: Drivers, agents and institutions*. 10.17528/cifor/004600.

[10] Other relevant laws are Law No. 031/2010, "Andres Ibanez" Framework Law on Autonomous Entities and Decentralization; Law No. 777, State Integrated Planning System; Law No. 144/2011, Agricultural Community Productive Revolution; Law No. 1715/1996, National Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA); and Law No. 3545/2006, Community-based Agrarian Reform Renewal.

B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole, including how it addresses priorities related to the specific program, and how it will benefit from the coordination platform. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

14. The Child Project objective (development challenge) is to implement effective governance measures and innovative financing mechanisms for safeguarding livelihoods, biodiversity, and native forests in the Bolivian Amazon. The GEF investment will reduce deforestation and the degradation of intact forest landscapes in the Bolivian Amazon region implementing a strategy that will strengthen governance and institutional frameworks, enhance technical and financial assistance and foster knowledge sharing and capacity building for the delivery of global environmental benefits (GEBs). This will be achieved through five interrelated components.

15. **Component 1: Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes**. This component will increase institutional capacities in jurisdictions to facilitate the management effectiveness of subnational PAs for safeguarding intact forests and biodiversity. In addition, it will improve ecosystem connectivity between subnational and national PAs through the strengthening of TIOCs and OECMs.

16. **Component 2: Enhancing sustainable production and landscape restoration**. This component will improve the conservation of the Amazon biome through the implementation of best restoration and production practices generating socio-economic benefits.This will include comprehensive and sustainable management of forest and hydrobiological resources, biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices (BFAP], and climate-smart agriculture (CSA), among others, based on interculturality, ancestral, and local knowledge, with the support of the national and local government, and considering a territorial planning and evidence-based approach. These generate economic benefits by increasing family incomes and social benefits by strengthening their capabilities and organizations.

17. **Component 3: Strengthening governance and enabling environment.** This component will result in strengthened territorial governance and institutional frameworks for evidence-based planning that will contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the Amazon forests. In addition, economic actors will be strengthened using a sustainable value chain approach and generating environmental and social benefits. This component supports implementation of both Component 1 and Component 2.

18. **Component 4: Promoting capacity building, communications, and regional cooperation.** This component will improve knowledge management, which will promote forest and biodiversity conservation and greater connectivity at the national level. It will also result in strengthened transboundary coordination contributing to the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program Phase 3 (ASL3) objectives.

19. **Component 5: Monitoring and evaluation (M&E).** This component will implement the project's M&E plan in line with mandatory UNDP and GEF monitoring and reporting requirements, including the project results framework and its associated indicators. M&E will assess the project's impact and will guide adaptive management.

20. The project's integrated approach is fully aligned with GEF-8 ASL3 strategy/Theory of Change (ToC). With the World Bank as the Lead Agency, the ASL3 aims to improve regional collaboration and national investments towards integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in targeted areas, including primary forests, in the Amazon region. The Child Project's ToC (Figure 2) describes the strategy to deliver GEBs through four impact pathways: a) area-based conservation pathway; b) sustainable production and restoration pathway; c) governance pathway; and d) knowledge management pathway. A central aspect to achieving the project objective will be to directly collaborate with key public, private sector, and civil society (including women and indigenous peoples) stakeholders. To this end, a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan and a gender action plan will be implemented with stakeholder participation and women involvement and empowerment embedded throughout all the impact pathways.

21. The intended outcomes of Component 1, with a causal pathway to strengthening conservation under different protection regimes, will include strengthening the administration, technical, and financial capacities of administrators and managers to improve PA conservation and management. It also considers the recognition and registration of indigenous peoples lands and other effective area-based conservation measures conservation areas and the creation of ecosystem corridors between subnational and national for enhance connectivity to safeguard intact forests and biodiversity. The related key assumptions outlined in Figure 1 are: A1 - Continued political and stakeholder (including IPLCs) commitment and buy in / complementary initiatives' commitments fulfilled; A3 - Policies and regulations are enforced and illegal activities are controlled; A4 - Resilience to climate change and variability; and A5 - Social and environmental risks prevented and mitigated. These actions will address the barrier of inadequate institutional framework, management capacity, and financing for intact forest areas protected under various regimes.

22. The intended outcomes of Component 2, with a causal pathway to enhancing sustainable production and landscape restoration will include the development of guideline/protocols, training of key stakeholders (Including women), and multiple financial and technical mechanisms available to support the implementation of restoration and production practices for improved management of Amazon forest landscapes. The related

key assumptions outlined in Figure 1 are: A1 - Continued political and stakeholder (including IPLCs) commitment and buy in / complementary initiatives' commitments fulfilled; A3 - Policies and regulations are enforced and illegal activities are controlled; A4 - Resilience to climate change and variability; and A5 - Social and environmental risks prevented and mitigated. These actions will address the barrier of insufficient fund allocation, technical assistance, and financial and non-financial services towards sustainable land practices and ecosystem restoration.

23. The intended outcomes of Component 3, with a causal pathway to strengthening governance and enabling environment will include the development of specific policies and regulations at different levels, enhanced multistakeholder/cross-sectoral environmental platforms, enhanced local capacity for decision-making and monitoring, and increased local participation in sustainable value chains of local importance for strengthening territorial governance, institutional frameworks, and economic actors for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and Amazon forest landscapes with social benefits. The related key assumptions outlined in Figure 1 are: A1 - Continued political and stakeholder (including IPLCs) commitment and buy in / complementary initiatives' commitments fulfilled; A2 - Multiple sectors and stakeholders engaged around long-term vision; and A5 - Social and environmental risks prevented and mitigated. These actions will address the barrier of limited policy harmonization towards integrated landscape planning and management (national, subnational to regional).

24. The intended outcomes of Component 4, with a causal pathway to promoting capacity building, communications and regional cooperation will include the development and sharing of knowledge products related to best conservation and sustainable use practices and of project-related technological and financial innovations through communication and knowledge management platforms, the systematization of ancestral knowledge and inter-scientific dialogue experiences, the participation of project beneficiaries (men and women) in the ASL Program and other similar platforms, and South-South dialogue for effective conservation & sustainable use of Amazon forests for improved knowledge management and strengthened regional coordination for Amazon forest and biodiversity conservation. The related key assumptions outlined in Figure 1 are: A1 - Continued political and stakeholder (including IPLCs) commitment and buy in / complementary initiatives' commitments fulfilled; A2 - Multiple sectors and stakeholders engaged around long-term vision; and A5 - Social and environmental risks prevented and mitigated. These actions will address the barrier of insufficient multi-stakeholder dialogue to promote knowledge sharing including data collection, participatory research monitoring, and capacity building.

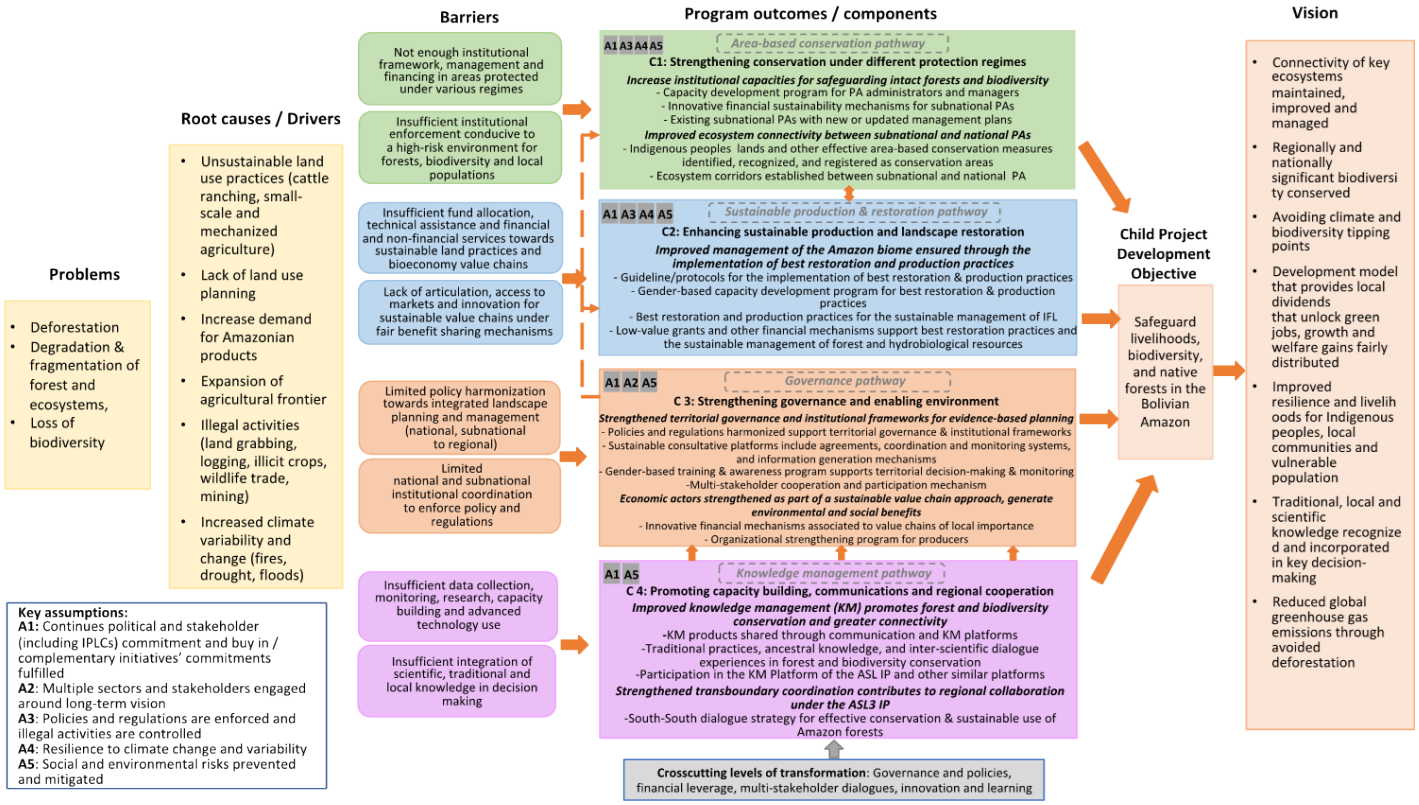


Figure 1. Theory of Change

25. The project will be implemented under the following assumptions: A1 – Continuing political and stakeholder (including IPLCs) commitment and buy in / complementary initiatives' commitments fulfilled (Components 1, 2, 3, and 4); A2 – Multiple sectors and stakeholders engaged around long-term vision (Component 3); A3 – Polices and regulations are enforced and illegal activities are controlled (Components 1 and 2); A4 – Resilience to climate change and variability from stakeholders and natural systems (Components 1 and 2); and A5 – Social and environmental risks prevented and mitigated (Components 1, 2, 3, and 4). The identified pathways are based on the analysis of threats/root causes and barriers. The supporting outputs and outcomes for each pathway, and the assumptions that they are built upon, will properly address the problems and barriers described above, allowing for the conservation of biodiversity, climate change mitigation, and the integrated management of intact forest landscapes in the Bolivian Amazon region. In addition, the project supports transformational change in line with the GEF-8 Policy Directions and Strategic Positioning Frameworks 4; thus, it considers the four levers of transformation that can support systemic change: governance and policies, financial leverage, multi-stakeholder dialogues, and innovation and learning.

26. The project's ToC considers the active participation of public, private, and civil society stakeholders, as well as actions to contribute to gender equality and the empowerment of women and the active participation of indigenous peoples in the territories that they inhabit and/or where their rightful lands are located. In addition, this chosen strategy will result in respecting the needs of indigenous people and other vulnerable groups, as well as bringing together a variety of stakeholders with different interests to achieve the same goals for safeguarding livelihoods, biodiversity, and native forests in the Bolivian Amazon. The ToC is a dynamic framework that will be continually managed and appraised during project implementation.[1][12] This strategy will deliver GEBs as well as social and economic benefits at the local level in the target landscape,

which has been subdivided into three sub-landscapes (north, south, and east) with distinct characteristics (Annex E) considering the Gender Action Plan, it will be conducted a comprehensive assessment within three sub-landscapes to gain a deeper understanding of their context and to implement concrete gender actions to address them, identifying priority intervention groups. The interrelated components described above will be the means through which this is achieved.

27. The GEBs to be delivered are:

- 7,918,861.4 ha of terrestrial PAs under improved management.[2][13]
- 92,300 ha of land and ecosystems under restoration.
- 5,293,763.5 ha of landscapes under improved practices.
- 32,036,738 tCO_2e of greenhouse gas emissions mitigated.
- 84,600 people (48% women) benefited directly.[3][14]

28. The project has been designed to ensure resilience to future changes by addressing drivers of biodiversity loss and forest and habitat fragmentation, in particular deforestation due to agricultural expansion and extensive cattle ranching, illegal activities such as logging, and climate change. The project design considers different future scenarios with changes in climate change and changes in demand for forest resources. The future with accelerated climate change is likely to see a significant increase in fires, shifting rainfall patterns, and heightened migration from the highlands to the Amazonian lowlands. These changes could undermine government planning and investment capacity in biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation efforts. A future with slower demand for forest resources will lead to uncertain livelihoods for IPLCs, increasing pressure on intact forest and existing PAs (e.g., deforestation and forest degradation) as communities seek alternative and rapid economic solutions. This scenario could also result in heightened social conflict over access to forest resources and land. A future with slower climate change and higher demand for forest resources and economic growth will create opportunities to enhance ecosystem resilience through increased investment in strengthening PAs, OECMs, and connectivity, along with incentives to promote sustainable production. In addition, there is an opportunity for increased multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral dialogues, facilitating adaptation and ensuring enduring outcomes.

29. To ensure that expected outcomes are enduring, the project will strengthen the management and monitoring capacity of subnational PA administrators and management committees. In addition, the project will support the recognition of OECMs (including TIOCs) as a strategy to increase the coverage of area-based conservation mechanisms and to build connectivity between national and subnational PAs, enhancing habitat for biodiversity and other ecosystem services and making intact forest landscapes more resilient to climate change in the short and long terms. Implementing best restoration and production practices, including the use of landscape management tools (LMTs) and CSA, will further enhance connectivity, in addition to increasing productivity and building climate resilience. The endurance of the expected will be achieved by increasing the availability of financial resources and of income of selected subnational PAs prioritizing diversification and reducing dependence on external funding. Local producers will have access to monetary incentives (e.g., low interest loans and certification) that will increase their income and enhance their livelihoods making them more likely to continue adopting biodiversity-friendly production and climate-smart practices. Finally, multi-stakeholder partnerships (e.g., consulted developed of polices and regulations, sustainable consultative

platforms, interagency working groups) will strengthen territorial governance and long-term decision-making for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and Bolivia's Amazon forests. This comprehensive strategy, outlined in the updated project description, aims to ensure resilience to the plausible futures summarized above and deliver enduring global environmental benefits.

Description project components, outcomes, outputs, and activities

Component 1: Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes.

30. This component will allow strengthening biodiversity and forest conservation in the Bolivian Amazon region by combining actions that will increase institutional capacities in three defined project sub-landscapes (northern, east, and south) for the effective management of existing subnational PAs (municipal and departmental), including their financial sustainability. In addition, it will allow enhancing connectivity between national and subnational PAs through established ecosystem corridors consisting of TIOCs in their role as forested lands for biodiversity conservation and by recognizing OECMs in strategic areas between large intact forest landscapes.

Outcome 1.1: Increase in institutional capacities in jurisdictions facilitates the management effectiveness of subnational PAs for safeguarding intact forests and biodiversity.

Output 1.1.1. Capacity development program implemented improves the capacity of administrators and management committees of subnational PA while also promoting more equitable participation of women and men in decision-making processes to more effectively support a participatory and intersectoral landscape management approach for conserving globally important biodiversity.

31. A capacity-building program will improve the management capacity of PA authorities and technicians of subnational governments and of member of PA management committees. A PA management committee is a mechanism for stakeholder participation in PA management and includes IPLCs, municipal and departmental governments, other public institutions, and CSOs, as established in article 62 of the Law of the Environment. Members of a PA management committee participate in the definition of management policies for PAs and in the development, implementation, and evaluation of the management and operational plans for a given PA. The activities to be conducted are as follows.

1.1.1.1. Assess training needs of subnational PA administrators (autonomous municipal and departmental governments, including female and male staff from their Units/Divisions of Natural Resources and Protected Areas or similar) and management committees (IPLCs, producer organizations, etc.) to identify strengths and gaps; particular attention will be given to small municipalities with low management capacity.

1.1.1.2. Participatory design of the capacity-building program with a gender focus, including regulatory and institutional framework aspect, PA management tools, surveillance and control, financial management, monitoring, and considering the use technologies that facilitate access and use of information and differentiated/gender aspects of subnational governments and management committees for managing PAs.

1.1.1.3. Implementation of the capacity development program including participation in learning routes, (four per sub-landscape), workshops, online/in-person training courses, etc.) ensuring gender balance and inclusivity in all activities and providing tailored support to encourage the participation of women.

1.1.1.4. Participatory monitoring of the effectiveness of the capacity building program using surveys and other tools.

32. Training activities will take into account the mobility, workload, schedule, and cultural restrictions of women (in line with the Gender Action Plan, Annex 10).

Output 1.1.2. Innovative financial sustainability mechanisms for prioritized subnational PAs developed, tested, and adapted to the needs of both women and men, in the prioritized project landscape.

33. Assessments conducted during the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase indicate that subnational PAs are highly underfunded and that there is limited experience and tools available for the financial sustainability of subnational PAs. Thus, the project will invest in assessing and implementing innovative financial sustainability mechanisms for the project's prioritized PAs and in line with their management plans, which will be developed or updated through Output 1.1.3. To this end, the following activities will be implemented.

1.1.2.1. Identify successful experiences of innovative financial mechanisms in Bolivia (e.g., inter-institutional cooperation agreement between the National Protected Areas Service [SERNAP, Spanish acronym] and the Bolivian Food Company [EBA, Spanish acronym] to support PA management through the commercialization of Brazil nuts extracted from the Manuripi Amazonian Wildlife National Reserve incorporating the value of single origin, organic certification, and comprehensive forest management; The Eduardo Avaroa Andean Fauna National Reserve and ecotourism, which makes it the country's most visited PA; and Madidi National Park also with successful experiences in ecotourism in the Chalalán sector) and other countries in the Amazon region and elsewhere that can be replicated or scaled in subnational PAs (e.g., venture financing/impact investments associated to ecotourism, financial mechanism for the holistic and long-term sustainable management of forests[1] based on conservation/standing forest, and environment benefits and services). In addition, the project will also consider UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) for developing sustainable finance solutions to protect biodiversity. Women's and men's needs and contributions will be identified to ensure inclusivity and equity, with a particular focus on empowering women and recognizing their critical role in sustainable practices.

1.1.2.2. Analyze the sustainability requirements of the subnational PAs and the feasibility (political, social, institutional, financial, etc.) of implementing different Innovative financial mechanisms that can benefit both women and men.

1.1.2.3. Design and implement pilot experiences (at least one per sub-landscape) to improve the income of PAs, fostering women-led initiatives and document lessons learned from the implementation of innovative financial mechanisms for PA sustainability.

1.1.2.4. Scale-up at least three innovative financial sustainability mechanisms in the project landscape.

Output 1.1.3. Up to 18 existing subnational protected areas strengthened through updated management plans with active participation from both women and men in their design and implementation

34. The project will invest in the development or updating of the management plans for up to 18 existing subnational PAs in the department of Pando, Northern La Paz, Beni, and Santa Cruz. The development of management plans will follow a highly participatory process, with efforts to ensure equal and active participation of women and men, and to amplify women's voices. This approach will include prioritizing investments, which will be the basis for initial support for PA management plan implementation. An assessment of management effectiveness of the 18 PAs conducted during the PPG, using the GEF

Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) indicated highly variable management capacities among PAs, with an average score of 33, and revealed a reliance on external funding. The development of management plans for existing PAs will be carried out in close collaboration with the General Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (DGBAP)/MMAyA. Additionally, it will include territorial planning/ (i.e., zoning) to define areas with various types of use within each PA. Planned activities include the following:

1.1.3.1. Develop participatory, gender-inclusive, and consultative management plans for each PA considering existing experiences in the formulation of management plans and the differentiated conditions of subnational PAs, particularly municipal PAs.

1.1.3.2. Carry out validation and approval processes of the management plans in the municipalities; up to 18 subnational PAs will be considered (three in the Department of Santa Cruz, six in the Department of Pando; four in the Department of La Paz; and six in the Department of Beni).

1.1.3.3. Support the implementation of key components of the management plans through a prioritization analysis and in line with their action plans, including the generation of information on biodiversity status indicators. In the case of the smaller municipalities with low management capacity, the PMU, other project staff, and project partners will provide additional technical assistance.

1.1.3.4. Build capacities in municipalities and among PA management committees for the participatory assessment of the management effectiveness of PAs using the METT and national tools; the METT will be completed once more for each PA at mid-point and end of project implementation.

1.1.3.5. Provide basic equipment and materials to the PAs for their daily operation based on a prioritization analysis.

Outcome 1.2: Improved ecosystem connectivity between subnational and national protected areas through the strengthening of Indigenous Peoples Territories (TIOCs) and other effective area-based conservation measures

Output 1.2.1. TIOCs and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)[2] identified, recognized, and registered as conservation and sustainable use areas, including the update or development of management plans, Comprehensive Strategic Development Plans (EDI), or their equivalent, integrating a comprehensive gender perspective.

35. To improve ecosystem connectivity between subnational and national PAs, the project will identify intact forest areas outside PAs that can be recognized as OECMs, including TIOCs and other strategic ecosystem areas. Consultations will be carried out with IPLCs, municipalities, and private individuals to assess their interest in recognizing their lands as OECMs and registering them as conservation and sustainable use areas. The recognition of OECMs is subject to the approval of a related regulation through Output 3.1.1 as currently there is such norm in the country and within the framework of Territorial Planning. The information that would result from this output could be used as input for studies or the development documents of interest to key stakeholders. The following activities will be carried out:

1.2.1.1. Identify and systematize public, communal and private experiences in promoting KBAs and national strategic ecosystems as important areas for conservation and develop technical guidelines and criteria for recognizing OECMs with the participation of IPLCs ensuring the inclusion of women and youth, as well as other key stakeholders.

1.2.1.2. Prioritize 10 strategic ecosystem areas to be recognized as OECMs in consultation with local stakeholders including IPLCs and landowners, and that meet the CBD criteria (CBD/COP/DEC/14/8) and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) guidelines for the identification of sites.

1.2.1.3. Carry out the free, prior informed, consent (FPIC) process for the recognition of TIOCs and/or natural heritage protection areas as OECMs and in line with the Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF; Annex 9).

1.2.1.4. Conduct participatory Biological Rapid Assessments (BIORAPS) for each project sub-landscape in support of the recognition of OECMs, including TIOCs.

1.2.1.5. Officially recognize up to 10 OECMs and register them in the World Database on OECMs (WDOECM)[3].

1.2.1.6. Support the formulation and/or updating of management plans of the OECMs (e.g., KBAs, set-asides within agricultural systems, watersheds, etc.) and of the environmental component of the Comprehensive Strategic Development Plans (EDIs) and other tools to regulate the use of natural resources (e.g., in PA buffer areas) in the case of TIOCs.[4][15]

1.2.1.7. Implement key actions of the management plans/EDIs of the recognized OECMs.

Output 1.2.2. Ecosystem corridors established between subnational and national PAs through other effective area-based conservation measures and following conservation agreements or other appropriate governance mechanisms, with a gender-responsive approach.

36. Based on an analysis of connectivity needs and opportunities, areas between national and subnational PAs will be identified, connectivity measures will be defined, and voluntary conservation agreements will be established for the creation of at least 3 ecosystem corridors in the project target landscape. Ecosystem corridors and their management strategies will be established within the framework of Territorial Planning and the Comprehensive Planning System of the State of Bolivia (INFO-SPIE). To this end, the following activities will be conducted:

1.2.2.1. Carry out a threat and needs assessment, identify connectivity opportunities (landscape structure and functionality), and prioritize sites including TIOCs using spatial data (e.g., satellite imagery and remote sensing) and through field surveys for establishing at least three ecosystem corridors, considering biophysical, ecological, gender, and social criteria and the governance framework.

1.2.2.2. Define connectivity measures, including the use of landscape management tools (LMTs; for example, enrichment of forest areas, set asides [including steep slopes and alongside rivers], life barriers, management of areas and riparian buffer zones, and agroforestry and sylvopastoral systems).

1.2.2.3. Develop technical guidelines for the creation and management of ecosystem corridors with the participation of national and local authorities (e.g., Ministry of Development Planning [MPD, Spanish acronym], MMAyA, and municipalities) members of academia and universities, CSOs, NGOs, and IPLCs, fostering equitable and meaningful participation of women, men and youth.

1.2.2.4. Establish multi-stakeholder/multi-sectoral voluntary conservation agreements between autonomous territorial entities (municipalities), TIOCs, and local communities/social actors for the implementation of LMTs and other measures to enhance ecosystems connectivity, including defining management strategies and governance mechanisms. Conservation agreements could benefit from low-value grants (LVGs) (Output 2.1.3) and from innovative financial mechanisms (Output 3.2.1), as well as from vegetative material with native species to be provided through nurseries to be supported by the project (Output 2.1.2).

Component 2: Enhancing sustainable production and landscape restoration.

37. Through this component, the project will provide technical and financial assistance in accordance with the principle of "Living Well in Harmony with Mother Earth". The project will support value chains of non-timber products (NTFP) and other economic activities, especially those led by women and youth (e.g., ecotourism) through production, marketing, research, and capacity building assistance. Producer organizations and other organized groups will have access to economic and financial incentives, improved market access, and new financial products for NTFP and other sustainable practices, in the context of non-commodification of the environmental functions of Mother Earth and non-market approaches related to climate change mitigation. The project will also foster ecosystem conservation and restoration by providing technical, financial, and non-financial assistance to de-risk finance for biodiversity/forest-friendly activities. Best practices and experiences in sustainable production and restoration will be systematized and shared with other stakeholders as part of Output 4.1.1 to promote replication and raise awareness. The Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy (MDPyE) and the APMT will play a key role by providing technical support in the implementation of this component.

Outcome 2.1: Improved management of the Amazon biome and livelihoods ensured through the implementation of best restoration and production practices that integrate the perspectives of women and men (i.e., comprehensive and sustainable management of forest and hydrobiological resources, biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices [BFAP], climate-smart agriculture [CSA], others) based on gender-differentiated needs, interculturality, ancestral and local knowledge, with the support of the national and local government, and considering a territorial planning, evidence-based, and generational approach.

2.1.1. Guidelines and protocols for the implementation and verification of best restoration and production practices, access to forest resources, and improved land management, based on interculturality and ancestral knowledge for the conservation of the Amazon biome, developed, and adopted, by local governments, indigenous peoples, and other local stakeholders.

38. Drawing from successful experiences in the country and elsewhere, the project will design culturally appropriate guidelines and protocols for best restoration and sustainable production practices. These tools will be made available to local stakeholders participating in the project to implement these practices, which will contribute to enhancing ecosystem connectivity, the conservation of biodiversity, carbon stocks, and local livelihoods. The development of guidelines and protocols will include the following activities:

2.1.1.1. Assess and systematize information developed in the country, including ancestral knowledge and women-specific insights, as well as information from the Amazon region and similar experiences on the implementation of best restoration and production practices, lessons learned, and related guides, protocols, and training material.

2.1.1.2. Develop Comprehensive Forest and Land Management Plans, including guidelines for restoration and sustainable production, with IPLCs participation (including women) and within the framework of the technical regulations of the Forest and Land Inspection and Social Control Authority (ABT,

Spanish acronym) and of Territorial Planning and in coordination with the General Directorate of Territorial Planning (DGPT, Spanish acronym) of the MPD and seek their approval.

2.1.1.3. Develop training manuals on active and passive restoration methods and best practices for the prioritized productive sectors, as part of the capacity development program (Output 2.2.2). This will include developing virtual applications (Apps) for all training material to be used.

2.1.1.4. Develop technical field guides for the implementation and verification of best restoration and production practices, drawing on previous experiences within the country, ancestral knowledge, the Amazon Region, and other relevant sources.

2.1.1.5. Design applications for the use of technical field guides through mobile and other electronic devices, ensuring they are accessible and user-friendly for women, men, and youth.

Output 2.1.2. Comprehensive capacity development program implemented to generate national and local capacities, especially for women and youth, for the implementation of best restoration and production practices, with a gender and climate change approach.

39. A capacity development program for best restoration and production practices will be designed and implemented, differentiated by sectors, gender, and sub-landscapes. This will be a coordinated effort with multiple local and national organizations with experience working in the Amazon region, in particular in sustainable production and training. Skills for using digital tools and technological innovations in sustainable production will be strengthened. The implementation of the capacity development program will include the following activities:

2.1.2.1. Identify key stakeholders and assess capacities needs and gaps by sub-landscape and at the national level. This will include identifying existing restoration and production practices in the target landscape.

2.1.2.2. Assess and systematize similar experiences in the region for enhancing local capacities for restoration and sustainable practices, identifying lessons learned and existing training methods and materials so that planned training activities are more cost effective.

2.1.2.3. Design the capacity development program for best restoration and production practices differentiated by sectors, gender, and sub landscapes. This will include coordinating actions with local organizations with experience working in agroecology, conservation and sustainable development, sustainable agriculture, climate resilience, food security and nutrition, education and training, awareness-raising, research & action, organic certification, women and youth, entrepreneurship, and technological innovation, among others (e.g., Peasant Research and Promotion Center [CIPCA, Spanish acronym], ECOTOP Foundation, and Foundation for the Chiquitano Forest Conservation [FCBC, Spanish acronym]), as well as with national and international organizations and experts.

2.1.2.4. Implement the comprehensive training program, with a gender and climate change focus, including training schools, workshops, e-learning, exchanges of experiences and field/demonstration site visits, training of trainers, etc., and considering the use traditional training methods and existing programs in the country such as socio-community and productive projects or the Humanistic Technical Baccalaureate in the case of the youth.

2.1.2.5. Promote the development of capacities and skills in the use of digital tools and technological innovations that would allow access to information on new practices for the transformation, use

and commercialization of sustainable products considering local food traditions and cultural identity.

2.1.2.6. Conduct a participatory and inclusive monitoring and evaluation process of the impact of the capacity development program and systematize lessons learned.

2.1.3. Best restoration and production practices identified, implemented, and monitored for the sustainable management of the project landscape by indigenous peoples, other local actors, and the private sector considering a gender and generational approach, include:

40. The project will invest in the implementation of best restoration practices to recover areas of degraded forest and forestland. Passive and active restoration will be used in areas that are key for enhancing ecosystem connectivity and that will add to on-going efforts in the target landscape. In addition, the project will support production practices to be more biodiversity-positive and climate-smart. This will include working closely with IPLCs to strengthen their participation in forest-based value chains of local economic importance and for their food security.

41. **a) Degraded areas restored inside and outside PAs that contribute to ecosystem connectivity and functionality**.

2.1.3.1. Design a participatory restoration plan for the project identifying intervention sites (including community mapping), restoration needs (e.g., degraded forest and forest lands, degraded agricultural lands, degraded wetland areas, etc.), and define the restoration method to be used based on accepted international standards[5][16].

2.1.3.2. Conduct an assessment of the nurseries in the project's landscape to determine the number, location, and production capacity for providing native forest plant species for restoration activities, and establish new nurseries (community-, women-, and municipal-operated) as needed.

2.1.3.3. Implement, with broad participation of municipalities, indigenous peoples and other local communities, active and passive restoration in areas that will improve connectivity between PAs and TIOCs. Community-based restoration initiatives (including women-led initiatives) could make use of LVG (see Output 2.1.4).

2.1.3.4. Establish a MRV system articulated to the INFO-SPIE (MPD), for restored areas and assess their contribution to enhancing ecosystem connectivity, including the use innovative control systems such as advanced spatial imagery/remote sensing (satellite, drones) and other suitable frontier technologies, as well as field/research-based data and analysis. The MRV system will also provide information to support territorial planning efforts conduced by the national and local governments.

42. **b) Comprehensive and sustainable management of the project landscape's forest and hydrobiological resources.**

2.1.3.5. Analyze the status of value chains of forest resources by sub landscape emphasizing the sustainable production of NTFP/Amazonian fruit trees (e.g., Brazil nut, wild acai, and *Mauritia flexuosa* [known locally as *Palma Real*), and wild cacao) and ecotourism; identify strengths, weaknesses, and bottlenecks using a participatory, gender, and generational approach. This

information would be available to support land use planning processes under in the project target landscape.

2.1.3.6. Develop sustainable production action plans for each forest resource/value chain prioritized by sub landscape in coordination with the Forest and Land Inspection and Social Control Authority and for ecotourism, considering the relevant stakeholders participating in each value chain, production methods, intact forest/landscape and territorial management processes, demand for products.

2.1.3.7. Apply best and safe practices for forest fruits harvesting from palm trees (e.g., acai) using proper equipment, such as climbing harnesses, and free of child labor.

2.1.3.8. Support the harvesting and transportation of forest fruits products by rural communities, including the construction of community-operated fruit drying centers, processing plants, and storage facilities, and refrigerated transport for highly perishable fruit products such as acai, *Palma Real*, among others.

2.1.3.9. Promote product standardization to ensure product quality and processing cost-reduction, including good water management practices, proper waste disposal and recycling, and the use of renewable sources of electrical energy.

2.1.3.10. Pilot a sustainable fishing model with IPLCs, including the use of responsible fishing techniques and family aquaculture, promoting seasonal fishing bans to enhance native fish species reproduction and growth while generating income and food for riverside urban and rural communities. This pilot experience will be supported through LVG (see Output 2.1.4).

2.1.3.11. Coordinate efforts with similar projects; in particular with GEF-7 ASL project *Amazon sustainable landscape approach in the Plurinational System of Protected Areas and Strategic Ecosystems of Bolivia* (GEF Project ID 10295) and other initiatives that are part of the project's co-financing.

43. **c) Sustainable agriculture with emphasis on BFAP and CSA.**

2.1.3.12. Implement sustainable agroforestry systems in the project landscape with prioritized products (e.g., cacao, coffee, copoazú [*Theobroma grandiflorum*], and cashew nut [*Anacardium occidentale*]) and following production/system plans that contribute to ecosystem connectivity, climate resiliency, building carbon stocks, increase productivity, sustainable livelihoods of IPLCs, and demand for products. This includes techniques such as crop rotation, the use of tree shades, organic fertilizers, integrated management of pests and diseases, and crop diversification, among others. The implementation of agroforestry systems will include LVGs and organic certification (see Output 2.1.4), as well as technical assistance for their implementation.

2.1.3.13. Pilot sustainable livestock farming and silvopastoral systems to reduce deforestation, enhance carbon stocks, and increase productivity, encouraging grassland rotation, regenerative grazing, efficient use of water in livestock operations, improving livestock health practices, establish forest set asides, and managing conflicts with wildlife, among other measures.

2.1.3.14. Assess the impact of sustainable agriculture activities including the production of field/research-based data and analysis.

44. **d) Sustainable production and diversification based on Amazon biome products that contribute to food security and sovereignty, to recover cultural values, and to technological innovation with a gender perspective, associated with value chains of local importance, fostering women's economic autonomy.**

2.1.3.15. Strengthen practices for the transformation and use of products from NTFP, sustainable agriculture, agroforestry, fishing, sustainable livestock farming and silvopastoral systems, including the use technological innovation and promoting quality standardization, while contributing to rescuing related cultural values and to local food security and healthy nutrition, with a focus on empowering women and youth.

2.1.3.16. Develop and/or strengthen triple-impact gastronomic, tourism, and sustainable production ventures, including women and the youth, that reward innovation in the use and availability of healthy and sustainable food products for consumers, while contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and intact forests.

2.1.3.17. Implement a traceability system for the Amazon biome products promoted by the project that incorporate the use of different electronic applications and other methods (e.g., QR and bar codes, Radio Frequency Identification System [RFID tags], etc.) to follow the movement of food products, from production/harvesting to marketing/consumption, and generating information to support decision-making.

2.1.3.18. Promote access to markets for the Amazon biome products supported by the project through market studies, business conferences, and participation in fairs, using a gender and generational approach.

2.1.3.19. Pilot an innovation laboratory for the implementation of new ventures aimed at production diversification using Amazon products (e.g., fruits, fibers, plants) and generation of income, with emphasis on women and the youth.

2.1.3.20. Systematize information and lessons learned for their replicability and scalability.

Output 2.1.4. Low-value grants[6][17] and other financial mechanisms implemented to support best restoration practices, the comprehensive and sustainable management of forest and hydrobiological resources, BFAP, CSA, and biodiversity-friendly ventures for the conservation of the Amazon biome, with a focus on supporting women-led initiatives.

45. Through this project output, the project will invest in the implementation of multiple financial mechanisms to support restoration and sustainable production activities. This will include the use of LVG following UNDP´s Policy on Grants and support to women-led initiatives. The selection process for LVG proposals will closely follow the mechanism used by the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP). LVG implementation will also build on successful experiences and lessons learned from the implementation of the GEF-5 project *Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems in Amazonia by Indigenous and Local Communities to Generate Multiple Environmental and Social Benefits* (GEF Project ID 5755) and other successful local experiences such as *Pando Emprende* (for producing families) and *Pando Transforma* (for associations). In addition, the project will support organic certification of verified NTFPs and agroforestry systems. The following activities will be carried out:

2.1.4.1. Award LVG following these steps: a) Call for proposals: UNDP issues open calls for local organizations to submit project proposals to support sustainable production and landscape restoration; b) Evaluation of proposals: A team of experts reviews and evaluates the proposals submitted to determine their feasibility, potential impact and alignment with the project objective, and the integration of the gender perspective; c) Project selection: After evaluation, projects are selected to receive financing and technical support; d) Training and technical assistance: Beneficiary organizations receive training and technical assistance to develop and implement their projects effectively; e) Disbursement of funds: Once the projects are approved, the disbursement of funds is made to finance the planned activities; f) M&E: Monitoring mechanisms are established to closely monitor the progress of projects, ensuring that expected outcomes are achieved and allocated resources are appropriately managed; g) Reports and accountability: Beneficiary organizations must submit periodic reports on the progress of their projects, including the use of the funds, guaranteeing transparency and accountability; and h) Dissemination of results: The sharing of results, lessons learned, and good practices allow replication an scaling-up. LVG may include cash awards at the start of the intervention as part of a LVG agreement or based on a financial mechanism for the holistic and long-term sustainable management of forests.

2.1.4.2. Support the organic certification of NTFPs and agroforestry systems (e.g., Brazil nut, acai, cacao, and copoazú) originating from the project landscape using national standards such as Bolivia Organic (Law No. 3525 – Regulation and Promotion of Organic Non-Timber Agricultural and Forestry Production/National Technical Standard for Organic Production); as well as international certification following standards such as those of CERES – Certification of Environmental Standards/Germany, and Fair Trade. Organic certification will be based on production plans developed under Output 2.1.3. Accredited certifying agents will verify compliance with certification rules before issuing an organic certificate.

Component 3: Strengthening governance and enabling environment.

46. This component supports implementation of both Component 1 and Component 2. It will allow for strengthening institutional and territorial governance through updated policies and regulations, strengthening multistakeholder platforms, institutional capacity building, collaborative planning and investment, and innovative financing. These actions will enable enhanced conservation management (Component 1) and will reduce pressure on intact forests (Component 2) with the increased participation of IPLCs and other key local stakeholders.

47. This component will also strengthen existing laws. Although laws and policies on protected areas and forests are in force and implemented, most were approved in the 1990s and do not align with the new constitution approved in 2009. Therefore, the project will develop technical standards to fill existing gaps. For example, the General Regulation of Protected Areas (from 1997) does not detail procedures for the creation and management of subnational areas and does not consider other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). Thus, the project will establish standards relating to the strengthening and management of subnational PAs; create technical standards for other OECMs; and promote intergovernmental agreements so that Departmental Governments take responsibility for managing departmental protected areas. The same applies to the forestry sector, where the Forestry Law dates to 1996, and the project will support the development of technical standards for access to forest resources within the framework of this law, which will contribute to its implementation. Finally, it is worth highlighting that the project will support the implementation of the Law of Mother Earth, approved in 2012, which encourages the integrated and sustainable management of forests, as agreements for sustainable management and conservation in Amazon

communities are planned; this detail is in the Output 3.1.1 (Outcome 3.1). In all cases, the project will strengthen the capacity of environmental authorities (e.g., municipalities, subnational PA managers, and land use and planning staff), which will contribute to their implementation and more effective monitoring.

Outcome 3.1: Strengthened and articulated territorial governance and institutional frameworks, incorporating gender-disaggregated data, for evidence-based planning contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the Amazon forests.

3.1.1 Gender-sensitive policies and regulations developed or strengthened and approved at different levels to strengthen territorial governance and institutional frameworks including:

48. This project output will allow developing or strengthening and approving specific policies and regulations through a participatory process at three levels of governance: national, subnational, and communal/local. Policy and regulation development will build on PPG phase efforts conducted to assess gaps and needs for successful project implementation for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the Amazon forests. This process will ensure that gender considerations are integrated throughout the policies and regulations. Accordingly, the following activities will be conducted:

49. **a) National Level:**

3.1.1.1. Conduct assessment and develop proposals for: a) Technical standards for access to forest and forest resources considering evidence-based planning in coordination with ABT; b) Policy for the regulation of OECMs in close consultation with the DGBAP/MMAyA; c) Intergovernmental agreements between the national (MPD, DGBAP/MMAyA) and departmental governments (Pando, Beni, Santa Cruz, and La Paz) for the join implementation of evidence-based planning for the management of PAs; d) Guidelines for the management of subnational PAs jointly with the DGBAP/MMAyA; and e) Mainstreaming biodiversity and climate change mitigation objectives into land use/territorial plans in coordination with APMT and the General Directorate of Territorial Planning (DGPT, Spanish acronym) of the MPD.

3.1.1.2. Draft and approve PA-related regulations via a Ministerial Resolution (MMAyA) or other appropriate norm within the framework of Law 1333. In the case of technical standards for access to forest resources, they must be framed within Law 1700 and Law 337.

3.1.1.3. Publish the new policies and regulations in the official gazette.

50. **b) Subnational Level:**

3.1.1.4. Develop proposals for Standards for Strengthening and Management of Protected Areas at the Departmental and Municipal levels.

3.1.1.5. Approve Standards via Departmental and Municipal Resolutions within the framework of Law 031 of Autonomies and Decentralization, Law 777 Comprehensive State Planning System and other norms related to Autonomous Territorial Entities. In addition, aligned with the PA Regulation and Law 1333 and in coordination with DGBAP/MMAyA.

3.1.1.6. Publish the new norms in the official gazette.

51. **c) Communal/Local Level:**

3.1.1.7. Develop standardize agreements for the sustainable management and conservation of intact forest landscapes, in line with IPLCs control systems and considering local uses and customs, and

internal regulations based on communal standards for the management of natural resources, forests, and biodiversity.

3.1.1.8. Provide legal and technical support for institutional strengthening needed in the development and implementation of proposed regulations.

3.1.1.9. Share and validate proposed regulations locally for subsequent approval by the corresponding communal authority.

3.1.1.10. Disseminate (publication if applicable) rules and/or regulations approved and duly registered according following the established procedures.

Output 3.1.2. Sustainable consultative platforms strengthened include agreements, management plans, coordination and monitoring systems, and information generation mechanisms for enhanced governance and more equitable participation of women and men in decision-making.

52. The project will strengthen existing multi-stakeholder platforms as a mechanism for enhancing territorial governance while promoting equitable participation of women and men in decision-making processes. By supporting the creation of the Territorial Consultative Platform for the Bolivian Amazon region within the framework of the JMAM, the project will contribute to Bolivia's actions aiming at mitigation and adaptation to climate change, based on the development of sustainable development initiatives. The project will also strengthen thematic platforms (e.g., PAs and Amazon fruit production) at the local level as part of the projects' strategy to enhanced governance and participation in decision-making for evidence-based planning. To this end, the following activities will be conducted:

3.1.2.1. Assess the current needs to strengthen prioritized platforms that contribute to enhance governance for the conservation, sustainable use, and integrated management of the project landscape.

3.1.2.2. Create one (1) Territorial Consultative Platform for the Bolivian Amazon region within the framework of the JMAM and in coordination with the APMT, including strengthening technical capacities and financial sustainability mechanisms, with a territorial and gender focus. The Territorial Consultative Platform will contribute to operationalize aspects of the JMAM related to: a) Governance of Mother Earth's forests and life systems; b) Participatory territorial management processes; c) Local territorial agreements regarding objectives for the development of actions and implementation of sustainable productive systems; c) Comprehensive support to sustainable productive systems and the sustainable management of forests and life systems; e) Comprehensive information and monitoring of the components, environmental functions, and life systems of Mother Earth; and d) define cross-sectoral policies that involves public entities from different sectors and levels, indigenous and farmer organizations, productive associations, other civil society organizations, and various actors from present in the project target area.

3.1.2.3. Create or strengthen four governance thematic platforms using a gender-based approach and ensuring their financial sustainability: a) Network of Municipalities with Protected Areas Platform, including the development of an information and communication system (physical/virtual) to support the monitoring of the management of the subnational PAs; this platform will allow aligning priorities as well as opportunities for peer-to-peer learning, the development of cross-sectoral engagement among multilevel entities in favor to forest conservation, management, and use; b) Inter-Institutional Platform for the Articulation of Amazonian Fruit Production Complexes (PICFA), Spanish acronym); and c) a municipal platform and a departmental platform that contribute to

biodiversity and forest conservation, sustainable production, territorial governance, and climate-smart development (e.g., Indigenous Women oils/NTFP Production Platform in the Municipality of Concepcion and Agroecological Platform, Northern Department of La Paz). Platforms will include regulations and safeguards that ensure respect for indigenous peoples rights, women, the youth, and the participation of legitimate local organizations.

3.1.2.4. Identify financing mechanisms for the sustainability of the platforms to be created and/or strengthened.

3.1.2.5. Plan for the scalability and replicability of the prioritized platforms; for example, expansion of the PICFA to other departments in the Bolivian Amazon region as currently PICFA operates only in the Department of Pando in northern Bolivia.

3.1.2.6. Conduct periodic monitoring to assess the status of platforms, identifying strengths and additional needs.

3.1.2.7. Strengthen administrative, organizational, and legal aspect for existing platforms, including the development of operation norms (rules and regulations), annual technical and financial plans, financial sustainably, periodic meetings and forums, with the participation of IPLCs and women and considering climate-smart development. In the case of PICFA, support the diversification of the income of producers and harvesters of Amazonian fruits, providing technical assistance, improving forms of production/value chains, and promoting innovation and entrepreneurship. In the case of the Network of Municipalities with Protected Areas, generate mechanisms for the exchange of experiences and lessons learned, PA regulatory analysis, conducting formal dialogue with national environment authorities to reduce threats (e.g., illegal settlements and mining concessions within municipal PAs), and access to financial resources for PA management, among other aspects.

Output 3.1.3. Differentiated training and awareness program for women, men and youth implemented to strengthen territorial stakeholders, decision-making and monitoring capacity, through formal and non-formal education for the conservation and sustainable use of Amazon forests.

53. Through this output, the project will invest in developing capacities at local, sub-national, and national levels that will complement specific training and awareness-raising efforts under other components. The focus will be on training and awareness-raising through formal and non-formal education that will be delivered in collaboration with multiple local and national stakeholders with wide experience in education related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, forest management, and climate change mitigation, among other topics. Individual and institutional capacity will be strengthened, including IPLCs and especially women that will contribute to the enforcement of policy and regulatory frameworks and to strengthen territorial governance. The following activities will be implemented as part of this program.

3.1.3.1. Assess training and awareness-raising needs differentiated by stakeholder, including women and youth.

3.1.3.2. Establish partnerships with technical/academic institutions of the Amazon region (e.g., Universidad Amazónica de Pando, Universidad Autónoma del Beni, UMSA-Estación Experimental Sapecho,) for the implementation of formal education actions (e.g., graduate certificates and short courses/e-learning).

3.1.3.3. Establish partnerships with government agencies, CSOs, NGOs (e.g., Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean [FILAC], ECOTOP Foundation, and others), and the private sector for the implementation of non-formal education (e.g., workshops, field visits, webinars, internships, etc.).

3.1.3.4. Implement a differentiated training and awareness-raising program with a gender, generational, and cultural sensitivity approach, including and environmental leadership program for women's organizations and the development of the curricula based on project's needs and considering the assessment conducted under activity 3.1.3.1. Training will include in-person and remote learning.

3.1.3.5. Assess through a participatory process the impact of the training and awareness program using different methods (e.g., surveys, structured and semi-structured interviews, and focal groups) and identify and systematize lessons learned and best practices.

3.1.4. Multi-stakeholder cooperation and participation mechanism operationalized for the delivery of environmental and social benefits include:

54. During the PPG phase the Vice Ministry of Planning and Coordination (VPC) of the MPD, with the support of UNDP, convened a meeting with representatives from the international cooperation (governments, UN Agencies, NGOs, etc.) with the purpose of promoting coordination, synergies, and exchange of information related to the different investments underway and planned for the Bolivian Amazon, including the GEF-7 ASL2 project (GEF ID 10295) with the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) as the GEF Implementing Agency. The meeting also served to continue dialogues initiated during the concept note phase regarding the co-financing of the project. The project will continue with this effort by establishing an interagency working group (government, international cooperation, NGOs, etc.) that will allow the coordinated implementation and complementarities between the multiple projects and programs for the conservation of biodiversity and climate change mitigation on the project target area. This project output will also include the implementation the social and environmental safeguards for the project in line with UNDP SES Policy. The activities to be implemented are as follows:

55. **a) Interagency working group (government, international cooperation, NGOs, etc.) established for the coordination of initiatives and investments in the project landscape in the Bolivian Amazon**.

3.1.4.1. Hold at least two annual meetings under the leadership of the VPC/MPD and conduct field visits to project sites in the Amazon region to strengthen partnerships locally.

3.1.4.2. Develop a database of initiatives and investments in course and planned for the Bolivian Amazon region during the life of the Child Project and in particular for the project target landscape, identifying areas of common interest and complementarity and an annual schedule of planned investments.

3.1.4.3. Conduct annual monitoring of the co-financing of the Child Project, as needed, and report on progress, achievements, and obstacles in the implementation of the Child Project.

56. **b) Implementation of the Gender Action Plan, Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan, and other management plans related to UNDP social and environmental safeguards.**

57. Social and environmental safeguards risk management has been incorporated into the project design in line with the risk assessment conducted using UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) developed during the PPG. Appropriate risk management measures have been defined and additional risk assessments needed have been identified

in line with UNDP's SES. The FPIC was begun during PPG and will continue during project implementation with the aim of achieving initial consent from the specific rights-holders, as needed. Project activities that cannot start until specific risk mitigation measures are in place (e.g., Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment [SESA]/ Environmental and Social Management Plan [ESMP]/Indigenous Peoples Plan [IPP]) and that are required to comply with FPIC and other stakeholder participation requirements have been identified as part of the ESMF and in the Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan develop during the PPG. These steps will ensure that all activities under Components 1-4 of the project will be in compliance with UNDP and GEF requirements regarding social and environmental safeguards. In addition, the project will seek to reduce gender inequalities in access to and control over resources and the benefits of the project, and will ensure that both women and men are able to participate meaningfully and equitably, in, among others, decision-making processes, have equitable access to project resources, and receive comparable social and economic benefits. Social and environmental safeguards risk management will also consider the MPD's Comprehensive Plan to Strengthen Productive Capacities in Indigenous and Native Peoples.

58. To this end, the following activities will be implemented.

3.1.4.4. Review SESP annually and update as needed.

3.1.4.5. Conduct a detailed assessment of the cumulative project-wide risks under the upstream planning, policy, and strategic components (SESA), focusing on the impacts of Outputs 1.1.3, 3.1.1, 3.1.2, and 3.1.3.

3.1.4.6. Develop the ESMP, and the IPP in line with the ESMF/IPPF (Annex 9).

3.1.4.7. Update the Gender Action Plan and Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan, as needed.

3.1.4.8. Fully design, operationalize, and disseminate the project Grievance Redress Mechanism.

3.1.4.9. Conduct and develop Economic Displacement Risk Assessments and Livelihoods Action Plans, as needed focusing on the potential impacts of Outputs 2.1.3 and 3.1.1.

3.1.4.10. Openly disclose and disseminate the ESMP(s).

3.1.4.11. Periodically monitor and evaluate all risk management measures as part of the project's M&E Plan (Section VII).

Outcome 3.2: Economic actors, particularly women-led initiatives, strengthened as part of a sustainable value chain approach, generate environmental and social benefits considering stakeholder rights.

3.2.1. Innovative financial mechanisms for the project landscapes developed and tested by local female and male producers through their participation in value chains of local importance and through the promotion of best practices.

30. Innovative financial mechanisms will be made available to local producer organizations, especially for those led by women and youth and other stakeholders participating in value chains of Amazonian products and agriculture. These innovative mechanisms will allow them to increase their role in the value chains and to implement best practices through Component 2. For this, financial mechanisms will be promoted, working with a responsible institution to provide financing for local initiatives. This will include an innovative financial mechanism for the holistic and long-term sustainable management of forests,[7][18] as well other financing

mechanisms such as conservation and sustainability certification, environmental benefits/services, debt-for-nature swaps, and public-public partnerships, among other to be identified and tested. Accordingly, the following actions will be conducted.

3.2.1.1. Sign agreements between UNDP and a responsible party (e.g., EBA/MDPyEP and Productive Development Bank - BDP) to provide financing following indicators for the holistic sustainable management of forests considering gender and safeguard aspects, in line with UNDP's' Policy on UNDP's SES. Agreements would be signed following baseline information gathered at the beginning of the intervention against which variations that occur in the intervention are measured.

3.2.1.2. Implement three financial innovative initiatives a) credit initiative to IPLCs producers and women through the BDP; b) financial initiative associated with Amazonian fruit production and harvesting/value chains (e.g., Brazil nut and wild acai) with the participation of EBA and considering price stabilization and sustainability; and c) incentives initiative for conservation/standing forest through subnational PAs and/or TIOCs and with the support of BDP or other responsible parties.

3.2.1.3. Establish/strengthen (in the cases of BDP and EBA) a MRV system for monitoring the actions supported through the incentives granted (credits, preferential price, etc.).

3.2.1.4. Verification through a highly qualified international Independent Assessor (IA) firm of the agreed conservation outcomes based on holistic indicators pre-agreed, including social and environmental safeguards indicators as per UNDP' SES policy and using a results validation methodology.

3.2.1.5. Identify and test, with the participation of key stakeholders, other financing mechanisms (e.g., conservation certification, environmental benefits/services, debt-for-nature swaps, public-public partnerships, etc.) to generate environment benefits and improve local livelihoods, including women and their families.

3.2.1.6. Monitor and validate the effectiveness of the innovative financial mechanisms implemented for their replicability.

3.2.2. Organizational strengthening program for female and male producers implemented, including the training of trainers (50% women) in the case of indigenous peoples.

60. The effective participation of producers and their organizations in the formal economy and access to incentive requires strengthening their organizations including legal, marketing, administrative, and partnership-building aspects, among other. Accordingly, the project will invest in strengthening local organizations of producers so that they can have access to the banking system and other financial services as well as enhance their business and managerial skills. To this end, the following activities will be implemented.

3.2.2.1. Assess needs of prioritized groups/organizations of producers/fruit harvesters, including women, and develop curriculum for organizational strengthening along with support material (e.g., written, audiovisual, and web-based).

3.2.2.2. Establish partnerships with technical/academic institutions of the Amazon region (e.g., Universidad Amazónica de Pando, Universidad Autónoma del Beni, UMSA-Estación Experimental Sapecho), in particular their management and business schools.

3.2.2.3. Design and implement training activities with 50% participation of women; in the case of the indigenous peoples, priority will be given to the implementation of training of trainers (ToT) program for local empowerment and the sustainability of training actions.

3.2.2.4. Establish partnerships with national companies such as EBA and BDP and the private sector in order to strengthen their services and improve the credit guarantees and business skills of producers/fruit harvesters.

3.2.2.5. Assess through a participatory process the impact of the organizational strengthening program using different methods (e.g., surveys, structured and semi-structured interviews, and focal groups) and identification and systematization of lessons learned and best practices.

Component 4: Promoting capacity building, communications, and regional cooperation (knowledge management).

61. Knowledge and learning is a critical element of the project and has a crosscutting effect on all project components. This component constitutes the project's knowledge management strategy that will allow promoting dialogue among various stakeholders, including IPLCs, related to experiences on forest and biodiversity conservation and sustainable uses. Participation in various knowledge management platforms will be supported, including those of the ASL Program. These processes will be complemented by the development of specific knowledge management and communication products to facilitate information dissemination and use.

Outcome 4.1: Improved knowledge management, incorporating a gender equality approach, promotes forest and biodiversity conservation and greater connectivity.

4.1.1. Knowledge management products (related to best practices for the conservation and sustainable use of forests, technological and financial innovations, lessons learned and experiences, etc.) developed and shared through communication and knowledge management platforms and with women and youth participation.

62. The project's knowledge management strategy includes the development of specific products that will promote knowledge sharing and learning at the local and national levels, including a knowledge management and communication platform that will centralize project-related information. Knowledge sharing will consider the needs of the multiple stakeholders present in the target landscape, in particular those of the IPLCs and women. The following activities will be executed.

4.1.1.1. Identify and systematize information on lessons learned best practices regarding management of PAs and OECMs, restoration and production practices, the use of innovation technologies and digital tools, IPLCs and conservation, gender mainstreaming (women participation and empowerment), and generational differences, among others.

4.1.1.2. Develop a knowledge management and communication platform (to be housed by MPD), with links to other platforms supported by the project (Output 3.1.2) and the ASL3 IP Knowledge Management Platform (Output 4.1.3); and other related products (videos, books, photographs, webinars/e-learning, radio guidelines, among others), with culturally appropriate formats and differentiated according to contexts, sub-landscapes, gender, and generational differences.

4.1.1.3. Identify and/or develop mechanisms for multi-level and multi-stakeholder knowledge sharing of products generated by the project using technology that allows easy access and use of information for decision-making (e.g., EXPOSURE, Google stories, etc.), and with youth participation.

4.1.1.4. Identify and support knowledge management processes (e.g., through champions at the local level, including women and the youth) that promote the use of the disseminated information for decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of forests.

4.1.1.5. Monitor the use of the products generated and their dissemination.

4.1.2. Traditional practices, ancestral knowledge, and the contributions of women in inter-scientific dialogue experiences in forest and biodiversity conservation and their sustainable uses documented by and for indigenous peoples and other local communities.

63. The project will integrate scientific knowledge with indigenous and local knowledge as part of the strategy to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and promote the conservation of biodiversity and intact forest landscapes. This will be done respecting the protocols and regulations regarding the protection of traditional knowledge. Inter-scientific dialogue will serve as a model for collaboration between IPLCs and the academic community in Bolivia; in addition, it will increase awareness about best practices at the local level and the use of scientific methods to support intact forest management and decision-making. The following activities will be implemented.

4.1.2.1. Define the topics related to forest and biodiversity conservation and their sustainable uses to be considered and identify the key informants from IPLCs by sub-landscape to share and compile of knowledge information and obtain consent (in line with the ESMF/IPPF, Annex 9), and from the Western-modern/scientific community (academia, research centers, universities, NGOs, etc.)

4.1.2.2. Define mechanisms, jointly with the involved stakeholders, for the documentation and dissemination of traditional knowledge information and inter-scientific dialogue, considering protocols and regulations of rights on the protection of traditional knowledge.

4.1.2.3. Conduct information exchange activities between stakeholders (e.g., one-on-one meetings, workshops, field visits, etc.), including the participation of women the youth.

4.1.2.4. Systematize and share information electronically (websites, databases, social media, etc.), hard copies (publications, bulletins, etc.), and verbally (audios, presentations, classroom lectures, and face-to-face meetings particularly in the case of IPLCs and their traditional communication methods).

4.1.3. Equal participation of women and men in the Knowledge Management Platform of the ASL Program and other similar platforms strengthened, supporting knowledge generation and providing technical assistance for project implementation.

64. The child project team, as well as the key stakeholders (e.g., government officials, municipalities, subnational PA managers, IPLCs, producers and harvesters of Amazon products, and women and the youth), will benefit from knowledge management and training actions to strengthen capacity and coordination for improved integrated landscape management and conservation in the Amazon. The child project team may request strategic support from ASL Regional Team led by the World Bank to implement national activities, including the use of tools, training, and strategic approaches for each of the four project components, as well as for project M&E. In addition, child project stakeholders will be able to make use of opportunities that the ASL3 Regional Project will facilitate for the exchange of experiences between key Amazon stakeholders through the development of exchanges between peers and other mechanisms. The child project team and key stakeholders will participate in other regional and global knowledge management platforms. Specific activities under this output are as follows.

4.1.3.1. Participate in the ASL Annual Conference organized by ASL Regional Team and the host country (the host country will rotate) to exchange information, share progress and lessons learned, strengthen capacities, and plan and prioritize actions.

4.1.3.2. Participate in up to three specific topic events per year organized by the ASL Regional Team, and other face-to-face events and virtual events, specific workshops and study tour to provide program/project beneficiaries with opportunities to learn and share knowledge.

4.1.3.3. Make use of knowledge management and communication tools (publications, website/ASL Community of Practice[8][19], C4D, interactive data portal, social media, newsletter, etc.) developed by the ASL Regional Team to promote learning and exchange of key information about the Amazon region and to raise awareness and disseminate program/project results among project teams, partner institutions, and the general public.

4.1.3.4. Contribute to monitoring, evaluation, and learning, including data generation and compilation of related common indicators (GEF Core Indicators, Transformational Indicators, and GBF targets) and project specific indicators. This includes child project evaluation (Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation) and reporting (project reports, annual reports, technical reports, etc.).

4.1.3.5. Participate in other knowledge management platforms such as the Mechanisms for Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity,[9][20] the Panorama Portal "PANORAMA: Solutions for a Healthy Planet,"[10][21] the Community of Good Growth Practices,[11][22] and the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN),[12][23] among others.

Outcome 4.2: Strengthened transboundary coordination contributes to regional collaboration under the ASL3 Integrated Program.

4.2.1. South-South dialogue strategy implemented to promote effective conservation and sustainable use of Amazon forests.

65. Cooperation between countries to promote dialogue for the conservation and effective governance the Amazon biome will be established mainly through the interaction of the project with the ASL Regional Platform, which brings together the other seven countries participating in the IP (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela) and with the participation of project team members, government counterparts (MPD, Ministry of Foreign Affairs), IPLCs, and other identified key stakeholders. South-South dialogue with other countries around the world will be achieved through various means. Activities include:

4.2.1.1. Review existing bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with neighboring and other Amazon countries and reactivate and/or strengthen them as mechanisms to promote effective conservation and sustainable use of Amazon forests, as needed.

4.2.1.2. Contribute to building synergies with regional organizations such as ACTO and the Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin (COICA), among others.

4.2.1.3. Establish partnership with other institutions and regional projects, including other GEF-funded IP such as the Food Systems IP, the Ecosystem Restoration IP, the Wildlife Conservation for Development IP, and the Mesoamerica Critical Forest Biomes IP.

4.2.1.4. Make use of available mechanism to promote cooperation among countries such as the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge-sharing platform.[13][24]

Component 5: Monitoring & Evaluation.

Outcome 5.1: M&E assesses project impact and guides adaptive management.

5.1.1. M&E plan implemented.

66. Child Project monitoring will be guided by the project's M&E Plan included in Section VII of this Project Document and which was developed in compliance with UNDP requirements for project-level M&E. The implementation of the Child Project will be launched through an Inception Workshop with the participation of the key project stakeholders from the national and local government, the private sector, academia, NGOs, and IPLCs, among others. Project results as described in the Project Results Framework (PRF; Section VI) will be monitored annually and periodically evaluated during project implementation to ensure that the project achieves these results, including gender-related indicators. The M&E Plan will inform adaptive management by integrating experiences and lessons learned resulting from the implementation of activities into the annual project programming, including the adaptation of the PRF (including indicators and targets), organizational structure and/or Project Management Unit (PMU), gender and stakeholder participation approach, timelines and work plans, and of priorities as a result of changes in context and needs including evolving and/or new social and environmental risks or other risks.

67. Annual GEF Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) will be delivered, which will allow for periodically monitoring of project progress toward its development objective/outcomes and implementation, including gender mainstreaming. In addition, they will allow identifying difficulties as they arise during implementation and ensuring that the required corrective actions are taken. An independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and an independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) will be conducted at mid-point and end of Child Project implementation, respectively, with all tracking tools, core indicators, financial indicators, and gender indicators assessed.

Incremental/additional cost reasoning

68. The proposed project will build on important baseline projects and programs to deliver GEBs. However, under the business-as-usual scenario for Component 1 efforts to strengthen conservation under different protection regimes would continue to be limited. As a result, without the GEF alternative PA managers and decision-makers will continue to lack the knowledge, technical tools such as updated management plans, and innovative financial mechanisms for the effective management of subnational PAs in the Bolivian Amazon region. In addition, OECMs will continue to be non-existent and opportunities for enhancing ecosystem connectivity will remain limited. Under the GEF scenario, the capacity subnational PA administrators (autonomous municipal and departmental governments, including staff from their Units/Divisions of Natural Resources and Protected Areas or similar) and management committees (IPLCs, producer organizations, etc.) to more effectively manage sustainable PAs will be largely improved, and OECMs

will be recognized creating additional opportunities for the conservation of biodiversity and improving ecosystem connectivity between subnational and national PAs.

69. Under the business-as-usual scenario in Component 2, ecosystem restoration effort will continues to be incomplete and sustainable production limited. In addition, IPLCs will continue to have limited skills and access to momentary and nonmonetary incentives for promoting sustainable production and entrepreneurship, and lack of articulation, access to markets and innovation for sustainable value chains for socio-biodiversity products under fair benefit sharing mechanisms. Under the GEF scenario, local capacity for restoration using different methods will be enhanced, and sustainable production practices (i.e., NTFP/Amazonian fruit products, ecotourism, BFAP, and CSA) and entrepreneurship will be supported (including women and youth led initiatives), strengthening value chains of local importance and contributing to food security while delivering GEBs in improved managed intact forest landscapes.

70. Under Component 3, without the GEF alternative, efforts to strengthen the territorial governance and institutional frameworks for evidence-based planning of the Amazon forests would continue to be limited. The policy framework for the conservation of biodiversity based on areas and for forest landscape planning will remain incomplete. In addition, territorial governance based on multi-stakeholder action will continue to be weak and fragmented governance mechanisms will continue to exist. Under the GEF scenario, technical standards for access to forest and forest resources considering evidence-based planning, policies for the regulation of OECMs, and intergovernmental agreements between the national and departmental governments for the join implementation of evidence-based planning for the management of PAs will be put in place. In addition, standards for strengthening and management of PAs at the departmental and municipal levels will be develop and approved, and standardize agreements for the sustainable management and conservation of intact forest landscapes in IPLCs territories will be established. In addition, the GEF alternative will allow strengthening existing multi-stakeholder platforms as a mechanism for enhancing territorial governance, and innovative financial mechanisms (e.g., credits with public bank support, marketing support to Amazonian fruit production and harvesting/value chain, and conservation certification) will be developed and made available to local producers.

71. The GEF's investment in Component 4 will favor capacity building, communications, and regional cooperation within the framework of the ASL3 IP. The GEF alternative will enhance knowledge management as a mechanism to further promote forest and biodiversity conservation. The systematization and dissemination of lessons learned and best practices resulting from the project, and the participation of key stakeholders in the Knowledge Management Platform of the ASL Program will enhance the potential for scaling-up and replicating its outcomes nationally and regionally. Under the baseline scenario, knowledge generation and the exchange of experiences (including traditional practices and ancestral knowledge) between key stakeholders will have a limited impact on safeguarding Bolivia´s Amazon forests.

Socioeconomic benefits resulting from the project

72. The Project generates various socio-economic benefits, primarily through Component 2, which refers to enhancing sustainable production and landscape restoration. This component will improve the conservation of the Amazon biome by implementing best practices in restoration and production. This will include comprehensive and sustainable management of forest and hydrobiological resources, biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices (BFAP), and climate-smart agriculture (CSA), among others, based on interculturality, ancestral, and local knowledge, with the support of the national and local government. Through this component, the project will provide technical and financial assistance in accordance with the principle of "Living Well in Harmony with Mother Earth". The project will support value chains of non-timber products (NTFP) and other economic activities (e.g., ecotourism) through production, marketing, research, and capacity building assistance. Producer organizations and other organized groups will have access to economic and financial incentives, improved market access, and new financial products for NTFP and other

sustainable practices. The project will also foster ecosystem conservation and restoration by providing technical, financial, and non-financial assistance to de-risk finance for biodiversity/forest-friendly activities. Best practices and experiences in sustainable production and restoration will be systematized and shared with other stakeholders as part of Output 4.1.1 to promote replication and raise awareness.

73. With the project, at least 32 comprehensive sustainable production actions are under implementation with a gender approach. At least 1,326 (50% women) will be participating in training using the learning route methodology to implement best restoration and production practices. In addition, at least three sustainable production and diversification initiatives that improve food security and nutrition locally will be implemented. Thus, through these activities, the project will generate socioeconomic benefits by improving the income, food security, and organizational capacities of indigenous and rural families living in the Bolivian Amazon.

74. The successful implementation of the project will largely depend on effective communication and coordination with the multiple project stakeholders and the implementation of mechanisms to ensure their participation in project's activities. The key national and sub-national stakeholders include the Ministry of Development Planning (MDP, the Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA), the APMT and the General Directorate of Biodiversity of and Protected Areas (DGBAP), MDPyE, the BDP, EBA, among others. At the local level, the most relevant stakeholders are the departmental and municipal governments, subnational PA managers, small and medium producers, women's groups, local communities, regional indigenous organizations, indigenous peoples, and NGOs, among others.

75. The specific roles of each stakeholder in the relevant components, outputs, outcomes or activities are as follows: a) Component 1 primarily focuses on strengthening biodiversity and forest conservation in the Bolivian Amazon by enhancing institutional and territorial capacities. The key stakeholders involved include municipalities and departmental governments, represented by their authorities and technical staff. Indigenous peoples and local communities also play a crucial role through their participation in PA management committees. Additionally, other public institutions and CSOs contribute to these efforts. This component also aims to evaluate and implement innovative financial sustainability mechanisms, leveraging the successful experiences of key actors in the field, such as SERNAP-ABA mechanism, BDP loans, and ecotourism initiatives in the Eduardo Avaroa Andean Fauna National Reserve and Madidi National Park, among others.

76. b) The project outlines the involvement of various stakeholders in Component 2, which focuses on enhancing sustainable production and landscape restoration. This component engages both public institutions and local institutions and actors. Among the public institutions, the Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy, the Production Development Bank, and the Forest and Land Inspection and Social Control Authority play critical roles by providing technical assistance, implementing financial incentives, and regulating the use of NTFPs. NGOs also provide their technical expertise and information for sustainable production. Finally, Indigenous Peoples' Organizations and individual indigenous people are actively involved in initiatives for the restoration and management of natural resources. Producers' and Farmers' Organizations also play a key role in the implementation of activities for the sustainable production of Brazil nuts, acai, coffee, cacao, agroforestry, silvopastoral systems, BFAP, CSA, etc. Women will have a significant role in restoration and management initiatives, as evidenced by the indicators of this component. Detailed information on stakeholder roles is provided in the stakeholders' roles table.

77. c) Component 3 aims to enhance territorial governance and institutional frameworks for evidence-based planning, contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the Amazon forests. This component will involve the participation of prioritized ministries and public entities (i.e. MPD, MMAyA, MDEyEP, BDP, APMT etc.), local authority members, Farmer Organizations, IPLCs (with gender approach) and international cooperation organizations. Also, the component will focus on strengthening economic actors as

part of a sustainable value chain approach. This will help generate environmental and social benefits while ensuring stakeholder rights. The involvement of governmental authorities, local authority members, IPLCs, and the private sector will be essential for this component's success.

78. d) Component 4 will promote knowledge and learning as well as dialogue among various stakeholders. Knowledge sharing will consider the needs of the multiple stakeholders present in the target landscape (municipalities, PA managers, IPLCs, producers and harvesters of Amazon products, and women and the youth). In addition, the project will integrate scientific knowledge with indigenous and local knowledge by engaging key informants from IPLCs at the sub-landscape level. Key stakeholders (e.g., municipalities, subnational PA managers, IPLCs, producers and harvesters of Amazon products, and women and the youth), will benefit from knowledge management and training actions to strengthen capacity and coordination for improved integrated landscape management and conservation in the Amazon through their participation in the Knowledge Management Platform of the ASL Program and other similar platforms.

Stakeholder	**Role**
Ministry of Development Planning (MPD)	The MPD will serve as Implementing Partner for this Child Project to ensure a holistic approach and alignment with other related initiatives.
Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA)	Through the Vice Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Forest Management and Development / General Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (VMABCCGDF/DGBAP, Spanish acronym) will have a technical role in the implementation of the project and alignment with other related initiatives, in particular for Component 1, and will generate the technical standards for subnational Protected Areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (Component 3).
The Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy (MDPyE, Spanish acronym)	Will have a technical role in the implementation of the project, with emphasis in NTFP and agroforestry systems, Component 2, and alignment with other related initiatives. Through the EBA, it will contribute the sustainable production of Amazonian fruits and their commercialization. Will serve as project co-financier.
Production Development Bank (BDP, Spanish acronym)	Will have a technical support role for the implementation of financial incentives to achieve the project objective through Component 3. Will serve as project co-financier.
Forest and Land Inspection and Social Control Authority (ABT)	Will contribute to activities related to supervising the management of intact forest landscapes, including the development Comprehensive Forest and Land Management Plans which will serve as a basis for implementation of restoration and sustainable production activities (Componente 2). ABT will also adjust the technical standards for the management of NTFPs (Component 3).
Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth (APMT)	Responsible for promoting climate change and mitigation programs; will provide technical and institutional support regarding climate change mitigation related activities. APMT will promote the creation

	of territorial platform, where other stakeholders will participate, including public entities and local actors.
Autonomous Departmental Governments of Pando, Beni, Santa Cruz and La Paz, Provincial Sub-Governments	Will have a role in the implementation of all project activities at the local level, in particular by providing institutional and technical support. Will benefit from actions directed to strengthen local governance including PA management and territorial planning.
Municipalities of the departments of Pando, Beni, Santa Cruz, and La Paz	Will have a role in the implementation of all project activities at the local level, in particular by providing institutional and technical support including the management of subnational PAs. Will benefit from actions directed to strengthen local governance including PA management and territorial planning.
Indigenous Peoples' Organizations and individual indigenous peoples.	Will play a key role for the implementation of project all activities in TIOCs and will benefit from these activities, including capacity building to improve sustainable and productive practices and governance of indigenous territories and may receive LVG and other monetary and non-monetary incentives. Will be consulted previously to any actions are started in indigenous lands and no activities requiring FPIC should be initiated until the outcomes of the FPIC process are validated and any required mitigation measures are in place.
Producers and Farmers Organizations	Will play a key role for the implementation of activities for sustainable production of Brazil nuts, acai, coffee, cacao, agroforestry, silvopastoral systems, BFAP, CSA, etc. Will benefit from monetary and non-monetary incentives and training, from their participation in platforms such as PICFA.
Women's Organizations and individual women	Will play a key role for the implementation of all project activities directed to ensure gender equality and women's empowerment. Will be key in the implementation of the project's gender action plan and will directly benefit from all its actions.
International Cooperation (e.g., German Cooperation GIZ-KfW, European Union, CAF, IDB, and Swedish Cooperation)	Will be part of the interagency working group established for the coordination of initiatives and investments in the project landscape in the Bolivian Amazon. Some of the agencies from the international cooperation will serve as project co-financiers.
NGOs (e.g., Foundation for the Conservation of the Chiquitano Forest FCBC, Amazon Conservation – ACEAA, Friends of Nature Foundation – FAN, Conservation International Bolivia – CI; NATURA Foundation; CIPCA; WWF; WCS; ICCO Conexion, Solydes Foundation,	Will have a role providing their technical expertise and information in multiple areas relate to the project, including conservation or biodiversity, climate change mitigation, sustainable production, financial mechanisms, governance, stakeholder engagement, IPLCs, gender, the youth, entrepreneurship, etc. Some of them will serve as project co-financiers.

Foundation for Productive and Financial Development – PROFIN, etc.)	
Private sector	The private sector will be a key stakeholder in the implementation sustainable management of the project landscape's forest and hydrobiological resources, including the strengthening of value chains of forest resources working in coordination with local women, men and youth producers. In addition, it is expected that the private section will contribute non-formal education for the conservation and sustainable use of Amazon forests. Finally, the project will establish partnerships with the private sector in credit guarantees schemes in support of local producers and harvesters.

79. During the PPG, a stakeholder analysis was conducted, which served as the basis for the development of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 8 of the UNDP GEF Project Document) and where the main stakeholders of the project, participation mechanisms and consultations during project formulation, governance aspects of the project, the communication and information management strategy, dispute resolution mechanisms, among others, are identified. In addition, the role of each stakeholder in project implementation is detailed. Various mechanisms depending on the degree of involvement required of the stakeholders and their role in the project will be used, these may include workshops, meetings, field visits, and interviews, among others.

80. The project will make use and develop knowledge products to share information through its knowledge management strategy, which is included as Componente 4 of the project and that will allow to collect and share project data, analyses, results, best practices, and lessons learned. Specific knowledge products will include videos, books, photographs, webinars/e-learning, and radio guidelines, communication platforms, among others. The project will also make use of champions at the local level promote the use of disseminated information for decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of forests and considering local needs, in particular of IPLCs and women. The project will also make use of scientific knowledge and IPLCs' knowledge to promote forest and biodiversity conservation and their sustainable uses. In the case of the IPLCs, FPIC will be obtained in compliance with UNDP SES Policy.

81. Knowledge sharing and learning will be achieved through various mechanisms and platforms, especially the ACTO, composed of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela. This intergovernmental organization aims to promote sustainable development in the Amazon region through a Secretariat that is in constant coordination with state focal points, promoting consensus among the member countries to allow the implementation of activities, programs, and projects that involve national, regional, and international actors, the capitalization of experiences and the scaling up of best practices, making it one of the most relevant platforms to transcend the national level and expand the results and benefits of the project at the regional level. In addition, the project will share experiences through bilateral diplomatic and technical exchanges with neighboring countries with which Bolivia has close ties, such as Peru and Brazil.

82. The Rio Conventions and related treaties will also be important for cooperation and knowledge exchange both at the regional and global levels. For instance, knowledge will be shared through Mechanisms for Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar), which Bolivia is part of, as official Ramsar sites are located within the target area.

83. The project's knowledge management strategy will also serve to disseminate internal and external technical reports, policy summaries, and case studies, which will be available to the nationally and internationally. The project results framework includes indicators for measuring the impact of the project's knowledge management strategy.

84. This project will allow developing or strengthening and approving specific policies and regulations through a participatory process at three levels of governance: national, subnational, and communal/local. Policy and regulation development will build on PPG phase efforts conducted to assess gaps and needs for successful project implementation for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the Amazon forests.

85. At the national level, the project will conduct assessment and develop proposals for: a) Technical standards for access to forest and forest resources considering evidence-based planning; b) Policy for the regulation of OECMs; c) Intergovernmental agreements between the national and departmental governments for the join implementation of evidence-based planning for the management of PAs; d) Guidelines for the management of subnational PAs jointly with the DGBAP/MMAyA; and e) Mainstreaming biodiversity climate change mitigation objectives into land use/territorial plans. PA-related regulations will be approved via a Ministerial Resolution or other appropriate norm within the framework of Law 1333. In the case of technical standards for access to forest resources, they must be framed within Law 1700 and Law 337.

86. At the subnational level, the project will develop proposals for Standards for Strengthening and Management of Protected Areas at the Departmental and Municipal levels, within the framework of Law 031 of Autonomies and Decentralization, Law 777 Comprehensive State Planning System, other norms related to Autonomous Territorial Entities, and aligned with the PA Regulation and Law 1333.

87. The child project success depends on enhancing human, institutional, and technical capacities at the national, subnational, and local levels. This will be achieved by implementing a capacity-building program to improve the management capacity of PA authorities and technicians of subnational governments and of member of PA management committees. In addition, by implementing a comprehensive capacity development program to generate national and local capacities for the implementation of best restoration and production practices with a gender focus. Also, by providing differentiated training to strengthen territorial stakeholders, decision-making and monitoring capacity, through formal and non-formal education for the conservation and sustainable use of Amazon forests. The project will also invest in strengthening local organizations of producers so that they can have access to the banking system and other financial services as well as enhance their business and managerial skills; this will allow local producers to have greater access to financial incentives for implementing sustainable production practices and strengthening their participation in values chains of Amazon products.

88. Project innovation will include the use of digital and technological tools to promote sustainable production and for transformation and use of products from NTFP, sustainable agriculture, agroforestry, fishing, sustainable livestock farming and silvopastoral systems. In addition, the project will pilot an innovation laboratory for the implementation of new ventures aimed at production diversification using Amazon products (e.g., fruits, fibers, plants) and generation of income. Similarly, the project will promote innovation and entrepreneurship among producers and harvesters of Amazonian fruits as part of a strategy to increase their competiveness and the formalization of their organizations. The implementation of innovative financial mechanism for the holistic and long-term sustainable management of forests would be a novel financial mechanism used in Bolivia within the context of GEF projects that would make available favorable financial incentives to local producers, and for ecosystem restoration, and that would allow the UNDP Country Office to channel important amounts of project funds to beneficiaries.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including framework and mechanisms for coordination, governance, financial management and procurement. This should include consideration for linking with other relevant initiatives at country-level (if a country child project) or regional/global level (for coordination platform child project). If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

89. Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry of Development Planning. The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document. The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project

90. Responsible Parties: The Responsible Party will be engaged to carry out project activities and/or produce outputs using the project budget, using the legal instrument of the partner institution. Responsible party is directly accountable to the implementing partner in accordance with the terms of their agreement with the implementing partner. This agreement will be signed before the inception workshop and then annexed to this project document. Given that responsible party play an execution role and is directly accountable to the implementing partner, responsible party should never serve on the Project Board to avoid a conflict of interest. The Responsible Parties are:

- **Production Development Bank (BDP, Spanish acronym**): will have a technical support role for the implementation of financial incentives to achieve the project objective and will respond directly to the MDP through the VPC.

- **Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy (MDPyEP, Spanish acronym):** will have a technical role in the implementation of the project, with emphasis in sustainable production, agroforestry systems and sustainable livestock farming. Will respond directly to the MDP through the VPC.

91. Project stakeholders and target groups: The participation and contribution of stakeholders (see Annex 8) and key target groups are critical for the success of the project, for stakeholders at both the national and local levels. The project applies multiple strategies and mechanisms to ensure stakeholder engagement.

92. The project will provide for transparent decision-making, facilitate participatory planning processes and support the capacity development of stakeholders and partners. Formal and informal partnerships will be developed and established with gender balance, and gender mainstreaming approaches in mind.

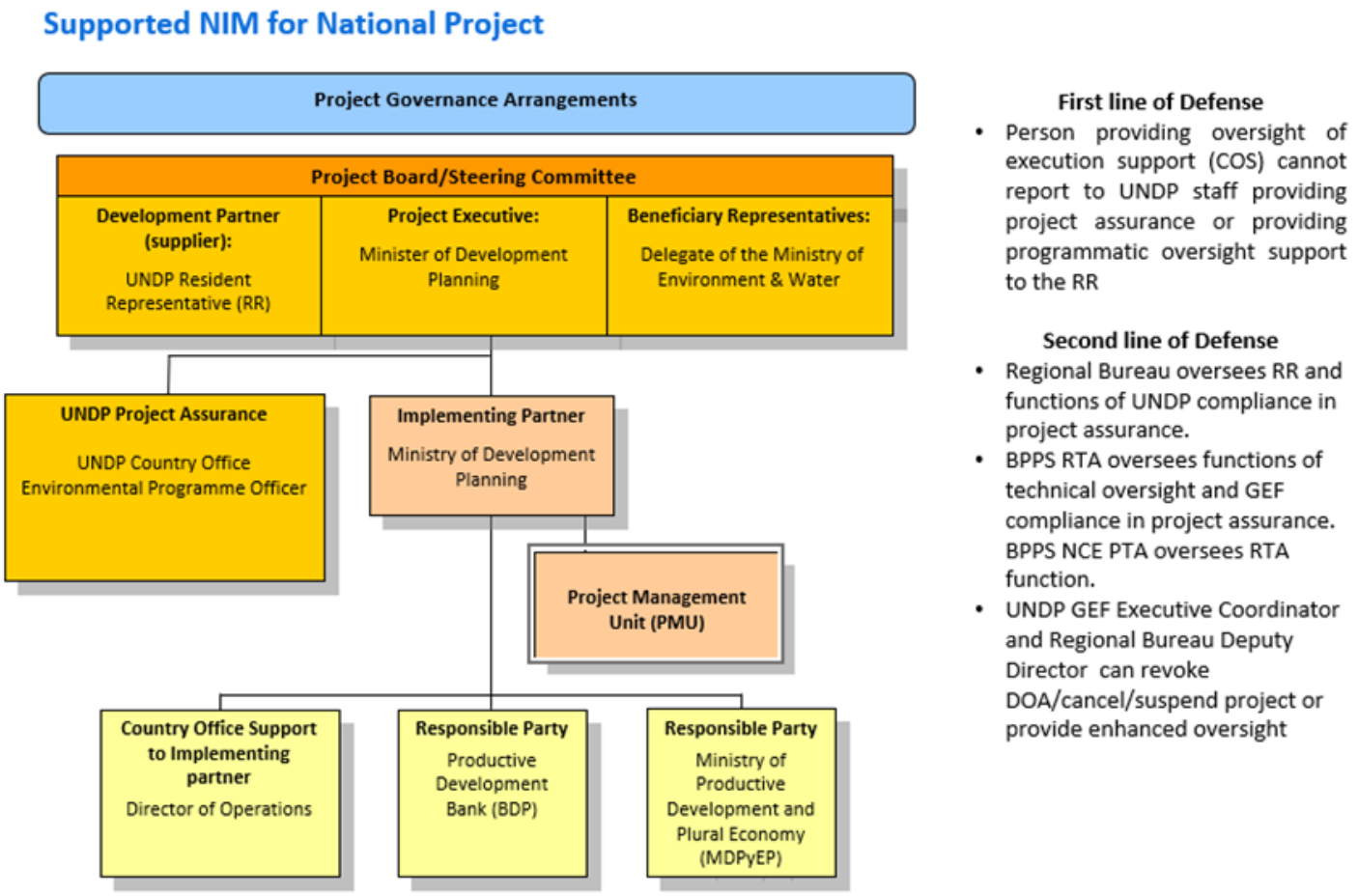
93. The project will highlight at various points the mechanisms and channels of communication that stakeholders may employ if they have any grievances related to the social and environmental impacts of the project. For example, this point will be indicated during the project inception workshop, and through the project education and awareness activities.

94. UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner 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 Implementing Partner, 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 and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

95. A firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and charged to the GEF Fee and any support to project execution performed by UNDP (as requested by the Implementing Partner) and may be charged to the GEF project management costs (only if approved by GEF). The segregation of functions and firewall provisions for UNDP in this case is described in the next section.

96. UNDP, as part of its support to the project Implementing Partner (Support to NIM), will provide financial administrative support to the Ministry of Development Planning. As part of this support, UNDP may enter into agreements with other institutions to facilitate the implementation of project activities.

97. The Project governance structure is as follows:



Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this child project? Yes

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

98. In response to the request of the Vice Ministry of Planning and Coordination (VPC) under the Ministry of Development Planning (MPD) of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, as the implementing partner, UNDP envisions to provide financial and operational support through Support to NIM for the "Safeguarding the systems of life of Bolivia´s Amazon Forests" project.

99. The Support to NIM implementation modality was requested with the understanding that the VPC as a public entity is allocated a budget annually by the Bolivian Congress through a complex and lengthy

process. This limits the execution of projects with a duration of more than one fiscal year. Furthermore, this constraint extends to increasing expenditures for staffing, as it implies that additional project personnel cannot be hired. Consequently, the project would need to be implemented using existing staff within the VPC, placing an additional burden on their regular workload.

100. The MPD has a single financial administrative unit that, in addition to the VPC, serves three other vice-ministries. Their processes are attended to on a first-in, first-out basis, making it infeasible for them to also manage the project´s requests for contracting of goods and services, hiring of human resources and handling financial management. The project foresees allocating low-value grants to territorial private partners in the Amazon region. However, in order to have the authority to make public-private transfers, the VPC must request the issuance of a specific law or supreme decree for this purpose. The time to process these legal steps may extend beyond the project timing.

101. The need to use new and innovative financial tools, which have not yet been developed by the government, to incentivize the adoption of best restoration, conservation, and production practices is anticipated.

102. Considering these limitations and leveraging UNDP's expertise in executing GEF projects through the Support to NIM modality, the Bolivian Government has approached UNDP for financial and operational assistance with the Safeguarding the systems of life of Bolivia´s Amazon Forests project. Within this context, the UNDP Country Office (CO) would establish a dedicated account for service procurement and streamline payment processes for all expenses authorized by the VPC in relation to project execution. This operational support encompasses several aspects, including engaging multiple responsible parties, managing low-value grant agreements, facilitating funds management, and providing capacity-building to local entities. Through this modality the Bolivian Government would maintain the technical leadership and strategic direction of the project. In its role, one of the functions would involve the review and approval of all project documents (TORs, products, strategies, etc.), but would not be responsible for managing contracting or being contract administrators; allowing them to have all the knowledge of the technical processes and become empowered/strengthened without investing their time on administrative and financial processes.

103. It is important to note that this project is located along the Amazon Region, which presents challenging social, economic, and environmental conditions. Therefore, UNDP's financial and operational support services are essential to ensure that the government is successful in the execution of project activities. In these areas, sound financial and operational management are key elements to establish trust and credibility, which are crucial components for successful project implementation.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Cooperation with ongoing initiatives

Project	Agency	Main relevance for this Child Project
GEF-7 ASL2 Amazon sustainable landscape approach in the Plurinational System of Protected Areas and Strategic Ecosystems of Bolivia (GEF Project ID 10295).	MMAyA/CAF	Coordinate efforts and avoid duplication related to PA management and strengthening ecosystem connectivity. The ASL2 project will focus on strengthening the management effectiveness and financial sustainability of national-level PAs, while the ASL3 project will be centered on subnational PAs (departmental

		governments and municipalities), TIOCs, and OECMs.
GEF-7 project *Environmental routes to incorporate communities in good conservation practices and nature-based businesses that promote human development in ecosystems of high environmental and social vulnerability in the Regional Corridor El Palmar - Tariquía, in the departments of Potosí, Tarija, and Chuquisaca* (GEF Project ID 11034).	MMAyA/CAF	Exchange experiences, best practices and lessons learned regarding the land use planning and improve territorial governance for ecological connectivity and sustainable use of biodiversity.
GEF *Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Bolivia* (Project ID 10751)	UNDP	Coordinate actions and lessons learned for the implementation of LVG (Output 2.1.4); the mechanism through which LVG proposals will be selected will closely follow the mechanism used by the GEF SGP.
GEF-5 project *Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems in Amazonia by Indigenous and Local Communities to Generate Multiple Environmental and Social Benefits* (GEF Project ID 5755).	UNDP	Although recently completed, this project provided valuable lessons related to the participation of IPLCs, gender mainstreaming, sustainable production, and biodiversity conservation, among others. These and other lessons learned as well as good practices in project management and administration will be taken into account during the implementation of this GEF-8 Child project.
GBF supporting enabling activities: Early Action Support, Biodiversity Finance Plan; and NBSAP/7NR.	UNDP	This initiative will allow to fast-track support to governments to prepare for the rapid implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Through this initiative, Bolivia will be able to conduct rapid review of the alignment of existing NBSAPs with the new framework to identify key areas that will need to be updated and refined in light of the new global framework and target. Coordination with this initiative will assist in assessing the Child Project's contributions to GBF targets 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23.

Table On Core Indicators

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
6045365	7918861.2	0	0

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
6045365	7918861.2	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
ANMI Alto Beni				39,963.00			35.00		
ANMI Guanay				110,837.00			33.00		
ANMI Itenez - Beni- (D)	555592685	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	978,223.00	1,368,026.00			48.00		
ANMI Teoponte				43,868.00			27.00		
Área Modelo de Manejo Integral del Bosque de Santa Rosa del Abuná		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		171,887.30			17.00		
Área Natural de Gestión Integral de la Cuenca		Protected area with sustainable use of		3,623.00			41.00		

del Arroyo Bahía		natural resources							
Área Natural de Manejo Integrado del Bosque de Porvenir		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		31,859.30			50.00		
Area Protegida Municipal Pampas del Yacuma -Beni- (M)	342465	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	854,835.00	616,453.00			54.00		
Bajo Madidi -La Paz- (M)		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	1,530,810.00	1,535,495.00			35.00		
Bajo Paragua de Concepción -Santa Cruz- (M)		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	153,459.00	154,368.60			22.00		
Bajo Paragua de San Ignacio de Velasco -Santa Cruz- (M)		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	977,077.00	983,006.00			30.00		
Bosque Amazónico de Manejo Integral Puerto Rico -Pando- (M)		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	228,741.00	207,768.70			43.00		
Bruno Racua -	303899	Wilderness Area	61,924.00	74,054.00			47.00		

Pando- (D)									
Gran Manupare		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		452,369.80			15.00		
Grandes Lagos Tectónicos de Exaltación -Beni- (M)		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	477,066.00	479,544.20			44.00		
Kenneth Lee -La Paz- (D)	342466	Natural Monument or Feature	438,386.00	439,250.00			5.00		
PANMI Rhukanrukan				859,451.30			27.00		
Reserva Municipal del Patrimonio Natural Copaibo - Santa Cruz- (M)		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	344,844.00	347,037.00			30.00		

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
92300	92300	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

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

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
92,300.00	92,300.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

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

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

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

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	5293763.5	0	0

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	5,293,763.50		

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

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

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

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

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

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

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

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Araona IT -La Paz-		57,072.00	77,715.00		
Bajo Paragua IT -Santa Cruz-	224,490.60		55,134.00		
Baure IT -Beni-		268,636.20	135,417.00		
Cavineño IT -Beni-		340,580.40	467,969.30		
Cayubaba IT -Beni-		449,476.80	82,194.00		
Chacobo-Pacahuara IT -Beni-		310,385.40	485,260.00		
Itonama IT -Beni-		753,078.60	60,832.00		
Joaquiniano IT -Beni-		231,480.00	217,489.00		
Leco de Apolo IT -La Paz-		321,049.20	238,162.00		
Leco La Recaja -La Paz-			86,718.00		
More -Beni-			60,753.20		

Mosetenes IT -La Paz-			100,831.00		
Multiétnico II IT -Pando-		300,520.80	389,392.30		
Pilon Lajas IT -La Paz-	20011	214,215.60	346,126.60		
San José de Uchupiamonos IT -La Paz-		130,798.80	210,056.00		
Taka-Cavineño IT -Beni-		171,313.20	271,049.50		
Takana I IT -La Paz-		483,244.20	388,341.30		
Takana II IT - La Paz			342,934.00		
Yaminahua Machineri IT -Pando-		53,968.40	24,671.30		

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title
Annex 7 PIMS9649 EX-ACTBolivia_revised_v4_AID
PIMS 9649_METT Bolivia

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	18239618	32036738	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	18,239,618	32,036,738		
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2025	2025		
Duration of accounting	20	20		

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

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

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

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

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	68,640	40,608		
Male	63,360	43,992		
Total	**132,000**	**84,600**	0	**0**

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

CI 1: The target considers the sum of the area of 18 existing subnational protected areas that the project will support. This target was updated during the PPG. Of the 34 subnational PAs considered during the Concept Note phase, which covered 8,747,750 ha, 13 subnational PAs were outside the boundaries of the initial target landscape and 5 subnational PAs have delimitation and registration problems and cannot be considered as established PAs. Thus, this target was reduced to 7,918,861.4 hectares. Further details can be found in Annex 12(4) of the UNDP-GEF Project Document.

CI 3: Thus target is the sum of Bolivian government plans restore 82,300 hectares in the project target area and 10,000 hectares though the GEF investment.

CI 4: The target is the sum of the surface area of 20 indigenous territories (TIOCs) and 8 areas where the management of Amazon forest fruits will be promoted. This target was updated during the PPG was increased from 4,487,662.4 ha to 5,293,763.5 ha of landscape under improved practices. Further details can be found in Annex 12(4) of the UNDP-GEF Project Document.

CI 6: The calculation was made by comparing the GHG emissions of the scenario without the project and the scenario with the project, which includes reforesting degraded lands, restoring degraded areas, and implementing agroforestry systems (20 years) and using the EX-ACT Carbon-balance Tool v9.3.4 (FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; https://www.fao.org/in-action/epic/ex-act-tool/suite-of-tools/ex-act-vc/en/). Refer to Annex 12(2) of the UNDP-GEF Project Document for details.

CI 11: The target considers an estimate of the population living in subnational PAs, TIOCs, and connectivity areas based on population census, as well as an estimate of officials of national and subnational institutions directly benefiting from the from the project. This target was updated as a result of changes in the areas and spatial elements of the project target area (subnational PAs and TIOCs) and which resulted in a reduction from 132,000 people to 84,600 people that will directly benefit from the project. The target considers an estimate of the population living in subnational PAs, TIOCs, and connectivity areas based on the population census and an estimate of officials of national and subnational institutions participating in the project.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	There's a risk that adverse impacts of extreme climate events (drought, seasonal floods, etc.) may affect the project's interventions in the field and the livelihoods of local communities living in the target areas. Climate change in Bolivia has generated a significant increase in average temperature of 1.1°C, reaching differences with respect to the 1970s of between 0.5 and 2°C in the Amazon region, which has a tropical climate. Climate change is causing pressures in the Amazonian region of Bolivia modifying the continental Amazonian forests, particularly from the alteration of regional water cycles and temperature deregulation, which may eventually cause an ecosystem shift from tropical forest into savannah or pampas. A Climate Vulnerability Assessment will be developed for specific project under Project Component 2 to ensure that climate change risks and negative impacts are considered. Upon completion of the CVA, the project will develop an ESMP that will layout the measures to prevent climate change negative impacts on agroforestry systems. The comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan that has been developed in the PPG phase will serve as the basis for the consultation to develop sustainable production action plans for each forest resource/ value chain prioritized by sub landscape so that they are resilient to climate change. Each action plan will include mitigation measures for the risks identified in the environmental assessment.
Environmental and Social	Substantial	There's a risk that these stricter regulations over natural resources use and protected areas, could lead to economic displacement of individuals living near or otherwise using territory included in the targeted area. This risk will be mitigated through: A Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) will be carried out to all the project-supported legal and policy amendments under Outputs 1.1.3, 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 such that potential social and environmental downstream impacts arising from the development of subsequent regulations/ policy/ guidelines are considered as an explicit part of the amended laws and policies. During the PPG a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan was developed, and it should be used by the project during the implementation phase to engage stakeholders in the targeted areas. The project will need to create awareness on the impacts on the management plans for PAs and will address any real or perceived economic limitations that the proposed legal/ policy amendments may impose. The project will conduct an Economic Risk Assessment. Should the economic displacement risk be not avoided a Livelihood Action Plan will be developed and compensatory measures deployed. A template of the Livelihood Action Plan is provided under Annex 10 ESMF. The Project will

		develop a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that will be accessible, and transparent, and it will ensure appropriate protection for claimants. The project manager will ensure that information and guidance to local communities about the UNDP conflict resolution and grievance mechanism is provided. There's a risk that PA-related legal and policy amendments (within the framework of Law 1333) and technical standards for access to forest and forest resources (within Law 1700 and Law 337) could affect access and use of resources by women, leading to limitations on women's ability to use natural resources and/or access environmental goods and services. This risk will be mitigated through: A Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) will be carried out to all the project-supported legal and policy amendments under Output 1.1.3 and Output 3.1.1 such that potential social and environmental downstream impacts arising from the development of subsequent regulations/ policy/ guidelines are considered as an explicit part of the amended laws and policies. The project will conduct an Economic Risk Assessment. Should the economic displacement risk be not avoided a Livelihood Action Plan will be developed and compensatory measures deployed. A template of the Livelihood Action Plan is provided under Annex 10 of the UNDP Project Document. With respect to gender, a Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan has been developed during the PPG phase to address the issue of gender dimension in the policymaking. The project will hire a gender expert that will supervise the implementation of the Gender Action Plan and will make sure that the project will offer equal opportunities for women to participate in and benefit from the project activities and participate in a meaningful way in the policy related deliberations. This is particularly important in order to recognize and consistently mainstream gender in environmental policy and law making. There's a risk of conflict between PA rangers and local communities engaged in traditional livelihoods and practices leading to potential hostilities among different local community members and/ or between local police and community members that are illegally using natural resources The project will ensure that the PAs Management Plans (Output 1.1.3) in the targeted areas will encompass measures for patrolling/ enforcing the environmental regulations and engagement with local communities with respect to human rights principles, understanding the local community's rights and needs. PAs management plans will include human rights-based measures/ actions for PAs rangers concerning patrolling and application of fines and interaction with local communities, aiming at promoting collaborative approaches. The targeted PAs training (and the monitoring of the management of PAs by the Municipal Protected Area Network (Output 1.1.3) will include training seminars for rangers and PA staff on human rights principles (in line with the UNDP SES). The training will target specifically community outreach related topics. The Grievance Redress Mechanism will provide an accessible and fair entry point for community members' potential complaints and/or grievances. In addition, the project will use the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan to mitigate this risk. There is a risk that some project activities it may

		lead to reproducing child labor practices in the agriculture sector and/or the project may fail to ensure that the prohibition of using child labor is respected by local subcontractors. The project will prohibit all forms of child labor in line with UNDP Standard 7. Project beneficiaries will be expected to abide by a code of conduct with provisions to avoid child labor. In addition, the project will specify the minimum age for employment in connection with project activities. The project will apply best practices for forest fruits harvesting free of child labor (Output 2.1.3). A Full ESIA/ESMP will be developed for activities under Output 2.1.3 involving the production of NTFP/ Amazonian fruit trees and the risk of child labor throughout the value chain. The project will develop a Labor Assessment and Action Plan (LAAP). For this, the project will hire qualified and experienced experts with direct knowledge of local conditions and national labor and employment regulations. This risk was included in the ESMF and will be examined in more detail at the beginning of the project in the ESIAs and will be included in the ESMPs to outline further mitigation measures for this risk, as determined necessary. There's a risk of injury (i.e., serious harm, death) related to the sustainable production of NTFP/ Amazonian fruit trees (i.e., Acai, as farmers have to climb the trees that are 50 – 60 ft. tall to harvest the fruits). This risk was managed in the project design: As part of Output 2.1.3 the project will apply best and safe practices for forest fruits harvesting (e.g., acai) using proper equipment, such as climbing harnesses. The project will put in place procedures to address safety issues related to the harvest of acai and will be reviewed periodically. A Full ESIA/ESMP will be developed for activities under Output 2.1.3 involving the production of NTFP/ Amazonian fruit trees and the risk of farmer's serious injuries. The project will develop an Occupational Health and Safety Plan. For this, the project will hire qualified and experienced experts with direct knowledge of local conditions and national labor and employment regulations. Due to logistical, language and cultural barriers, there's a risk that consultation might not be comprehensive and if local communities and key stakeholders are not meaningfully consulted about the management plans under Output 2.1.3 could not be responsive to their particular needs and local communities could be excluded from the benefits of the Low-value grants (Output 2.1.4) to implement community-based restoration and sustainable production initiatives. This risk was managed as follows: During the PPG phase a Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) was developed which includes means of disclosure of information in a format that is understandable and relevant to local women and men and participation with consultations in a culturally appropriate and respectful manner. It also outlines FPIC procedures for consultation with Indigenous Peoples when the intervention sites are identified. During the implementation phase, and Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will be elaborated and included in the project documentation. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be undertaken to assess the potential adverse risks and impacts associated with Output 2.1.3. The project will implement a Grievance

		Redress Mechanism (GRM) that is proportional and culturally appropriate. The GRM will be accessible, and transparent, and it will ensure appropriate protection for claimants. There is risks regarding the transmission of cultural heritage (Output 2.1.1): (i) intellectual property rights might not apply as there are some requirements (i.e., the requirement of novelty) that cannot apply to most of the manifestations of intangible heritage that are based on the transmissions of practices and knowledge from generation to generation; (ii) preservation or integrity of the intangible cultural heritage as a result of misuse by third parties; (iii) commercial gain or wide scale distribution without knowledge or permission by indigenous peoples and (iv) misappropriation of traditional knowledge. The Project will manage this risk based through: Regarding the use of traditional knowledge and practices (intangible cultural heritage), the project will conduct FPIC of indigenous peoples where such utilization or commercialization is to take place and consequently the project will develop an Indigenous Peoples Plan. The project will ensure the meaningful participation of concerned parties in identifying risks and impacts to their intangible cultural heritage – including its de-contextualization, commodification and misrepresentation – and in determining appropriate mitigation and safeguarding process according to UNDP's Standard 4 procedures. This includes the identification, inventorying, documentation, research, preservation, protection, transmission and revitalization of the various aspects of such heritage. During the implementation phase, and Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will be elaborated and included in the project documentation. A Scoped ESIA will be also conducted for Output 2.1.1. Output 4.1.2 will document traditional practices, ancestral knowledge on forest and biodiversity conservation by and for indigenous peoples and other local communities. There's a risk that local organizations (grantees) don't have the capacity to implement projects according to UNDP standards regarding human rights, public participation and FPIC, gender mainstreaming and attention to social and environmental safeguards. The project will provide training and technical assistance to grantees to ensure alignment and compliance with UNDP SES. The project organization structure – Project Board/Steering Committee only considers the Delegate of the Ministry of Environment and Water as a beneficiary representative and not any other representative from the project-affected communities and IPLCs. There's a risk that right holders (e.g. project affected persons) don't have the capacity to claim their rights and that are excluded from the decision-making process and that project activities are not responsive to the project's beneficiaries needs. The project will ensure that before the implementation of activities that could potentially have an impact on IPLCs, proper consultation will be developed according to the IPPF and IPP.
Political and Governance	Moderate	Lack of political and other stakeholder commitment due to frequent changes in key officers, ministers To mitigate this risk, the project will conduct consultations directly with local stakeholders to obtain their consent and ensure their participation in the project. In addition, the project will engage

		regularly with local governments and will ensure appropriate lobbing and advocacy targeting local and national decision-makers.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	There is some degree of uncertainty as to whether the policies and regulations that will developed or strengthened for different levels of government (national, subnational, and local; Output 3.1.1) will be adopted or achieve their intended outcomes. To mitigate this risk, the project will need to create awareness on the importance of these policies and regulations for enhancing territorial governance and institutional frameworks and for the protection, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity and intact forest landscapes. In addition, the project will invest in developing capacities at local, sub-national, and national levels to build individual and institutional capacity to contribute to the enforcement of policy and regulatory frameworks and to strengthen territorial governance.
Technological	Moderate	There is some degree of uncertainty regarding the impact use of digital and technological tools to promote sustainable production and for transformation and use of products from NTFP, sustainable agriculture, agroforestry, fishing, sustainable livestock farming and silvopastoral systems. The project will use advanced technologies such as satellite imagery and remote sensing, as well as other frontier technologies, and enhance field surveys to collect data on biodiversity, environmental functions, and socioeconomic indicators. To mitigate this risk, the project will implement a comprehensive capacity development program implemented to generate national and local capacities for the implementation of best restoration and production practices, including the use of related technological solutions. There is good capacity in the country to make use of satellite imagery, remote sensing, and other related technologies; to support activities that will involve the use of these technologies the project will provided needed hardware and software. And training as needed.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	There is a risk that local authorities and producers' organizations don't have the capacity to implement innovative financial sustainability mechanisms. The project will mitigate this risk by developing adequate training for all relevant stakeholders on innovative financial mechanisms for value chains of local importance. Given the expertise needed, the project will hire an expert to deliver the trainings. The project will also develop guidelines and brochures to facilitate learning (including videos and other visual resources). In addition, the project will implement an organizational strengthening program for producers (Output 3.2.2) for their effective participation and their organizations in the formal economy and access to incentive requires strengthening their organizations including legal, marketing, administrative, and partnership-building aspects, among other.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	The Implementing Partner's (i.e., Ministry of Development Planning) capacity for implementation was assessed using UNDP's Harmonized

		Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) approach and the Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) in 2023. The HACT dictates policies and procedures for capacity assessment, cash transfer modality, audit, assurance and monitoring. The PCAT assesses procurement capacities for Partners who will implement projects funded by Global Environment Facility (GEF). Both the HACT and the PCAT concluded that the Implementing Partner has moderate risk. In line with UNDP HACT policy and as a mitigation strategy, spot checks could be conducted twice per year in addition to the annual audit. The capacity for implementation of Responsible Parties (e.g., the Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy and the Production Development Bank) will be assessed during implementation using the HACT and PCAT and mitigation actions will be defined in line with the UNDP HACT policy.
Fiduciary	Moderate	Please refer to previous risk assessment
Stakeholder	Moderate	There is the risk of inadequate participation, engagement and inclusion of stakeholders in the project. To mitigate this risk, the project will conduct consultations directly with local stakeholders to obtain their consent and ensure their participation in the project. A Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed in the PPG phase will serve as the basis to ensure participation, engagement and inclusion of stakeholders in the project In addition, a Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan was developed during the PPG phase to ensure women participation in the project.
Other	Moderate	Lack of political and other stakeholder commitment. To mitigate this risk, the project will conduct consultations directly with local stakeholders to obtain their consent and ensure their participation in the project. In addition, the project will engage regularly with local governments and will ensure appropriate lobbing and advocacy targeting local and national decision-makers. Lack of technical capacity of beneficiary local organizations to develop proposals that comply with UNDP's Policy on Grants and the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP). The project will ensure that potential grantees/ beneficiaries receive adequate training prior to the call of proposals so that they are fully aware of the requirements for developing and submitting those proposals. Eligibility criteria and an objective evaluation matrix will be shared during these trainings so that potential grantees/ beneficiaries can properly understand those requirements. The successful implementation of the project largely depends on effective sectoral coordination and communication from different governmental parties, and departmental and municipal governments. There's a risk that this coordination among so many stakeholders become challenging and time consuming to take decisions relevant to the project's activities causing delays in the implementation and increasing costs if more workshops/ meetings than expected are necessary. During the PPG, a stakeholder analysis was conducted, which served as the basis for the development of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 8) and where the main

		stakeholders of the project, participation mechanisms and consultations during project formulation, governance aspects of the project, the communication and information management strategy, dispute resolution mechanisms, among others, are identified. In addition, the role of each stakeholder in project implementation is detailed. Various mechanisms depending on the degree of involvement required of the stakeholders and their role in the project will be used, these may include workshops, meetings, field visits, and interviews, among others. Some local communities may be reluctant to adopt climate-smart agricultural practices and other sustainable production practices (e.g. Biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices) due to the opportunity cost and unfavorable prices for their products. Extension staff, lead farmers, lead IPs and other trainers will be trained on how to conduct effective awareness campaigns on the benefits of climate-resilient agricultural practices. Farmer-to-farmer exchanges and champion farmers will also demonstrate the positive impacts of the practices and provide fellow farmers with information for replication. Finally, providing the farmers with a market outlet for the resilient crops will also provide an incentive for practicing resilient measures and producing climate-resilient products. High staff turnover and limited numbers of government extension staff impedes retention skills and knowledge in the relevant sectors/ institutions. The project implementation team will and UNDP will work closely with government institutions to keep them informed on a regular basis about the project and its progress. Use will be made of the Project Board and the Technical Committee/Forest Board as part of the management measures. Furthermore, the project will work with local NGOs and community-based organization that are also providing support for the implementation of the project's activities.

Overall Risk Rating	Substantial	Through the combination of all identified risks, this assessment concludes that this project risk rating is substantial. However, close monitoring of risks (identified or upcoming) will guarantee adequate risk identification, management, and adaptation.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, including the specific integrated program priorities, and country and regional priorities, Describe how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements, such as through NDCs, NBSAPs, etc.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

67. The project is aligned with the GEF-8 Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy, more specifically with Objective 1: To improve conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of natural ecosystems. The project is also aligned with the GEF-8 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy, more specifically with Objective 1.4: Promote

Nature-based Solutions with high mitigation potential. Finally, this is a Child Project under the GEF-8 Amazon, Congo, and Critical Forest Biomes Integrated Program (IP) that aims to maintain the integrity of the globally important critical tropical forests in order to maximize multiple GEBs related to carbon and biodiversity.

68. Bolivia ratified the CBD through Law No. 1580 of 1994. The latest National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2019-2030) was developed in 2018 and the 6th National Report to the Convention was submitted the same year. The project is fully aligned with these country priorities for the conservation of biodiversity.

69. Bolivia ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994 through Executive Decree No. 1576/Law No. 1576. It adopted the Paris Agreement, which was ratified in 2015 through Law No. 835. The country submitted its Third National Communication on climate change to the UNFCCC in 2020, communicated an updated NDC for the 2021-2030, and reported its FREL to the UNFCCC in 2023. The project is fully aligned with these country priorities related to climate change mitigation.

70. Bolivia also adheres to the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). The project will contribute to achieving the following GBF targets:

TARGET 1: Plan and Manage all Areas To Reduce Biodiversity Loss	The project will strengthen the management of 18 subnational PAs covering 7.9 million hectares (ha) of intact forest in the Bolivian Amazon region. In addition, the project will aim at recognizing indigenous peoples and other lands outside protected areas as other effective area-based conservation measures to reduce the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity.
TARGET 2: Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems	The project will restore 92,300 ha of degraded tropical forests in the Bolivian Amazon region contributing to enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity
TARGET 3: Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas	Using a landscape approach, the project will enhance connectivity and will establish ecosystems corridors between national and subnational PAs. This will other effective area-based conservation measures, indigenous territories, a promoting sustainable uses with areas of connectivity.
TARGET 5: Ensure Sustainable, Safe and Legal Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species	The project will promote the sustainable and safe harvesting of NTFP focusing on Amazonian fruit trees (e.g., Brazil nut [*Bertholletia excelsa*], wild acai [*Euterpe precatoria*], copoazú [*Theobroma grandiflorum*], and *Mauritia flexuosa* [known locally as Palma Real), and wild cacao (*Theobroma cacao*).
TARGET 8: Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience	The project will minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience through climate change mitigation, including building carbon stocks through restoration and the implementation of landscape management tools (e.g., enrichment of forest areas, set asides, life barriers, management of riparian buffer zones, and agroforestry and sylvopastoral systems) that will also contribute to building ecosystem connectivity positive impacts on biodiversity.

TARGET 9: Manage Wild Species Sustainably To Benefit People	The project will promote the sustainable use NTFP/ Amazonian fruit trees and ecotourism working closely with IPLCs to strengthen their participation in forest-based value chains of local economic importance and for their food security.
TARGET 10: Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry	The project will support sustainable agriculture (including sustainable agroforestry systems and sustainable livestock farming and silvopastoral systems), responsible fishing techniques, and family aquaculture to be more biodiversity-positive and climate-smart. It will also promote diversification based on Amazon biome products that contribute to food security and to technological innovation associated with value chains of local importance.
TARGET 14: Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level	The project will integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, and planning and development processes at the national subnational, and local levels, including technical standards for access to forest and forest resources, PA management, regulation of OECMs, and mainstreaming biodiversity objectives into land use/territorial plans, and agreements for the sustainable management and conservation of intact forest landscapes in IPLC lands.
TARGET 19: Mobilize $200 Billion per Year for Biodiversity From all Sources, Including $30 Billion Through International Finance	The project will mobilize new funding from different sources (national and local government, international cooperation, the private sector, etc.) to support subnational PA management (increase from $54,894 to $306,000 mobilized annually) and to support biodiversity-friendly production practices ($1,760,000 by project end).
TARGET 20: Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity	The project will contribute to capacity building for more effective PA management, for the implementation of best restoration and production practices, for strengthen decision-making and monitoring a the landscape level, and for the effective participation of producers and their organizations in the formal economy and access to financial incentive for biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use. Capacity buildings will include IPLCs and especially women. The project will also promote South-South cooperation within the Amazon region to foster the exchange of information and knowledge for the protection of intact forest landscapes.
TARGET 21: Ensure That Knowledge Is Available and Accessible To Guide Biodiversity Action	The project will make use and develop knowledge products to share project-related information, best practices, and innovations for biodiversity conservation with decision makers, practitioners, and the public through its knowledge management strategy. This strategy also includes the use and sharing of scientific knowledge and IPLCs' knowledge to promote forest and biodiversity conservation.
TARGET 22: Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice	The project will ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and the respect indigenous peoples rights. These aspects have been integrated through all project components and safeguards

and Information Related to Biodiversity for all	have been put in place in compliance with UNDP and GEF requirements regarding social and environmental safeguards to ensure full participation, representation, to be informed, and for the protection of women, girls, children and youth, and indigenous peoples rights.
TARGET 23: Ensure Gender Equality and a Gender-Responsive Approach for Biodiversity Action	The project will seek to reduce gender inequalities in access to and control over resources and the benefits of project related to biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use. A gender analysis for the prioritized landscape and a detailed Gender Action Plan have been developed to ensure gender mainstreaming in the project. The Project Results Framework includes gender-sensitive indicators and specific gender-based indicators will be used for monitoring.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the child Project Description (Section B).

Yes

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

Yes

If the child project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

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

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Child Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project:

Consulted only; No

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the Child project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B "Child project description"?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	High or Substantial		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the child project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

We confirm that the project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	12,127,440.00	1,091,469.00	13,218,909.00
UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	4,042,480.00	363,823.00	4,406,303.00
UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	1,959,487.00	176,354.00	2,135,841.00
UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	Grant	653,162.00	58,784.00	711,946.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**18,782,569.00**	**1,690,430.00**	**20,472,999.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount ($) 300000

PPG Agency Fee ($) 26999

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)

UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	193,703.00	17,433.00	211,136.00
UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	64,568.00	5,810.00	70,378.00
UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	31,297.00	2,817.00	34,114.00
UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	10,432.00	939.00	11,371.00
Total PPG Amount ($)					**300,000.00**	**26,999.00**	**326,999.00**

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	13,430,045.00
UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	2,169,955.00
Total GEF Resources					**15,600,000.00**

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
CFB Amazon IP	GET	18,782,569.00	113045937
Total Project Cost		**18,782,569.00**	**113,045,937.00**

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Productive Development Bank – BDP	Loans	Investment mobilized	30000000

Recipient Country Government	Forest and Land Inspection and Social Control Authority - ABT	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	326532
Recipient Country Government	National Forest Development Fund - FONABOSQUE	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2000000
Civil Society Organization	Peasant Research and Promotion Center - CIPCA	Grant	Investment mobilized	1842340
Civil Society Organization	Conservation International - Bolivia	Grant	Investment mobilized	2990000
Civil Society Organization	Conservation International - Bolivia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2050000
Civil Society Organization	Conservación Amazónica - ACEAA	Grant	Investment mobilized	1510000
Civil Society Organization	Conservación Amazónica - ACEAA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1000000
Civil Society Organization	WCS Bolivia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2400000
Civil Society Organization	WE EFFECT	Grant	Investment mobilized	1629823
Civil Society Organization	WWF Bolivia	Grant	Investment mobilized	2740000
Civil Society Organization	WWF Bolivia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	822000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Productive Development and Rural Economy - MDPYEP	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	37377319
Others	Embassy of Sweden in Bolivia	Grant	Investment mobilized	21400000
Recipient Country Government	Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth - APMT	Grant	Investment mobilized	4690473
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Investment mobilized	267450
Total Co-financing				**113,045,937.00**

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

BDP: Bank loans for small businesses to promote sustainable production practices.

FONABOSQUE: Financial resources from the National special fund for forest management, forest conservation, afforestation, reforestation; and ecosystem conservation

CIPCA: Grants from various donors for investing in the conservation of the biodiversity in the Bolivian Amazon.

Conservation International – Bolivia: Grants from various donors for investing in the conservation of the biodiversity in the Bolivian Amazon.

ACEAA: Grants from various donors for investing in the conservation of the biodiversity in the Bolivian Amazon.

WE EFFECT: Grants from various donors for investing in the conservation of the biodiversity in the Bolivian Amazon.

WWF Bolivia: Grants from various donors for investing in the conservation of the biodiversity in the Bolivian Amazon

MDPYEP: Government funding for investing in: a) Fish Farming Plant in the Amazon - Rurrenabaque – Department of Beni; b) Almond Industrialization Plant (cashew) in the Department of Beni; and c) Bolivian Amazon Products Transformation Plant (acai, Brazil nut) in the Puerto Rico Municipality, in the Department of Pando.

Embassy of Sweden in Bolivia: International cooperation funding to support conservation, restoration, and sustainable management and use of forest and biodiversity; promote sustainable production models; strengthen environmental governance, and increasing participation of women in decision-making and in activities related to the environment, climate change, and sustainable production.

APMT: Grants from various donors for investing in building resilience to climate change in the Bolivian Amazon, including the Interamerican Development Bank, ACEAA, EUROCLIMA Project/European Union, Embassy of Sweden, and UK Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions (UK PACT).

UNDP: Grant to provide financial and operational support services to the Implementing Partner.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	6/26/2024	Nancy Bennet		nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Coordinator	6/26/2024	Gabriel Jaramillo		gabriel.jaramillo@undp.org

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 of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Carlos David Guachalla Terrazas	Operational Focal Point	Viceministry of Planning and Coordination	4/28/2023

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document. For the Integrated Programs' global/regional

coordination child project, please include the program-wide results framework, inclusive of results specific to the coordination child project. For any country child project, please ensure that relevant program level indicators are included.

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): Goal 1: No poverty; Goal 2: Zero hunger; Goal 5: Gender equality; Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production; Goal 13: Climate change; Goal 15: Life on land; Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals.						
Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: 2.3 UNSDCF: State agencies, social organizations, in particular nations and rural indigenous peoples and afro-descendant communities, manage the territory, natural resources, environment, disaster risks and energy transition through inclusive, multi-level and multisectoral governance mechanisms						
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan*:* 3.1. Plurinational State governmental authorities and social actors strengthen their capabilities to implement nationally determined contributions and Living Well in harmony with Mother Earth.						
Project title and Quantum Project Number: To be determined						
Objective and Outcome Indicators **(no more than a total of 20 indicators)**	**Data Source**	**Baseline**	**Mid-term Target**	**End of Project Target**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Risks/Assumptions**
Project Objective:	**To implement effective governance measures and innovative financing mechanisms for safeguarding livelihoods, biodiversity, and native forests in the Bolivian Amazon**					
Indicator 1 (**Mandatory** GEF Core Indicator 11): # of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	The target considers an estimate of the population living in subnational PAs, TIOCs, and connectivity areas based on population census, as well as an estimate of officials of national and subnational institutions directly benefiting from the from the project.	0	29,610 (48% women)	84,600 people (48% women)	Surveys / interviews with local population and other stakeholders GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet	Risks: Changes in public policy about biodiversity, because of changes in national authorities (elections in 2025 and 2030) and subnational authorities (election in 2026). The project team and Implementing Partner fail to involve all key project partners and stakeholders. Assumptions: Willingness

							on the part of decision-makers to promote biodiversity conservation in subnational protected areas and indigenous territories. There is willingness on the part of the inhabitants of subnational protected areas and indigenous territories to adopt sustainable production practices.
	Indicator 2 (**Mandatory** GEF Core Indicator 1): Terrestrial protected areas under improved management (hectare)	The target considers the sum of the area of 18 existing subnational protected areas that the project will support	0	2,771,601	7,918,861.4	GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet	Risks: The national government prioritizes the management of subnational PAs as part of the plurinational protected areas system. Assumptions: Interest is maintained on the part of the subnational governments

							and local communities to improve the management of PAs.
	Indicator 3 **Mandatory** GEF Core Indicator 3): Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (hectare)	The Bolivian government plans to restore 82,300 hectares in the project target area. The project will contribute an additional 10,000 hectares.	0	32,300	92,300	Project maps (GIS) and field reports GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet	Risks: The Amazon is subject to extreme weather conditions such as droughts, floods, and storms, which can affect the viability and success of restoration efforts. The participatory processes necessary for establishing restoration areas are not achieved. Assumptions: . There is capacity for restoration, including access to technology. There is interest among inhabitants of the project intervention area to restore

							degraded areas.
	Indicator 4 **Mandatory** GEF Core Indicator 4): Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectare)	The target was calculated by adding the surface area of 20 indigenous territories and 8 areas where the management of Amazon forest fruits will be promoted.	0	1,852,818	5,293,763.5	Spatial analysis; project maps and field reports GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet	Risks: There are unsustainable activities that may be more economically interesting for local actors (e.g., mining, monocultures of African palm). Limited benefits (incentives: economic and financial mechanisms) for producers result in limited global environmental benefits. Assumptions: Optimal involvement of stakeholders in the project for the sustainable use of forests and biodiversity.
	Indicator 5 (**Mandatory** GEF Core Indicator 6): Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated	The calculation was made by comparing the GHG emissions of the scenario without the	0	11,212,858 (10-year period)	32,036,738 (20-year period)	EX-ACT Carbon Balance Tool GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet	Risks: There are uncontrolled fires in the areas where greenhouse gas emissions are recorded.

	(metric ton of CO_2e)	project and the scenario with the project, which includes reforesting degraded lands, restoring degraded areas, and implementing agroforestry systems (20 years). Refer to Annex 12(2) for details.					Assumptions: The expected results are achieved in the restoration areas.
Project component 1	**Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes**						
Project Outcome 1.1 Increase in institutional capacities in jurisdictions facilitates the management effectiveness of subnational PAs for safeguarding intact forests and biodiversity	Indicator 6: Change in management effectiveness of 18 subnational PAs (measured through the METT scorecard)	METT assessments carried out by the managers of the PAs.	Existing PAs: Bajo Paraguá (San Ignacio): 30 Copaibo: 30 Bajo Paraguá (Concepción): 22 Manupare: 15 Puerto Rico: 43 Santa Rosa del Abuná: 17 Bruno Racua: 47 Porvenir: 50	Existing PAs: Bajo Paraguá (San Ignacio): 34 Copaibo: 38 Bajo Paraguá (Concepción): 30 Manupare: 26 Puerto Rico: 47 Santa Rosa del Abuná: 28 Bruno Racua: 49 Porvenir: 54	Existing PAs: Bajo Paraguá (San Ignacio): 43 Copaibo: 55 Bajo Paraguá (Concepción): 49 Manupare: 50 Puerto Rico: 56 Santa Rosa del Abuná: 52 Bruno Racua: 54 Porvenir: 62	Updated METT for 18 existing PAs.	Risks: Pressures to PAs remain. Limited staff assigned to protect the PAs. Assumptions: Interest is maintained on the part of the subnational governments and local communities to improve the management of PA.

			Arroyo Bahía: 41 Bajo Madidi: 35 Guanay: 33 Teoponte: 27 Alto Beni: 35 Iténez: 48 Rhukanrhuka: 27 Pampas del Yacuma: 54 Lagos tectónicos: 44 Kenneth Lee: 5	Arroyo Bahía: 46 Bajo Madidi: 40 Guanay: 37 Teoponte: 32 Alto Beni: 31 Iténez: 49 Rhukanrhuka: 34 Pampas del Yacuma: 58 Lagos tectónicos: 46 Kenneth Lee: 9	Arroyo Bahía: 59 Bajo Madidi: 53 Guanay: 45 Teoponte: 42 Alto Beni: 42 Iténez: 55 Rhukanrhuka: 49 Pampas del Yacuma: 66 Lagos tectónicos: 52 Kenneth Lee: 17		
	Indicator 7: New funds mobilized annually to support the management of the prioritized subnational PAs	Information and databases of national and local government institutions, International Cooperation agencies, the private sector, etc.	USD 54,894 annually, for all subnational PAs a per METT assessment	USD 107,100 annually, for all subnational PAs	USD 306,000 annually, for all subnational PAs	Budget reports of the PAs.	Risks: Every year subnational governments are receiving fewer resources from the National Government. Assumptions: Subnational governments include resources for the management of PAs in their annual budgets. There is interest from cooperation agencies to

							support the management of subnational PAs.
	Indicator 8. Woman that are members of PA administration and management committees of 18 subnational PAs.	Information from subnational PA and municipal records.	To be determined	At least 30% in al 9 PAs	At least 30% in al 18 PAs	Surveys / interviews Updated Gender Action Plan and related reports	Risks: persistent structural and cultural constraints limits women participation Assumptions: Women willing to available to participate
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	1.1.1. Capacity development program implemented improves the capacity of administrators and management committees of subnational PAs, while also promoting more equitable participation of women and men in decision-making processes to more effectively support a participatory and intersectoral landscape management approach for conserving globally important biodiversity. 1.1.2. Innovative financial sustainability mechanisms for prioritized subnational PAs developed and tested adapted to the needs of both women and men in the prioritized project landscape. 1.1.3. Up to 18 existing subnational protected areas strengthened through updated management plans.						
Outcome 1.2 Improved ecosystem connectivity between subnational and national protected areas through the strengthening of Indigenous Peoples Territories	Indicator 9: Number of strategic ecosystem areas established as other effective area-based conservation measures (associated to GEF Core Sub-indicator 4.5)	Other effective area-based conservation measures may include: Amazon habitat outside PAs and buffer areas, TIOCs, key biodiversity areas, natural	0	At least 4	At least 10	Spreadsheets with the areas registered by the national biodiversity authority.	Risks: Representatives of these areas are not interested in registering them as other conservation measures. Assumptions: Bolivia defines the criteria for the registration

(TIOCs) and other effective area-based conservation measures		heritage protection areas, micro-watersheds, conservation agreement areas, private reserves, among others					of other effective area-based conservation measures.
	Indicator 10: Number of ecosystem corridors created (associated to GEF Core Sub-indicator 4.1)	Ecosystem corridors will be created following an intersectoral planning and coordination mechanism	0	0	At least three (3)	Spatial analysis to design the corridors.	Risks: There is no institutional and financial support for the long-term implementation and maintenance of the corridors. Assumptions: There is interest from the managers of conservation units in forming corridors. There is active participation from local communities in the planning, design and management of the corridors.

Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2	1.2.1. TIOCs and other effective area-based conservation measures identified, recognized, and registered as conservation and sustainable use areas, including the update or development of management plans, Comprehensive Strategic Development Plans (EDI), or their equivalent integrating a comprehensive gender perspective. 1.2.2. Ecosystem corridors established between subnational and national PAs through other effective area-based conservation measures and following conservation agreements or other appropriate governance mechanisms with a gender-responsive approach.						
Project component 2	**Enhancing sustainable production and landscape restoration**						
Outcome 2.1 Improved management of the Amazon biome and livelihoods ensured through the implementation of best restoration and production practices that integrate the perspective of women and men (i.e., comprehensive and sustainable management of forest and	Indicator 11: Number of restoration and comprehensive sustainable production actions under implementation with a gender approach as a result of the project (associated to GEF Core Indicators 3 and 4)	Both active and passive restoration is considered. Five items are included in sustainable production: forest fruits, agroforestry systems, fishing, ecotourism and sustainable livestock practices	Restoration: 0 Sustainable production: 0	Restoration: At least 7. Sustainable production: At least 11	Restoration: At least 21 Sustainable production: At least 32	Registration of initiatives. Interviews with local population and other stakeholders	<u>Risks</u>: Extreme events such as droughts, floods, fires, and pests affect local initiatives. <u>Assumptions</u>: There is willingness from local producers and their families to engage in production activities that are biodiversity-friendly The demand for products (e.g., Brazil nuts, acai, cacao) remains stable or grows.

hydrobiological resources, biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices [BFAP], climate-smart agriculture [CSA], and others) based on gender-differentiated needs, interculturality, ancestral and local knowledge, with the support of the national and local government, and considering a territorial planning, evidence-based, and generational approach	Indicator 12: Number of beneficiaries participating in training using the learning route methodology (50% women) to implement best restoration and production practices (associated to GEF Core Indicator 11)	Members of the restoration and comprehensive sustainable production initiatives participate in the training sessions.	0	At least 464 (50% women)	Al least 1,326 (50% women)	Database of the members of the initiatives participating in training. Interviews with local population and other stakeholders	Risks: The poor condition of the roads makes it difficult for members of the initiatives to reach the training locations. Assumptions: Members of the initiatives are interested in improving their skills. .
	Indicator 13: Number of sustainable production and diversification initiatives that improve food security and nutrition locally (associated to GEF Core Sub-indicator 4.1)	Results from the implementation of actions for the transformation and use of products from NTFP, sustainable agriculture, agroforestry, fishing, sustainable livestock farming and silvopastoral systems	0	At least one	At least three	Surveys / interviews with local producers and entrepreneurs, including women and the youth	Risks: Limited benefits for stakeholders involved in sustainable production and diversification Assumptions: There is willingness from producers and entrepreneurs to engage in sustainable production and diversification activities

							Optimal sampling and monitoring
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	2.1.1. Guidelines and protocols for the implementation and verification of best restoration and production practices, access to forest resources, and improved land management, based on interculturality and ancestral knowledge for the conservation of the Amazon biome, developed, adopted, and implemented by local governments, indigenous peoples, other local stakeholders. 2.1.2. Comprehensive capacity development program implemented to generate national and local capacities, especially for women and youth for the implementation of best restoration and production practices, with a gender and climate change approach. 2.1.3. Best restoration and production practices identified, implemented, and monitored for the sustainable management of the project landscape by indigenous peoples, other local actors, and the private sector, considering a gender and generational approach, include: a) Degraded areas restored inside and outside PAs that contribute to ecosystem connectivity and functionality; b) Comprehensive and sustainable management of the project landscape's forest and hydrobiological resources; c) Sustainable agriculture with emphasis on BFAP and CSA; d) Sustainable production and diversification based on Amazon biome products that contribute to food security and sovereignty, to recover cultural values, and to technological innovation, with a gender perspective, associated with value chains of local importance, fostering women's economic autonomy. 2.1.4. Low-value grants and other financial mechanisms implemented to support best restoration practices, the comprehensive and sustainable management of forest and hydrobiological resources, BFAP, CSA, and biodiversity-friendly ventures for the conservation of the Amazon biome, with a focus on supporting women-led initiatives.						
Project component 3	**Strengthening governance and enabling environment**						
Outcome 3.1 Strengthened and articulated	Indicator 14: Number of policies and regulations approved at	Include national and subnational technical regulations,	0	9 (3 national regulations and 6 local	21 (6 national and subnational regulation	Database of the regulations and agreements.	Risks: There is no political support for the approval of technical regulations.

territorial governance and institutional frameworks, incorporating gender-disaggregated data for evidence-based planning contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the Amazon forests	different levels of government and/or territories of indigenous and other local actors	as well as local agreements.		agreements)	s and 15 local agreements)		Assumptions: The regulations developed draw on past experiences to improve their implementation effectiveness. Policies and regulations are developed in a participatory manner
	Indicator 15: Number of multi-stakeholder consultative platforms dedicated to conservation, governance, and sustainable forest management created and/or strengthened, with the participation of women, youth, and with financial sustainability	Includes territorial and thematic platforms (e.g., protected areas, forest fruits).	0	At least two (2)	At least five (5)	Database of the multi-stakeholder consultative platforms. Interviews with local population and other stakeholders	Risks: The platforms can have complex structures, involving many stakeholders, which makes coordination and long-term commitment challenging. Assumptions: Actors actively participate, establishing an environment of transparency and mutual trust among stakeholders.

	mechanisms						
	Indicator 16: Proportion of UNDP environmental and social safeguards (SES) related plans that are implemented	SESP, the overall project categorization is substantial risk	0	100%	100%	Results of surveys / interviews Updated management plans to mitigate social and environmental risks, including the SESP	Risks: Measures implemented are not sufficient to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or manage risks Assumptions: Project implemented in line with the implementation schedule of the ESMF/IPPF
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	3.1.1 Gender-sensitive policies and regulations developed or strengthened and approved at different levels to strengthen territorial governance and institutional frameworks including: a) National Level: Technical standards for access to forest resources; other effective area-based conservation measures; and intergovernmental agreements; b) Subnational Level: Standards relating to the strengthening and management of PAs (Departmental and Municipal); c) Communal/Local Level: Agreements for the sustainable management and conservation of their territories. 3.1.2. Sustainable consultative platforms strengthened include agreements, management plans, coordination and monitoring systems, and information generation mechanisms for enhanced governance and more equitable participation of women and men in decision-making for the conservation, sustainable use, and integrated management of the project landscape. 3.1.3. Differentiated training and awareness program for women, men and youth implemented to strengthen territorial stakeholders, decision-making, and monitoring capacity for the conservation and sustainable use of Amazon forests through formal and non-formal education. 3.1.4. Multi-stakeholder cooperation and participation mechanism operationalized for the delivery of environmental and social benefits include: a) Interagency working group (government, international cooperation, NGOs, etc.)						

	established for the coordination of initiatives and investments in the project landscape in the Bolivian Amazon; b) Implementation of the Gender Action Plan, Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan, and other management plans related to UNDP social and environmental safeguards.						
Outcome 3.2 Economic actors, especially women-led initiatives, strengthened as part of a sustainable value chain approach, generate environmental and social benefits considering stakeholders' rights	Indicator 17: Number of groups and individual actors that have received financial and non-financial incentives promoted by the project	Incentives can be both financial (e.g. credits, grants) and non-financial (e.g. technical assistance, recognition, certification).	Groups: 0 Individuals: 0	Groups: 12 Individuals: 28	Groups: 40 Individuals: 95	Database with information about access to incentives. Interviews with local population and other stakeholders	Risks: Local actors do not meet the requirements to access financial incentives. Assumptions: There is interest from local actors, as well as the capacity and commitment to maintain sustainable practices.
	Indicator 18: Number of value chains strengthened with local participation for the conservation and positive investment in nature as a result of the project	Value chains linked to forest fruits, agroforestry systems, fishing, ecotourism, and sustainable livestock farming are prioritized.	0	At least three (3), one per sub landscape	At least six (6), two per sub landscape	Interviews with local population and other stakeholders. Database with information on value chains.	Risks: There is a lack of coordination between the components of the value chains, and IPLCs are only involved in supplying raw materials. Assumptions: There is adequate access to natural resources for the development of the value chains.

							Roles and responsibilities are clearly defined for equitable management of the value chains
	Indicator 19: Total national and international financial resources mobilized by the project to support local sustainable production initiatives	Resources mobilized to improve harvest, storage, processing, and transportation practices of products. This includes operational resources	USD 0	USD 616,000	USD 1,760,000	Interviews with representatives from productive initiatives. Review of documents from institutions providing funding for sustainable production	Risks: There is high overlap of available resources, supporting the same initiatives Assumptions: Productive initiatives are organized and have the capacity to submit proposals to mobilize resources
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.2	3.2.1. Innovative financial mechanisms for the project landscapes developed and tested by local female and male producers through their participation in value chains of local importance and through the promotion of best practices. 3.2.2. Organizational strengthening program for producers implemented, including the training of trainers (50% women) in the case of indigenous peoples.						
Project component 4	**Promoting capacity building, communications, and regional cooperation (knowledge management)**						
Outcome 4.1 Improved knowledge management, incorporating a gender equality approach	Indicator 20: Number of technicians and decision makers at the national and local level (40%	This includes technicians and decision makers from national instances participatin	0	106 (40% women)	302 (40% women)	Database with information about the beneficiaries of training and products. Interviews with	Risks: Decision-makers do not have enough time to participate in training processes. Loss of capacities

promotes forest and biodiversity conservation and greater connectivity	women) who benefit from training and products from the ASL3 Impact Program (associated to GEF Core Indicator 11)	g in the project, as well as from protected areas, indigenous territories, and other intervention sites.				technicians and decision makers.	due to personnel changes in the institutions. Assumptions: Beneficiaries apply acquired knowledge and use available tools and resources
	Indicator 21: Number of knowledge management products/ actions shared at the national and regional levels, including on ancestral knowledge topics.	Development of knowledge management products, including videos, books, webinars, radio guidelines, communication platforms, among others.	0	At least 16	At least 36	Database with knowledge management products/actions.	Risks: Slow approval of content, institutional image, and final products by authorities. Assumptions: There is enough information to prepare knowledge management products. The beneficiaries need the available tools and resources to improve their skills.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1	4.1.1. Knowledge management products (related to best practices for the conservation and sustainable use of forests, technological and financial innovations, lessons learned and experiences, etc.) developed and shared through communication and knowledge management platforms and with women and youth participation. 4.1.2. Traditional practices, ancestral knowledge, and the contribution of women in inter-scientific dialogue experiences in forest and biodiversity conservation and their sustainable uses documented by and for indigenous peoples and other local communities.						

	4.1.3. Equal participation of women and men in the Knowledge Management Platform of the ASL Program and other similar platforms strengthened, supporting knowledge generation and providing technical assistance for project implementation.						
Outcome 4.2 Strengthened transboundary coordination contributes to regional collaboration under the ASL3 Integrated Program	Indicator 22: Number of transboundary collaboration agreements established or strengthened	Agreements established or strengthened under the ASL3 Program. Agreements may include: a) reactivating the Trinational MAP Region Initiative (Madre de Dios, Peru; Acre, Brazil; and Pando, Bolivia) to promote sustainable development; b) strengthening the COICA with neighboring countries; and c) strengthening the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (FILAC)[1][25]	0	0	At least one (1)	Interviews with government representatives.	Risks: Divergent approaches to Amazon management among ASL3 Program member countries. Assumptions: There is coordination among countries to establish transboundary collaboration agreements.

		with neighboring countries.					
Outputs to achieve Outcome 8	4.2.1. South-South dialogue strategy implemented to promote effective conservation and sustainable use of Amazon forests						
Project component 5	**Monitoring & Evaluation**						
Outcome 5.1. M&E assesses project impact and guides adaptive management	Indicator 23: M&E targets that are met		0	50%	100%	Annual PIRs MTR and TE reports	Risks: Low level of project implementation, including technical and budget deficiencies Assumptions: Project outcomes satisfactorily delivered within the expected timeline
Outputs to achieve Outcome 5.1	5.1.1. M&E plan implemented.						

[1] FILAC supports the self-development processes of indigenous peoples, communities, and organizations in the region, and promotes Good Living-Living Well as an alternative to guarantee environmental sustainability, respect for the fundamental rights of the human being, and dialogue between the main actors of indigenous development: Indigenous Peoples, governments, civil society, academia, entrepreneurs and others. Source: https://www.filac.org/about-us/

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed

International Consultants	92,000.00	62,480.00	20,000.00
Local Consultants	160,000.00	36,000.00	6,353.00
Travel	30,000.00	1,305.00	0.00
Supplies	2,000.00	0.00	0.00
Training, Workshops and Confer	16,000.00	2,916.00	0.00
Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	0.00	3,375.00	0.00
Contractual Serives-Companies	0.00	167,498.00	0.00
Foreign Exchange Currency Loss	0.00	73.00	0.00
Total	**300,000.00**	**273,647.00**	**26,353.00**

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Pando Department	-11.33333	-67.66667	3,908,600

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Beni Department	-14	-65.5	3,923,172

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
La Paz Department	-15.5	-68	3,911,924

Location Description:

Activity Description:

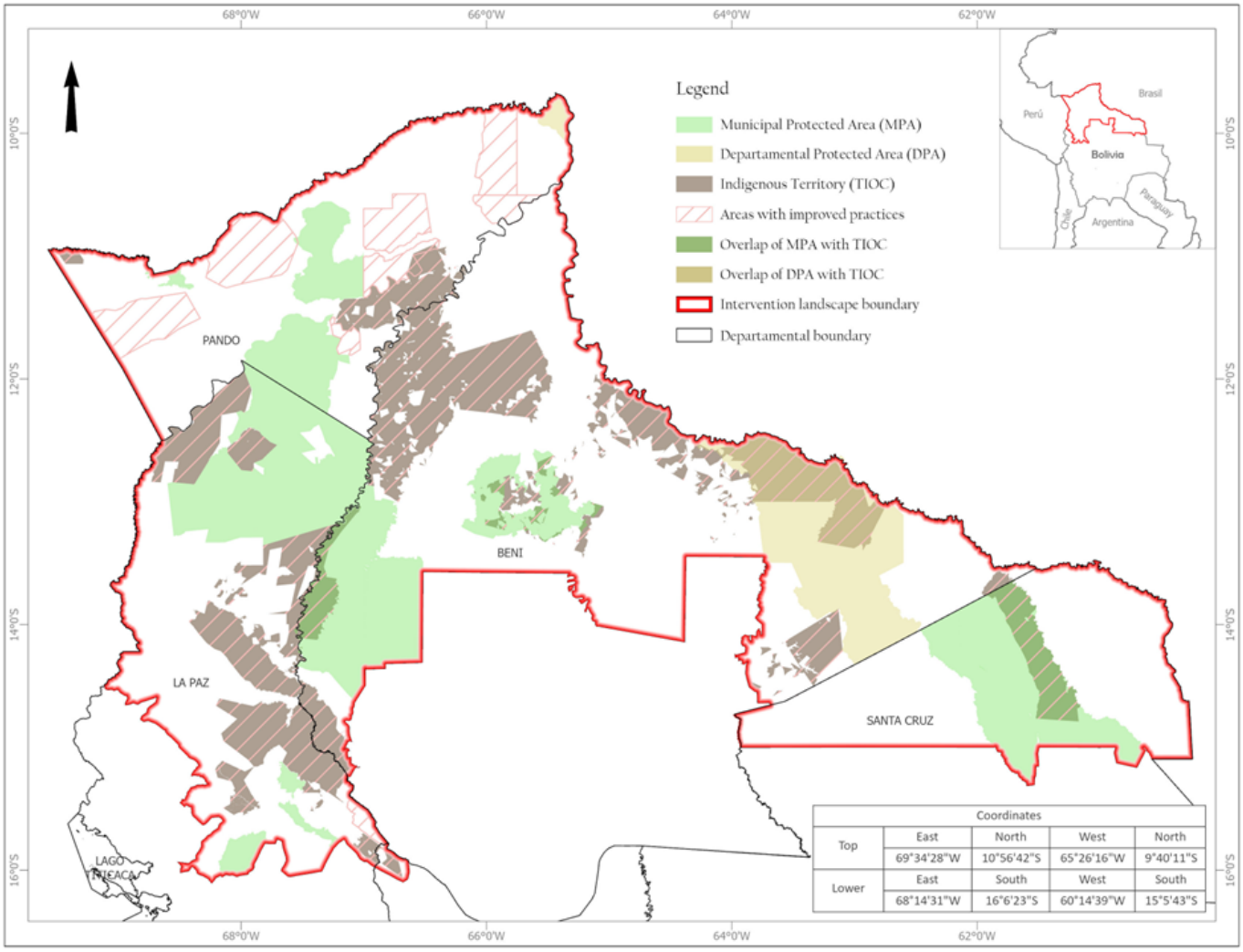
Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Santa Cruz Department	-17.5	-61.5	3,904,907

Location Description:

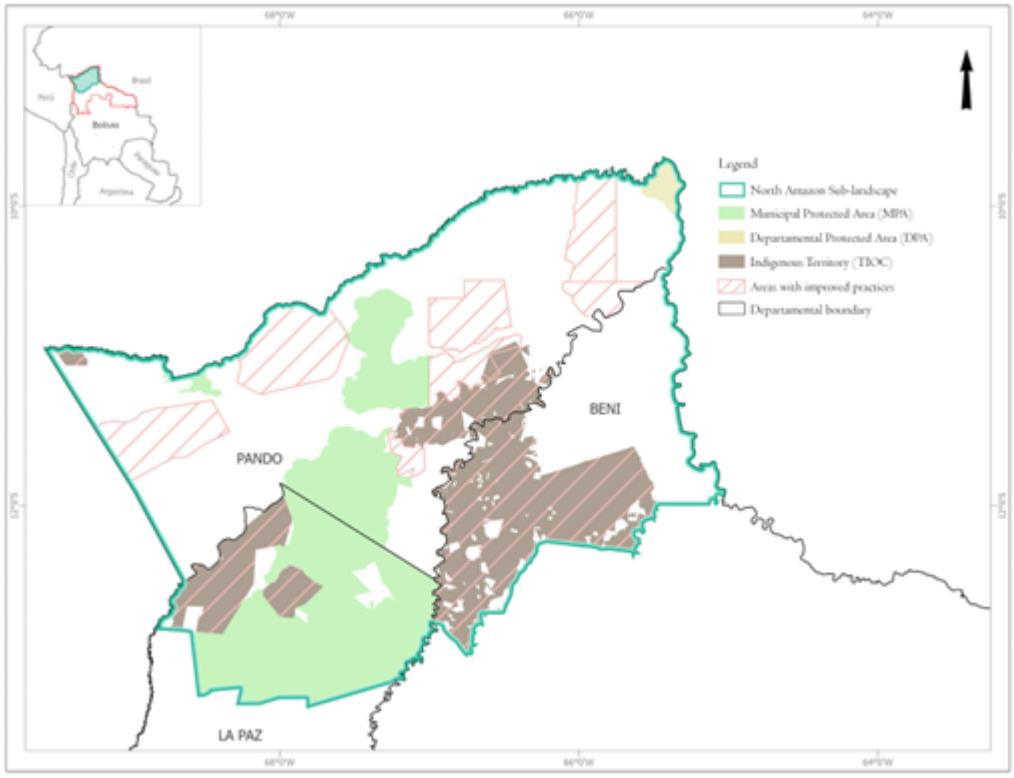
Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

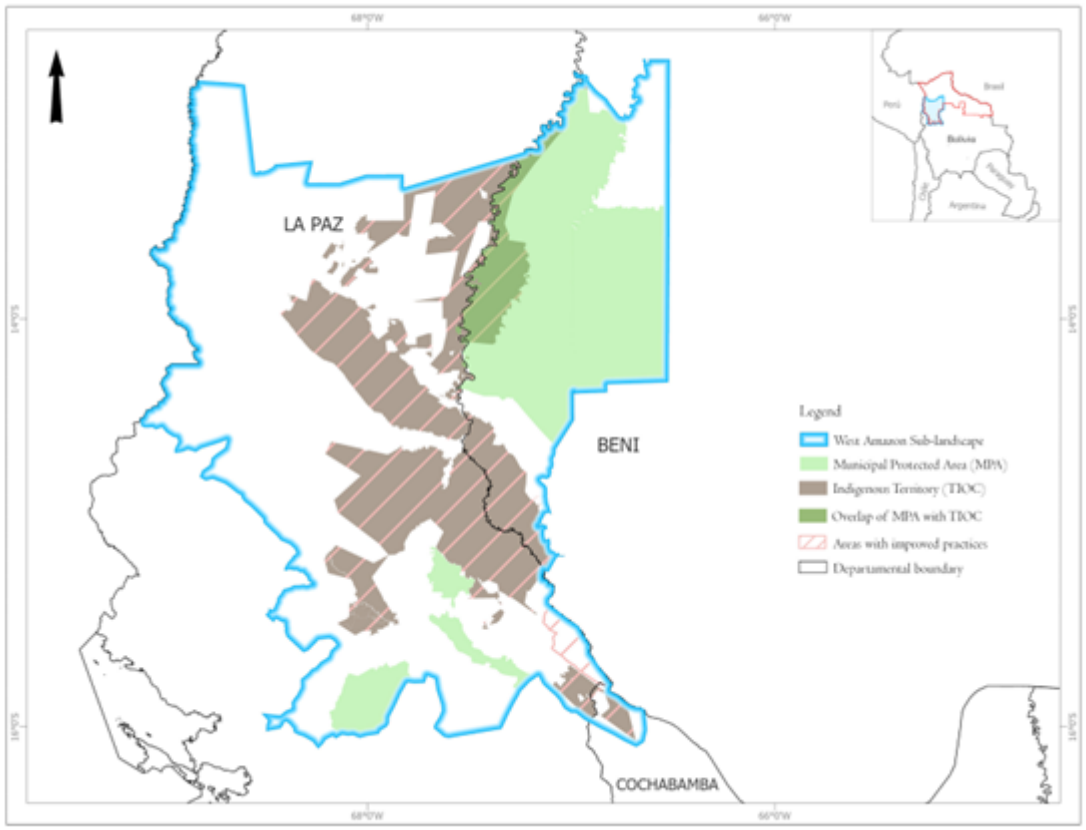
Project Landscape



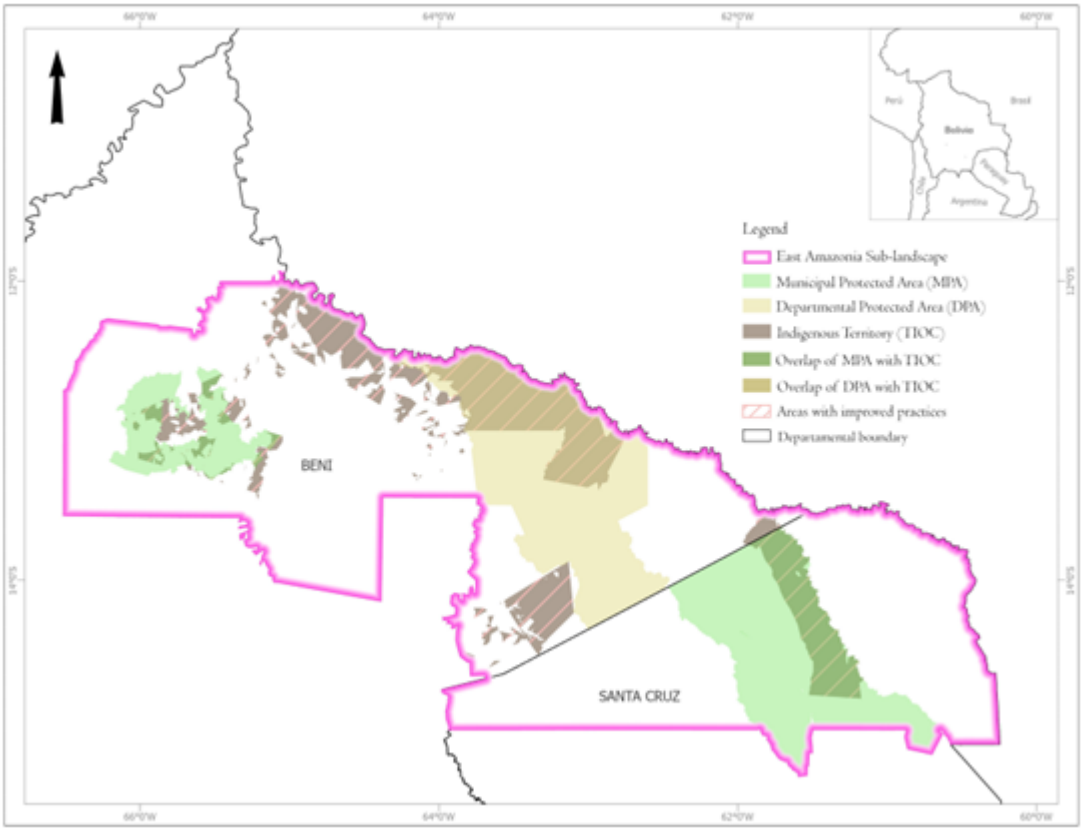
North Amazon Sub-Landscape



South Amazon Sub-Landscape



East Amazon Sub-Landscape



ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title
Final 9649 ESMF - Bolivia Jun21
9649 Annex 5 SESP

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																		Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1					Component 2				Component 3						Component 4				Sub-total	M&E	PMC		
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 1.2.1	Sub-components 1.2.2	Sub-component 2.1.1	Sub-component 2.1.2	Sub-component 2.1.3	Sub-component 2.1.4	Sub-component 3.1.1	Sub-component 3.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.3	Sub-component 3.1.4	Sub-component 3.2.1	Sub-component 3.2.2	Sub-component 4.1.1	Sub-component 4.1.2	Sub-component 4.1.3	Sub-component 4.2.1					

Equipment	Audio visual equipment (projectors, projector screens, microphones, speakers), video recorders, cameras, etc. in support of inter-scientific dialogue ($10,000; year 2)																	10,000			10,000			10,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Equipment	Audio visual equipment to support training activities ($5,000; year 2)	5,000																				5,000			5,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Equipment	Basic equipment (GPS, drones, compass, forest fires management equipment, monitoring and surveillance equipment, binoculars) to support subnational PA management based on a prioritization analysis ($360,000; $20,000/PA; years 2 to 5)			360,000																		360,000			360,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Equipment	Communication and audiovisual equipment (e.g., video projectors, projection screens, mobile phones, modems, etc.) related to the operationalization of the Territorial Platform for the Bolivian Amazon region within the framework of the JMAM ($20,000; year 3) Communications costs (e.g., mobile pho												106,500										106,500			106,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	ne usage fees, internet fees, post office related charges, etc.) related to the operationalization of the Territorial Platform for the Bolivian Amazon region within the framework of the JMAM ($25,000; $5,000/year; years 3 to 7) Communication and audiovisual equipment and communications costs related to stre																											

	ngthening the Network of Municipalities with Protected Areas, a municipal platform and a departmental platform ($30,000; $22,500 year 2, and $1,500/year during years 3 to 7) IT equipment (e.g., computers, monitors, software, software licenses and annual license fee) related to the operationalization of the																											

	Territorial Platform for the Bolivian Amazon region within the framework of the JMAM ($12,000; $10,000 year 3, and $500/year during years 4 to 7) IT equipment (e.g., computers, monitors, software, software licenses and annual license fees) related to strengthening the Network of Municipalities with																										

	Protected Areas, a municipal platform and a departmental platform ($19,500; $12,000 year 2, and $1,500/year during years 3 to 7)																										

Equipment	Communication and audiovisual equipment (e.g., video projectors, projection screens, modems, mobile phones, etc.) related to the operationalization of a KM and communication platform ($15,000; year 2) IT equipment (e.g., computers, monitors, software, software licenses and annual license fee) relat																	30,000				30,000			30,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	ed to the operationalization of a KM and communication platform ($15,000; $10,000 year 2, and $1,000/year during years 3 to 7)																										

Equipment	Communication equipment and communication charges (phone, internet, etc.). ($26,500; Equipment: $7,000, years 1 and 4; Communication charges: $250/month during 78 months over 7 years) Computers and software (14) ($28,000; $2,000/unit; years 1 and 4) Printer (4) ($2,000; $500/unit; years 1																						-		56,500	56,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	and 4)																								
Equipment	Computer equipment and software (including remote sensing imagery) for the MRV systems for restored areas and assessing their contribution to enhancing ecosystem connectivity ($30,000; years 2 and 7)								30,000												30,000			30,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Equipment	Equipment for safe forest fruits harvesting for 13 associations of producers ($200,000; $2,000/safety kit, 100 kits; year 2) Equipment for acai pulp processing facilities (2) ($95,000; $47,500/plant; year 2)								295,000												295,000			295,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Equipment	Office furniture ($9,309; years 1 and 4)																					-		9,309	9,309	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Equipment	Remote sensing images/data and related software ($40,000; year 4)					40,000																40,000			40,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Equipment	Tablets (15) in support of training on the use of digital tools and technological innovations n support of the transformation, use and commercialization of sustainable products ($3,750; $250/tablet, year 3)							3,750														3,750			3,750	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Grants	LVG (22) to support the implementation of best restoration practices; the use of LVG will follow UNDP´s Policy on Grants ($1,056,000; average of $48,000/ LVG during years 2 to 6). LVG (20) to support the implementation of sustainable production practices, including agroforestry and piloting sustainable fishe									1,656,000												1,656,000			1,656,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	ries; the use of LVG will follow UNDP´s Policy on Grants ($600,000; average of $30,000/LVG during years 2 to 6).																									

Contractual services-Individual	Knowledge Management and Communications Specialist to coordinate activities with the GEF-ASL 3 IP Team and promote the use IP knowledge management and communication tools; contribute to monitoring, evaluation, and learning; promote participation in other knowledge management																			50,000		50,000			50,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	platforms; and systematize lessons learned ($50,000; $2,500/month; 20 months over years 1 to 7)																									

Contractual services-Individual	Knowledge Management and Communications Specialist to identify and bring together key informants from IPLCs and the Western-modern/ scientific community, promote information exchange activities, and systematize information and define mechanisms for its dissemination ($47,500; $2,500/ month; 19																		47,500			47,500			47,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	months over years 1 to 6)																										

Contractual services-Individual	Knowledge Management and Communications Specialist to identify and systematize information on lessons learned and best practices related to the project components, develop a KM and communication platform and other related products for sharing information (including the use of technology innovations),																	47,500					47,500			47,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	and monitor their use ($47,500; $2,500/month; 19 months over years 1 to 7)																										

Contractual services-Individual	Knowledge Management and Communications Specialist to review existing bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with neighboring and other Amazon countries; building synergies with regional organizations; establish partnership with other institutions and regional projects; promote additional South-South																				50,000	50,000			50,000		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	cooperation; systematize lessons learned ($50,000; $2,500/month; 20 months over years 1 to 6)																										

Contractual services-Individual	M&E Officer (part time) for monitoring of GEF core indicators, transformational indicators, contribution to GBF targets, PRF indicators, ESMP/IPP, Gender Action Plan, Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, other related plans as needed, as well as mandatory reports production - i.e., PIRs ($97,500																				-	97,500		97,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	; $2,500/ month; 39 months over 7 years)																									
Contractual services-Individual	PA Specialist to support the strengthening of conservation through different protection regimes ($40,000; $2,500/ month; 16 months over years 1 to 7)			40,000																		40,000			40,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Contractual services-Individual	PA Specialist to support the strengthening of conservation through different protection regimes ($37,500; $2,500/month; 15 months over years 1 to 4)	37,500																				37,500			37,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Contractual services-Individual	PA Specialist to support the strengthening of conservation through different protection regimes ($40,000; $2,500/month; 16 months over years 1 to 7)				40,000																	40,000			40,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Contractual services - Individual	PA Specialist to support the strengthening of conservation through different protection regimes ($40,000; $2,500/month; 16 months over years 4 to 7)					40,000																	40,000			Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Contractual services-Individual	Project Manager (18%) to assess the current needs to strengthen prioritized platforms, provide technical support, and conduct periodic monitoring to assess the status of platforms ($42,000; $3,000/month; 14 months over years 1 to 7)											42,000										42,000			42,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Contractual services-Individual	Project Manager (18%) to support to the assessment of project-related policies and regulations, drafting policy proposals, and follow-up for their approval ($42,000; $3,000/month; 14 months over years 1 to 7)										42,000										42,000			42,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Contractual services-Individual	Project Manager (19%) for creating and periodically updating a database of initiatives and investments in course and planned for the Bolivian Amazon region, providing support to interagency working group, and contributing to the monitoring of the project co-financing ($45,000; $3,000/month; 15 months over														45,000								45,000				Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	years 1 to 7)																									
Contractual services-Individual	Project Manager (19%) to assess training and awareness-raising needs of stakeholders, establishing partnerships for delivering formal and informal education, and assessing program impacts ($45,000; $3,000/month; 15 months over years 1 to 7)												45,000									45,000			Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Contractual services-Individual	Project Manager (26%) will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors ($60,000; $3,000/month; 20 months over 7 years) Project Finance Officer - review project expenditures and ensu																					-		294,000	294,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	re that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document and UNDP/GEF financial rules and procedures; keep records of project funds and expenditures and develop financial progress reports ($156,000; $2,000/month; 78 months over 7 years) Project Assistant - Assist the Project Manager																										

	in day-to-day management of project activities; provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance ($78,000; $1,000/months; 78 months over 7 years)																										

Contractual services-Individual	Protected Areas Specialist to support the strengthening of conservation through different protection regimes ($37,500; $2,500/month; 15 months over years 1 to 7)		37,500																			37,500			37,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Contractual services - Company	Firm to conduct a threat and needs assessment, identify connectivity opportunities, prioritize sites, and define connectivity measures including the use of LMTs ($60,000; years 4 and 5)					60,000																60,000			60,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Contractual services-Company	Firm to conduct participatory BIORAPS for each project sub-landscape in support of the recognition of OECMs ($600,000; $100,000/BIORAP for 6 six assessments; years 2 and 6) Firm to support the formulation and/or updating of up to management plans for OECMs and of the environmental component of EDIs				850,000																		850,000			850,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	and other tools in the case of TIOCs, and to implement key actions of the management plans/EDIs ($250,000; $25,000/plan for 10 OECMS; years 4 to 7)																										

Contractual services-Company	Firm to design a participatory restoration plan for the project identifying intervention sites, restoration needs, and restoration methods be used ($50,000; years 1 and 2) Firm for the implementation of best restoration practices ($1,140,000; $228,000/year; years 2 to 6) Note: restoration efforts will be com								1,601,000													1,601,000			1,601,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	plemented through LVG - Output 2.1.4 Firm to develop a MRV systems for restored areas and assessing their contribution to enhancing ecosystem connectivity, including defining the baseline during year 2 ($60,000; year; Design: $45,000, year 2; Assessment: $15,000 year 7) Firm to analyze the																											

	status of value chains of forest resources by sub landscape emphasizing the sustainable production of NTFP/Amazonian fruit trees and to develop sustainable production action plans for each forest resource/value chain prioritized by sub landscape ($45,000; years 1 and 2) Firm to strengthen practices																										

	for the transformation and use of products from NTFP, sustainable agriculture, agroforestry, fishing, family aquaculture, sustainable livestock farming and silvopastoral systems ($50,000; $10,000/year; years 2 to 6) Firm to support the development and/or strengthening of triple-impact gastronomic, tourism, and																										

	sustainable production ventures ($186,000; $37,200/year; years 2 to 6) Firm to pilot a traceability system, one for an agroforestry product and one for a forest fruit product promoted by the project, that incorporate the use of different electronic applications and other methods ($40,000; $10,000/year; year																											

	s 3 to 6) Firm to pilot an innovation laboratory for the implementation of new ventures aimed at production diversification and generation of income and systematization of lessons learned ($30,000; $7,500/year; years 3 to 6)																										

Contractual services - Company	Firm to design and implement training activities with 50% participation of women, including a training of trainers program for indigenous peoples and development of all training-related materials ($240,000; $80,000/year; years 2 to 4)															240,000					240,000			240,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Contractual services-Company	Firm to develop and/or update participatory management plans for existing subnational PAs (18), including validation and approval of the management plans in the municipalities ($600,000; $40,000/new plan [12], $20,000/updated plan [6]; years 2 to 4) Firm to support the implementation of key components of the man			2,220,000																			2,220,000			2,220,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	agement plans through a prioritization analysis, including the generation of information on biodiversity status indicators ($1,620,000; $90,000/PA]; years 2 to 7)																										

Contractual services-Company	Firm to develop Comprehensive Forest and Land Management Plans (15), including guidelines for restoration and sustainable production, with IPLCs participation ($210,000; years 2 and 3) Firm for the design and printing of technical guides and training manuals of best restoration and production practices						242,000															242,000			242,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	, and the development of virtual applications (Apps) for each guide/manual ($32,000; year 2)																										

Contractual services-Company	Firm to establish baseline information at the beginning of the intervention (i.e., financial mechanism for the holistic and long-term sustainable management of forests) against which variations that occur in the intervention are measured ($50,000; year 2) Firms involved in the implementation of a financial mec															4,336,620							4,336,620			4,336,620	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	hanism for the holistic and long-term sustainable management of forests ($3,900,000; $1,300,000/year; years 5 to 7) Firm to establish or strengthen a MRV system for monitoring the actions supported through the financial incentives granted ($50,000; year 2) International independent firm for the verifi																										

	cation of the agreed conservation outcomes based indicators defined within the framework of agreements for a financial mechanism for the holistic and long-term sustainable management of forests ($60,000; $20,000/year; for 3 years) Firm to identify and test financing mechanisms (e.g., conservation certif																											

	ication, environmental benefits/services, debt-for-nature swaps, public-public partnerships, Bitcoin for conservation, etc.) in the project landscape ($276,620; $55,324/year; for 5 years). Note: includes certification/verification costs, as needed.																										

Contractual services-Company	Firm to identify key stakeholders and assess capacities needs and gaps, and to assess and systematize similar experiences in the region for enhancing local capacities for restoration and sustainable practices, identifying lessons learned and existing training methods and materials ($55,000; years 1 and							75,000														75,000			75,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	2) Firm to design a capacity development program for best restoration and production practices differentiated by sectors, gender, and sub landscapes ($20,000; year 2)																											

Contractual services-Company	Firm to implement pilot experiences to improve the income of PAs using innovate financing mechanisms (one per sub-landscape) ($150,000; $50,000 per sub-landscape; years 3 to 5. Firm to scale-up at least one innovative financial sustainability mechanism in the project landscape ($150,000; $50,000 per sub-land		300,000																			300,000			300,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	scape; years 5 to 7.																									
Contractual services-Company	Firm to mainstream biodiversity and climate change mitigation objectives into land use/territorial plans (2 per sub landscape) considering the political, socioeconomic, cultural, and environmental context ($50,000; years 2 and 3)										50,000											50,000			50,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Contractual services-Company	Technical/academic institutions of the Amazon region to implement formal training program, including the development of the curricula ($100,000; $20,000/year; years 2 to 6) Firms (e.g., government agencies, CSOs, NGOs, private sector) to implement non-formal training and awareness-raising prog													350,000									350,000			350,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	ram, including an environmental leadership program for women's organizations and the development of related material ($250,000; 50,000/year; years 2 to 6)																										

International Consultants	International consultant for Mid-Term Review ($20,000; $800 daily rate x 25 days; year 4) International consultant for Terminal Evaluation ($27,000; $900 daily rate x 30 days; year 7)																				-	47,000		47,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

International Consultants	International Safeguards Expert to develop the SESA, ESMP, IPP, and other plans ($150,500; $700 daily rate x 215 days)													150,500							150,500			150,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Local Consultants	Biodiversity Conservation Expert (1) to identify and systematize public, communal and private experiences in promoting KBAs and national strategic ecosystems as OECMs ($18,000; $3,000/month; 6 months during year 3) Lawyer (1) to support the official recognition of up to 10 OECMs, including TIO				30,000																		30,000			30,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	Cs ($12,000; $3,000/month; 4 months between years 3 to 6)																									
Local Consultants	Ecosystem Restoration Expert (1) to assess and systematize information developed in the region and similar experiences on the implementation of best restoration and production practices ($12,000; $2,000/month; 6 months over years 1 and 2						12,000															12,000			12,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Local Consultants	Environmental Legal Expert to conduct participatory assessments and develop proposals for policies and regulations at national and subnational levels of governance ($31,500; $3,500/month; 9 months during years 1 and 2) IPLCs Policy Expert to support the standardization of agreements for the sustaina										59,500											59,500			59,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	ble management and conservation of intact forest landscapes, in line with IPLCs control systems and considering local uses and customs ($18,000; $3,000/month; 6 months during year 2) Graphic designer to develop hard copy and digital material for the dissemination of policies and regulations developed or																											

	strengthened after approval ($10,000; $2,500/month; 4 months during year 2)																									

Local Consultants	Gender/ Safeguards Expert to conduct a comprehensive gender assessment in the project target landscape and to implement all safeguards plans, as appropriate (ESMP/IPPF; Gender Action Plan; Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, etc.) ($195,000; $2,500/month; 78 months over 7														336,000								336,000			336,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	years) National Safeguards Expert to locally support the development of the SESA, ESMP, IPP, and other plans ($63,000; $350 daily rate x 180 days; years 1 and 2) Indigenous Peoples Expert (part time) to support FPIC and implementation of project activities with IPs ($78,000; $2,000/mon																										

	th; 39 months over 7 years)																										

Local Consultants	Grants Expert (1) to support the design, monitoring, and evaluation of LVG ($60,000; $12,000/year; years 2 to 6) Financial Assistant (1) to provide financial support to LVG implementation including follow-up and reporting ($30,000; $6,000/year; years 2 to 6) Certifying Agents (2) to review production/system plans									144,000												144,000			144,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	and to issue an organic certificate in compliance with organic certification requirements ($54,000; $3,000/month; 6 months each during years 2, 4, and 6)																										

Local Consultants	Information Technology Expert to design and put into operation a digital platform for the Territorial Platform for the Bolivian Amazon region within the framework of the JMAM ($12,000; $3,000/month; 4 months during year 3) Information Technology Expert to support the expansion of the PICFA to othe											66,000										66,000			66,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	r departments in the Bolivian Amazon region ($12,000; $3,000/month; 4 months during years 2 and 3) Information Technology Expert to design and put into operation a virtual information and communication platform to support the monitoring of the management of subnational PAs, and other municipal																										

	and departmental platforms ($24,000; $3,000/month; 8 months during year 2) Financial Expert to identify of financing mechanisms for the sustainability of the platforms to be created and/or strengthened by the project ($18,000; $3,000/month; 6 months during years 2 and 3)																										

Local Consultants	Information Technology Expert to design and put into operation a KM digital platform for managing and sharing information related to forest and biodiversity conservation ($12,000; $3,000/month; 4 months during year 2) Local champions (3; one per sub landscape) to promote the use of dissemin																	66,000				66,000			66,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	ated information for decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of forests ($54,000; $1,000/month per champion; 3 months each during years 2 to 7)																											

Local Consultants	Lawyer (1) to support the official recognition of up to 10 OECMs, including TIOCs ($18,000; $3,000/month; 6 months during years 4 to 6) Landscape Ecology Expert (1) to develop technical guidelines for the management of ecosystem corridors with stakeholder participation ($10,000; $2,500/months; 4					28,000																	28,000			28,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	months during year 4)																									
Local Consultants	Legal assistant to support UNDP legal staff in establishing agreements for establishing financial mechanism for the holistic and long-term sustainable management of forests with selected responsible parties ($15,000; $2,500/month; 6 months during year 2)														15,000						15,000			15,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Local Consultants	M&E Field Assistants (3, part-time). Support in the field to all M&E activities ($37,800; $350/person-month; 108 months (36 months/person) over a period 7 years) National consultant for Mid-Term Review ($12,500; $500 daily rate x 25 days; year 4) National consultant for Terminal Evaluation ($18,000; $60																					-	68,300		68,300	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	0 daily rate x 30 days ; year 7)																											

Local Consultants	PA consultant (1) to assess training needs of subnational PA administrators and management committees and participatory design of the capacity-building program ($27,000; $3,000/month; 9 months during years 1 and 2) PA Experts/Trainers (3) for training subnational PA administrators and managemen	57,600																			57,600			57,600	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	t committees ($30,600; $340/day; 90 days during years 2, 3, and 4)																								

Local Consultants	PA Financing Expert (1) to identify successful experiences of innovative financial mechanisms for PA management, analyze the sustainability requirements of the PAs, and design innovative financial mechanisms ($24,000; $4,000/month, 6 months during year 2)		24,000																			24,000			24,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Local Consultants	Restoration Experts (2) to provide technical assistance for the implementation of best restoration practices, assess the nurseries in the project's landscape, and monitor restoration efforts ($48,000; $2,000/month; 12 months each over years 2 to 6) Sustainable Production Experts (3) to provide technical								312,000													312,000			312,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	assistance for safe forest fruits harvesting and organic certification ($54,000; $2,000/month; 9 months each over years 2 to 6) Sustainable Production Experts (3) to provide technical assistance for storage and transport of Amazon forest fruits ($54,000; $2,000/month; 9 months each over years 2 to 6) Sustainable																										

	Production Specialist (1) to promote product standardization to ensure product quality and processing cost-reduction ($15,000; $5,000/month; 3 months over years 2 to 4) Sustainable Production Expert (3) to provide technical assistance for the implementation of agroforestry systems with prioritized																										

	products, develop production/system plans, and to assess environmental and socioeconomic impacts (e.g., cacao, coffee, cashew nuts, and copoazú) ($72,000; $2,000/month; 12 month each over years 2 to 6) Sustainable Cattle Farming Expert (1) to provide technical assistance for the implementation of pilot																										

	sustainable livestock farming and silvopastoral systems ($24,000; $3,000/month; 8 months over years 2 to 6) Marketing Expert (1) to support access to markets for the Amazon biome products supported by the project ($30,000; $3,000/month; 10 months over years 2 to 6) Climate Change Expert (1) to assess																											

	the project's climate change mitigation benefits using FAO's Ex-ACT tool ($15,000; $2,500/month; 6 months, years 4 and 7)																										

Local Consultants	Sustainable Production Expert (1) to assess needs of prioritized groups/organizations of producers/fruit harvesters, including women; develop and training curriculum; and establish institutions partnerships for training ($36,000; $3,000/month; 12 months during years 2 and 3)															36,000					36,000			36,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Learning routes (4 per sub-landscape) for subnational PA administrators and management committees ($72,000; 12 events at $6,000, years 2, 3, and 4) Workshops and online/in-person training courses (3 for sub landscape) for subnational PA administrators and management committees ($22,500; 9	109,500																				109,500			109,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	events at $2,500 for event; years 2 and 3) Workshops and meetings (2 for sub landscape) for the participatory monitoring of the of the effectiveness of capacity building program ($15,000; 6 events at $2,500 event; year 4)																										

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Project Inception Workshop ($10,000; year 1) Mid-Term Review workshop ($4,000; year 4) Terminal Evaluation workshop ($5,000; year 7)																					-	19,000		19,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training workshops (36) on restoration and sustainable production ($169,920; $4,720/workshop; years 2 to 5) Note: estimated for 40 participants per workshop, at least 50% women. Training Expert (1) to design the capacity development program for best restoration and production practices differentiated by sect							259,230														259,230				259,230	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	ors, gender, and sub landscapes ($15,000; $3,000/month; 5 months during year 2) Trainers (3) for restoration and sustainable production ($30,000; $2,000/month per trainer; 5 months each during years 2 to 5) Trainers (3) for the development of capacities and skills in the use of digital tools and tech nolo																										

	gical innovations in support of the transformation, use and commercialization of sustainable products ($12,000; $2,000/month per trainer; 2 months each during years 3 and 4) Training workshops (9) on the use of digital tools and technological innovations in support of the transformation, use and commercialization of																											

	sustainable products ($32,310; $3,590/workshop; years 3 and 4) Note: estimated for 30 participants per workshop; at least 3 training events for women.																										

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training workshops (6) for the implementation of pilot sustainable livestock farming and silvopastoral systems ($6,000; $1,000/workshop; years 2 and 3) Participation in workshops, business conferences, fairs, etc., to promote access to markets for the Amazon biome products supported by the project ($37,500; $7,500/y								43,500														43,500			43,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	ear; years 2 to 6)																								
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop (3) for the participatory development of technical guidelines for the creation and management of ecosystem corridors with stakehold der ($7,500; $2,500/workshop, one per sub-landscape; year 4)					7,500															7,500			7,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops (3) for the participatory development of technical guidelines and criteria for recognizing OECMs ($7,500; $2,500/workshop; year 4) Workshops (9) for prioritizing 10 strategic ecosystem areas to be recognized as OECMs in consultation with local stakeholders including IPLCs/FPIC and landowners ($22,500				30,000																		30,000			30,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	; $2,500/workshop; years 3 to 6)																										

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops (3) to develop, with the support of DGBAP/ MMAyA, guidelines for the management of subnational PAs ($7,500; $2,500/workshop; year 2) Training workshops (4) to build capacities in municipalities and among PA management committees for the participatory assessment of the management effectiveness			27,500																		27,500			27,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	of PAs using the METT and national tools ($20,000; $5,000/workshop; years 4 and 7)																										

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops (4) to conduct participatory assessments and develop proposals for policies and regulations at national and subnational levels of governance ($10,000; $2,500/workshop; years 1 and 2) Workshops (4) to provide legal and technical support and institutional strengthening for the development and implementation										20,000										20,000			20,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	of proposed regulations for the local level ($10,000; $2,500/workshop; year 2)																									
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops (6) related to assessment of needs of prioritized groups/organizations of producers/fruit harvesters, including women ($12,000; $2,000/workshop; years 2 and 3)															12,000					12,000			12,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops (6) to assess the needs of the prioritized platforms to be strengthened, including financial sustainability ($3,000; $500/workshop; years 1 to 3) Governance training workshops (2) for member of the Territorial Platform for the Bolivian Amazon region within the framework of the JMAM ($20,000; $10,000/											340,000										340,000			340,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	workshop; years 3 and 4) Meetings (10) of the Territorial Platform for the Bolivian Amazon region within the framework of the JMAM ($20,000; $2,000/meeting; years 3 to 7) Annual meetings (18, 3/year) of the Board of the Network of Municipalities with Protected Areas ($72,000; $4,000/meeting; years 2 to 7)																											

	Workshops (6) to plan the scalability and replicability of the PICFA and other local platforms ($15,000; $2,500/workshop; years 2 to 4) Training workshops (6) for building capacities in the departments of La Paz, Santa Cruz, and Beni (Bolivian Amazon region) to actively participate and benefit from their membe																											

	rship in the PIC FA ($15,000; $2,500/workshop; years 2 to 4) Annual meetings (5) of members of the Network of Municipalities with Protected Areas ($175,000; $35,000/meeting; years 2 to 6) Training workshops (4) for building capacities for strengthening governance, communications management, and administration																											

	for the Network of Municipalities with Protected Areas ($10,000; $2,500/workshop; years 2 and 5) Training workshops (4) for building capacities for strengthening governance, management, and administration of a municipal platform and a departmental platform ($10,000; $2,500/workshop; years 2 and 3)																											

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops and meeting of the interagency working group for the coordination of initiatives and investments in the project landscape in the Bolivian Amazon ($5,000; $1,000/year; years 2 to 6) Training workshops (6) for the PMU and institutional partners on environmental and social safeguards as per UNDP standard														68,000								68,000			68,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	s ($15,000; $2,500/workshop; years 1 and 4) Workshops for SES-related public consultations and to ensure stakeholder engagement ($28,000, $4,000/yr.; years 1 to 7) Workshops on gender mainstreaming for project partners ($10,000; $2,500/workshop; years 1 to 4) Workshops/meetings for the griev																											

	ance mechanism socialization and training ($10,000; $2,500/workshop; years 1 to 4)																									
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops and meeting with key stakeholders for identifying local experiences and needs for the implementation of best restoration practices ($2,000; $1,000/year; years 1 and 2)						2,000															2,000			2,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops and meetings for building synergies and establishing partnerships with regional organizations, other institutions, and regional projects ($18,000; $3,000/year; years 1 to 6)																			18,000	18,000			18,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops and meetings for identifying KM and communication needs of project stakeholders ($12,000; $6,000/year; years 2 and 3) Meetings and workshops to identify and train local level champions, including young women, to promote the use of disseminated information for decision-making related to the cons																	34,500				34,500			34,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	erva tion and sust aina ble use of fore sts ($22 ,500 ; $7,5 00/y ear; year s 2 to 4)																									

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops and meetings to assess training and awareness-raising needs of stakeholders and to establish partnerships for formal and informal education ($3,000; $1,500/year; years 2 and 3) Workshops and meetings for the participatory assessment of the impact of the training and awareness program and to identify													9,000									9,000			9,000		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	lessons learned ($6,000; $3,000/year; years 4 and 6)																									
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops and meetings to conduct information exchange activities between stakeholders and to define mechanism for information sharing ($25,000; $5,000/year; years 2 to 6)																	25,000			25,000			25,000		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Travel	Travel cost associated with assessment of training needs and participatory design and evaluation of the capacity-building program ($21,600; years 1, 2, and 4)	21,600																				21,600			21,600	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Travel	Travel cost related to promoting inter-scientific dialogue experiences on forest and biodiversity conservation and their sustainable uses ($60,000; $12,000/year; years 2 to 6)																	60,000			60,000			60,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Travel	Travel costs associated to providing technical assistance for the implementation of best restoration practices ($7,500; $1,500/year; years 2 to 6) Travel costs associated to providing technical assistance for best and safe practices for forest fruit harvesting ($13,500; $2,700/year; years 2 to 6) Travel costs associate								64,200													64,200			64,200	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	d to providing technical assistance for storage and transport of Amazon forest fruits ($13,500; $2,700/year; years 2 to 6) Travel costs associated to promoting product standardization to ensure product quality and processing cost-reduction ($2,700; $900/year; years 2 to 4) Travel costs associated to providing tech																											

	nical assistance for the implementation of agroforestry systems with prioritized products ($10,500; $2,100/year; years 2 to 6) Travel costs associated to providing technical assistance for the implementation of pilot sustainable livestock farming and silvopastoral systems ($6,000; $1,200/year; years 2 to 6) Travel cost																										

	s to support access to markets for the Amazon biome products supported by the project ($10,500; $2,100/year; years 2 to 6)																									
Travel	Travel costs associated with defining ecosystem corridors between subnational and national PAs ($9,000; $3,000/year; years 4 to 6)					9,000																9,000			9,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Travel	Travel costs associated with identifying successful experiences of innovative financial mechanisms for PA management, analyzing the sustainability requirements of the PAs, and designing innovative financial mechanisms ($7,200; year 2)		7,200																		7,200			7,200	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Travel	Travel costs associated with identifying, recognizing, and registering OECMs and TIOCs as conservation and sustainable use areas ($12,000; years 3 to 6)				12,000																	12,000			12,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Travel	Travel costs for building synergies and establishing partnerships with regional organization, other institutions, and regional projects ($30,000; $5,000/year; years 1 to 6)																			30,000	30,000			30,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Travel	Travel costs of trainers for restoration and sustainable production ($9,000; $2,250/year; years 2 to 5) Travel costs of trainers for the use of digital tools and technological innovations related to sustainable production ($2,000; $1,000/year; years 3 and 4)							11,000														11,000			11,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Travel	Travel costs related to assessing the needs of the prioritized governance platforms to be strengthened, including their financial sustainability ($6,000; $2,000/year; years 1 to 3) Travel costs related with operationalizing the Territorial Platform for the Bolivian Amazon region within the framework of the JMAM											84,000										84,000			84,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	($30,000; $6,000/year; years 3 to 7) Travel costs related with the expansion of the PICFA to other departments in the Bolivian Amazon region ($24,000; $4,000/year; years 2 to 7) Travel costs a related to strengthening the Network of Municipalities with Protected Areas, a municipal platform and a dep																										

	artmental platform ($24,000; $4,000/year; years 2 to 7)																									
Travel	Travel costs related to KM products, communication mechanisms, and sharing information (36,000; $6,000/yr.; years 2 to 7)																36,000				36,000			36,000		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Travel	Travel costs related to organizational strengthening program for producers ($24,000; $8,000/year; years 2 to 4)															24,000					24,000			24,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Travel	Travel costs related with assessing training and awareness-raising needs of stakeholders, establishing partnerships for formal and informal education, and assessing the impact of the training and awareness program (8,000; $2,000; years 1, 2, 4, 6)												8,000								8,000			8,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Travel	Travel costs related with the development or strengthening of policies and regulations at different levels to strengthen territorial governance and institutional frameworks ($12,000; years 1 to 3)										12,000											12,000			12,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Travel	Travel expenses and DSA to participate in the ASL Annual Conference (4 people/year) ($84,000; $3,000/event, years 1 to 7) Travel expenses and DSA to participate in specific topic events organized by the ASL Regional Team (4 people to 3 events per year) ($252,000; $3,000/event, years 1 to 7)																		336,000		336,000		336,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Travel	Travel expenses related to the monitoring of GEF core indicators and the PRF, and social and environmental safeguards ($34,300; average of $4,900/year during 7 years) Travel expenses for Mid-Term Review ($5,000; year 4) Travel expenses for Terminal Evaluation ($6,000; year 7)																					-	45,300		45,300	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Travel	Travel related to field visits to project sites in the Amazon region to strengthen partnerships locally ($25,000; $5,000/year; years 2 to 6) Travel expenses and DSA related to the development of social and environmental safeguard related assessments and plans ($18,000; years 1 and 2) Travel expenses														64,000								64,000			64,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	related to the implementation of SES-related management plans ($21,000; $3,000/yr.; years 1 to 7)																									
Travel	Travel related to project technical and financial management ($35,000; $5,000/year over 7 years)																						-		35,000	35,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Travel	Travel related to support to the design, monitoring, and evaluation of LVG ($15,950; $3,190/year; years 2 to 6) Travel related to reviewing production/system plans and to issuing an organic certificate in compliance with organic certification requirements ($9,000; $3,000/year; years 2, 4, and 6)									24,950												24,950			24,950	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Office Supplies	Office and IT supplies and consumables ($17,500; $2,500/year over 7 years)																					-		17,500	17,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Other Operating Costs	Audio and printing materials related to social and environmental safeguards assessments and implementation ($14,000; $2,000/yr.; years 1 to 7)													14,000							14,000			14,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Other Operating Costs	Fuel for operating existing vehicles in the PAs/ municipalities (cars and boats) and other materials to support PA management, including patrolling and surveillance based on a prioritization analysis ($143,910; $7,995/PA; years 2 to 7)			143,910																	143,910			143,910	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Other Operating Costs	Materials and goods for the construction of nurseries (6) to provide native forest plant material for restoration activities ($162,000; $28,000/nursery; Construction: $92,000 during years 2 and 3; Plant production: $42,000 during years 3 to 6) Materials and goods for Brazil nut drying process for 8 associati								1,025,200												1,025,200			1,025,200	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

	ons of producers ($41,600; $2,600/storage center; 2 storage center per association; years 2 and 3) Materials and goods for the construction of acai pulp processing facilities (2) ($95,000; $47,500/plant; year 2) Materials and goods for post harvesting centers (2) of cacao ($52,000; $26,000/																										

	unit; year 2) Materials and goods for the implementation of cashew nut sustainable agroforestry ($194,600; $38,920/year; years 2 to 6) Materials and goods for the implementation of pilot sustainable livestock farming and silvopastoral systems ($480,000; $800/hectare for 15 farms, 40/hectares per farm																										

	; years 2 to 6)																								
Other Operating Costs	Office rent ($179,400; $2,300/month for 78 months over 7 years)																					-		179,400	179,400	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Other Operating Costs	Printed material to support training activities ($1,500; years 2, 3, and 4)	1,500																				1,500			1,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Other Operating Costs	Printing costs (hard copies and web-based) of guidelines for the management of subnational PAs ($5,000; year 2) Printing costs (hard copies and web-based) of management plans of 18 existing subnational PAs ($18,000; years 2 to 5)			23,000																		23,000			23,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Other Operating Costs	Printing costs (hard copies and web-based) of technical guidelines for the creation and management of ecosystem corridors (10,000; year 4)					10,000															10,000			10,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Other Operating Costs	Project audits ($35,000; $5,000/year over 7 years)																					-		35,000	35,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Other Operating Costs	Publishing and printing material to share information electronically (websites, databases, social media, etc.), hard copies (publications, bulletins, etc.), and verbally (audios, presentations, classroom lectures) ($40,000; $10,000/year; years 3 to 6)																	40,000			40,000			40,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Other Operating Costs	Publishing and printing of KM and communication products (videos, books, photographs, webinars/e-learning, radio guidelines, among others) ($40,000; $8,000/year; years 3 to 7)																40,000				40,000			40,000		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Other Operating Costs	Publishing costs (hard copies and web-based) of approved policies and regulations ($10,000; year 3)										10,000										10,000			10,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Grand Total		232,700	368,700	2,814,410	962,000	194,500	256,000	348,980	3,370,900	1,824,950	193,500	638,500	412,000	677,500	4,351,620	312,000	254,000	182,500	386,000	98,000	17,878,760	277,100	626,709	18,782,569	

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

Also refer to excel file uploaded in the documents section.

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

Response to STAP Comments (Date of screening: April 22, 2023:)	
d) The incremental reasoning is briefly mentioned particularly as compared to ASL1 and	Please refer to Section A. PROJECT RATIONALE for details on the national context for Bolivia, and Section B. CHILD PROJECT

ASL2. Please elaborate further in the incremental role of the ASL3 from a business as usual perspective, which includes the broader baseline situation. For CEO endorsement, it will also be important that each child project expand the incremental reasoning with more detailed information on the national context and articulate the links to this regional vision. (*5 B. Program Description; i) Policy Coherence: How will the program support participating countries to improve, develop and align policies, regulations or subsidies to not counteract the intended program outcomes?*)	DESCRIPTION on narrative regarding incremental reasoning.
Response to STAP Comments (Date of screening: 6 June 2023)	
1) Several activities in the PFD have the potential for broader uptake in the GEF and to better support aspects of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. These include exploring the development of OECMs on indigenous lands, integration of scientific and indigenous knowledge systems, and the development and testing of indicators for transformative change across the four levers set out in the GEF-8 programming document. It will be important to design the Regional Coordination project and other child projects in such a way that these aspects feed into other GEF-wide initiatives and ensure that effective solutions are identified as early as possible during project implementation and then shared more broadly in the GEF.	As part of Component 4 related to knowledge sharing, the Child project will establish partnerships with other institutions and regional projects, including other GEF-funded IP such as the Food Systems IP, the Ecosystem Restoration IP, the Wildlife Conservation for Development IP, and the Mesoamerica Critical Forest Biomes IP.
2) Areas of innovation should be more clearly identified in the next phase of the regional coordination and country-level child projects to ensure they are designed to properly test innovative solutions, identify pathways for scaling and facilitate rapid learning.	Child Project innovation will include the use of digital and technological tools to promote sustainable production and for transformation and use of products from NTFP, sustainable agriculture, agroforestry, fishing, sustainable livestock farming and silvopastoral systems. In addition, the project will pilot an innovation laboratory for the implementation of new ventures aimed at production diversification using Amazon products (e.g., fruits, fibers, plants) and generation of income. Similarly, the project will promote innovation and entrepreneurship among producers and harvesters of Amazonian fruits as part of a strategy to increase their competiveness and the

	formalization of their organizations. The implementation of innovative financial mechanism for the holistic and long-term sustainable management of forests would be a novel financial mechanism used in Bolivia within the context of GEF projects that would make available favorable financial incentives to local producers, and for ecosystem restoration, and that would allow the UNDP Country Office to channel important amounts of project funds to beneficiaries.

Response to Comments From Council Members: JUNE 2023 GEFTF WORK PROGRAM (REFERENCE: GEF/C.64/04/Rev.01)	
Canada	
We want to underscore that supporting smallholder farmers is critical for halting deforestation and inclusive transition toward deforestation-free supply chains. And, this Program must ensure that smallholder farmers in deforestation-risk commodity chains receive as much attention as other local community groups receive through this IP. In particular for the private sector engagement, we recommend the projects under this IP reinforce technical, financial and legal support for smallholder farmers within deforestation-risk commodity chains in order to help them adopt innovative, low-cost biodiversity-friendly practices and secure their legal rights (ToC 3).	Although the project will focus mainly on communal lands of indigenous peoples and Amazon fruit harvesters and producers, the project will also pilot small and medium scale sustainable livestock farming and silvopastoral systems to reduce deforestation, enhance carbon stocks, and increase productivity. This will include providing technical assistance and innovative financing improving forms of deforestation-free production.
Germany	
With view to the projects funded by KfW listed among “indicative co-financing” (p. 91 +92), Germany concurs that the projects are of relevance for the proposal yet requests that they should not be considered a co-financing, given that Germany as a member of the GEF council cannot co-finance GEF projects.	As indicated, KfW has not been considered as a co-financing source for the Bolivia Child Project and which was initially listed as “indicative co-financing” in p. 92 in the PFD.
For an efficient and effective delivery, the program needs to work with local and regional governments and strengthen their capacities to implement their legal mandates. When programming activities at the local level, it is	The Child Project includes activities to support subnational protected area (PA) and municipal staff to implement their legal mandate for the conservation of biodiversity and intact forest; particular attention will be given to small municipalities with low management capacity.

important to consider the local authorities' capacities, in terms of time and personnel.	Activities include: a) A capacity-building program to improve the management capacity of PA authorities and technicians of subnational governments and of member of PA management committees (including women) in topics such as regulatory and institutional framework aspects, PA management tools, surveillance and control, financial management, and monitoring; b) providing PA and municipal staff with financial options for the sustainable management of subnational PAs; c) Building capacities in municipalities and among PA management committees for the participatory assessment of the management effectiveness of PAs using the METT and national tools; d) providing basic equipment and materials to PAs for their daily operation; and e) Developing proposals for Standards for Strengthening and Management of Protected Areas at the Departmental and Municipal levels. GEF resources will not be used to hire new staff but to support PA and municipal staff paid directly by local governments.