



2018  
Project Implementation Review (PIR)



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

## Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF SGP in Bolivia

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## A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	5731
GEF ID	9248
Title	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF SGP in Bolivia
Country(ies)	Bolivia, Bolivia
UNDP-GEF Technical Team	Green Low Emission Climate-Resilient Development Strategies
Project Implementing Partner	UNOPS
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size

Project Description
<p>The objective of the Project is to strengthen the capacities of local communities in the ecoregions of Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal, to improve their livelihoods by conserving natural habitats, restoring degraded ecosystems and reinforcing sustainable production for their socio-ecological resilience. This will be achieved through six results: 1.1.- Strengthened local governance in the 5 National Parks and Natural Areas of Integrated Management (PN ANMI) prioritized; 1.2.- Restored ecosystem functions and improvements in biodiversity conservation through innovation, replication and staging of interventions at the community level in the 5 PN and IMNA of Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal; 1.3.- Improvement of the sustainability and productivity of agroecosystems from community interventions in 5 PN and ANMI provided by the GEF 6; 1.4.- Improvement of alternative livelihoods in the prioritized landscapes in PN ANMI through the development of innovative products and access to markets; 1.5.- Practices to improve energy efficiency and removable energy, to improve livelihoods in the 5 PN / ANMI; and 2.1.- Community and civil society organizations improve their organizational skills and technical knowledge based on training and knowledge management.</p> <p>During the 4 years of execution, the Project will support about 73 community initiatives, for the strengthening of communities and organizations, through the execution of technical, scientific, training and knowledge management projects in selected communities in 3 ecoregions, including 5 PN and ANMI: Kaa Iya, El Palmar, Serranía del Iñao, San Matías and Otuquis. These initiatives will improve measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, both in areas of influence and within each Protected Area. The beneficiary communities will be selected with the support of the National Steering Committee (CDN). The Project will be implemented by UNDP and executed by UNOPS, under the existing mechanism of the GEF Small Grants Programme including the approval of each initiative by the CDN and the PPD country team, as well as the due monitoring which will be provided, under the leadership of the National Program Coordinator.</p>

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**B. Overall Ratings**

Overall DO Rating	Satisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	Low

## C. Development Progress

Description					
Objective					
Strengthening the capacities of local communities in the Chaco, Chiquitanía, and Pantanal ecoregions to improve their livelihoods by conserving natural habitats, restoring degraded ecosystems, and strengthening sustainable production for socio-ecological resilience.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
Surface area (in hectares) sustainably managed in PA landscapes or buffer zones (BZ) resulting from local initiatives supported by the program.	615,495 hectares of landscapes managed sustainably	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	47,200 additional hectares under sustainable management in five PAs and buffer zones (BZs).	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>Additional 17,038 ha under sustainable management in five PAs and buffer zones (BZs) - 36% compliance.</p> <p>In the framework of the Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Bolivia, five Protected Areas, corresponding to three ecoregions (Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal), have been identified and established as intervention zones. Each protected area represents a different type of landscape.</p> <p>It is important to mention that the Project is in its first year of execution, given that the effective start of operations was March 2017. In this sense and during the reporting period, only one public call has been made for the presentation of projects, a product from which 27 projects have been approved and are currently being implemented: 13 projects related to biodiversity conservation, 7 to climate change, 5</p>

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

**Restored and enhanced ecosystem services and biodiversity through replication and scaling up of innovative community-based interventions in the five NP-NAIMs in the Chaco, Chiquitania and Pantanal eco-regions**

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
Number of hectares of forest in the process of conservation and/or restoration that promote the maintenance and/or enhancement of ecological corridors and connectivity areas within the NP-NAIMs and/or EBZ.	7,159 hectares of forest with sustainable management practices conserved and/or restored	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	47,200 hectares of forest under sustainable management to potentially include farmer managed natural regeneration, community conservation areas,	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>17,018 hectares - 36% compliance</p> <p>Through the implementation of 7 projects in 3 Protected Areas (Kaa Iya, Serranía del Iñao and El Palmar) that benefit 220 families corresponding to 23 communities in total (19 rural communities and 4 indigenous communities), an area of 17,018 hectares has been conserved as of to date (36% compliance with</p>

			fire management, agroforestry and sylvopastoral systems, and/or NTFPs.		<p>the proposed target) through different sustainable management practices, distributed as follows:</p> <p>20 hectares of forest protected in headwaters of a micro basin for the collection of water for productive use, benefitting 26 families of a community through an SGP supported project.</p> <p>3,880 ha of forest conserved in water recharge zones that benefit 86 families from three communities through 2 SGP projects.</p> <p>9,331 ha of forest conserved with melliferous species destined to beekeeping production that benefit 46 families of 6 communities through 2 SGP projects.</p> <p>2,180 ha of forest enclosures for sustainable livestock uses established in 2 communities and benefiting 42 families, through SGP 2 projects.</p> <p>40 ha of forest plantations for the enrichment of the forest, for the benefit of 48 families of 2 communities, through the implementation of 2 projects.</p> <p>1,557 ha preserved from the forest of native palms (janchicoco) destined to ecotourism services, that benefit 76 families of a community through one Project.</p> <p>10 ha with the establishment of silvo-</p>
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					pastoral systems for the benefit of 12 families of an indigenous community, through one project.
Number of Brigades for preventing and fighting forest fires organized in NP-NAIMs and EBZ communities.	There are no forest firefighter brigades (or similar) that work in the NP-NAIMs and BZ communities.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>a) Two forest fire brigades per NP-NAIM trained in fire prevention and control (San Matias, Otuquis, and Kaa Iya)</p> <p>b) At least 60 members of six schools trained in fire prevention</p> <p>c) Forest fire prevention strategies formulated and approved for each of the three NP-NAIM (San Matias, Otuquis, and Kaa Iya)</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Although the level of progress for the three targets is "0" as of the date, progress has been made during the reporting period in the search and identification of the specialized organization with experience in preventing and fighting forest fires which will support project implementation. Likewise, the target Municipalities and communities in the corresponding Protected Areas have been prioritized based on higher levels of forest fire risk incidence where the initiative will be implemented. This Project will be considered by the National Steering Committee for its approval in the fall, and it is expected to be implemented in the following months.

The progress of the objective can be described as:	On track
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**Outcome 2**

**Increased sustainability and productivity of agro-ecosystems on the basis of community interventions in five prioritized NP-NAIM**

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
Number of hectares of cultivated land under sustainable	a) 69 hectares under agroecological	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	a) 1,000 hectares under	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	a) 20 ha Three projects are currently being



management practices, disaggregated by sex of head of benefited household.	management for sustainable production  b) 12 communities have 21 micro-irrigation systems resulting from SGP intervention in GEF5.		agroecological management for conservation of crop genetic resources, increased productivity through soil conservation and agroforestry systems, and potential value-added products  b) At least 10 additional communities have at least 30 micro-irrigation systems.		<p>executed in 3 Protected Areas (Kaa Iya, Serranía del Iñao and El Palmar) benefitting 99 families corresponding to 5 peasant communities in total. The mentioned projects support a range of sustainable land management practices covering a total area of 20.1 ha (2% compliance with the expected target) distributed as follows:</p> <p>1.6 hectares of land with diversified production in agroforestry systems in integral farms oriented to food security and benefiting 30 families in three communities through one SGP project.</p> <p>11.5 ha of agroecological production under an efficient irrigation system to benefit 23 families corresponding to one community through one SGP project.</p> <p>7 ha of forest plantations in deforested areas and/or areas in the process of degradation benefiting 36 families of a single community, through the execution of one SGP Project.</p> <p>4 additional communities have installed 48 efficient micro-irrigation systems (spray) (160% of target compliance) covering a total of 13.1 hectares for annual crops (vegetables, potato, corn, oregano). 61 women or female heads of households and 96 men are the beneficiaries of these initiatives</p>
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					<p>carried out through 2 SGP projects.</p> <p>b) Regarding the target of 1,000 hectares under agroecological management, the result achieved so far is small, since communities work is done at the level of small integral agroecological production gardens. It is important to note that this activity is relatively new for the communities, and not widely disseminated and used by community members. Therefore, its benefits are not known yet by all potential beneficiary families, who, based on the results observed in the projects, are progressively increasing their interest in participating in small-scale agroecological production. The results achieved to date in ha are expected to increase substantially in years 2, 3 and 4 through the implementation of community-based projects.</p>
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 3					
Improved alternative livelihoods in priority landscapes (NP-NAIM) through innovative product development and market access.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
a) Number of new products and innovative services that sustainably use and take advantage of natural resources, by sex and age of the initiative	a) 22 supported initiatives to develop innovative products and services in GEF5.	(not set or not applicable)	a) At least 15 additional innovative economic, productive, and service products	(not set or not applicable)	10 new products and services related to the development of economic-productive initiatives have been identified and are under development (73% of the target) through 6

promoter			(production of nursery plants, beekeeping, processing of products, ecotourism, fish breeding, etc.) contribute to improving the livelihoods of local people.		<p>projects, which can be summarized as follows:</p> <p>2 SGP projects centered on ecotourism services that benefit 83 families of two communities (one rural and another indigenous) that correspond to two Protected Areas (Kaa Iya and El Palmar). Activities promoted include infrastructure development (remodeling of shelters, camping), lodging services, food and guidance, and capacity development of the local population.</p> <p>1 SGP project with 4 processed products (biscuits, muffins, chocolates and cakes) of the fruit of the janchicoco forest palm, in a community in the PA El Palmar that benefits 76 families in a community, where activities have been developed based on an infrastructure that was built during OP5, adaptation and improvement of the infrastructure according to national regulations (SENASAG), training of community members from the producers association, elaboration of a palm tree management plan, commercialization of the products in the school breakfast of the Presto Municipality, as well as local and departmental fairs.</p> <p>3 honey production projects that benefit 93 families from 11 communities located in the ANMI Serranía del Iñao NPP were</p>
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					<p>supported with equipment for the production and harvest of honey; training of beneficiary families (men and women), protection of forest areas, and the establishment of a carpentry shop in a community for the construction of project boxes and support in the commercialization of honey in the school breakfast of the Villa Serrano Municipality, as in local, departmental and national fairs. One of the previous projects also supports the production of honey from native stingless bees (meliponas and trigonas), benefiting 31 meliponiculturists (6 men and 25 women) from 5 communities located in the ANMI NP Serranía del Iñao.</p> <p>1 fish production project (piscigranjas) that benefits 16 families of a community located in the PA Seranía del Iñao, where they are building bi-family fish farms and training activities for producers. This project involves the protection of 5 water sources in the community.</p>
b) Change in income for smallholder participants, disaggregated by sex/gender	b) Baseline income level for smallholder participants to be determined at time of grant project design	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	b) Average 10% increase in income for smallholder participants	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>Currently no information is available yet regarding the average increase in income. The percentages of increase in income will be reported in the next PIR based on the implementation of community-based projects.</p> <p>One of the ecotourism services projects, the one developed in the ANMI El Palmar, directly benefits 20 local families (6 women and/or</p>

					<p>female heads of household and 14 men) and will improve their income by offering tourist services. Another 63 families will benefit indirectly. The other ecotourism services project, implemented in the Kaa Iya ANMI, directly benefits 10 families (2 women or female heads of household and 8 men).</p> <p>In the case of the project for processing the fruits of the native Janchicoco palm tree in the El Palmar community of El Palmar ANMI, 60 families (11 women and female heads of household and 49 men) have benefited directly. They are part of the Association of Producers of Janchicoco. Additionally, it is important to note that 21 young people (11 women and 10 men) have been trained to work in the Center for processing Janchicoco products in the community, and they will begin to receive economic income for rendered services in the immediate future.</p> <p>With the honey production projects, 93 families (52 women and female heads of household and 41 men) have benefited directly. It is important to mention that in the case of 2 organizations of honey producers, the man is considered the titular partner, but in the activities of honey production, the participation of men and women is considered equal. All the organizations of honey producers</p>
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					have started with the marketing of honey and in the following PIR it will be possible to report the amounts of economic income generated for the families involved in this activity.
c) Number or percentage of municipalities acquiring products of NP-NAIM and BZ communities for ACE	c) Two municipalities (out of 11) acquire products from NP-NAIM or BZ communities aimed at ACE.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	c) At least 25% of the municipalities (out of 14) acquire products of communities in NP-NAIMs and BZ for ACE.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>57% progress (2 municipalities of the 3,5 municipalities)</p> <p>The Municipality of Presto is buying janchicoco biscuits (1,024 kg / year - representing 12,800 cookie rations) for school breakfast throughout the municipality. The cookies are produced by the Janchicoco Producers Association of the community of El Palmar in the El Palmar ANMI.</p> <p>The Municipality of Villa Serrano purchases 1,118 sachets each of 10 gr 6 times a year (bimonthly)</p> <p>Also, both this producer organizations and the other 2 producer organizations as well as others supported by SGP have begun the commercialization of honey to the state company PROMIEL (Honey Program) that provides food subsidies at national level.</p>
d) Number of smallholder organizations with the capacities to apply for the status of ACE suppliers	d) Two smallholder organizations market their production in their municipalities for ACE	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	d) At least four smallholder organizations trained and have developed or strengthened their	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>The target has been achieved. Important progress has been made and achieved during the reporting period with four small producers' organizations, with strengthened organizational and management</p>

			capacities in marketing and know the regulations on SENASAG certification, Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS), and the rules to apply for the status of ACE suppliers.		<p>capacities, including two producer organizations that commercialize their products for the ACE (Complementary School Feeding) and two other organizations of honey producers that commercialize their production for the National Food Subsidy Program through PROMIEL.</p> <p>In particular, two producers' organizations market their products for the ACE: 1) Janchicoco's Association of collectors and transformers that have developed and strengthened their capacities for the preparation and commercialization of Janchicoco biscuits, following the national norms of food safety and quality, 2) the Association of Ecological Beekeepers of the Serranía del Iñao National Park, Municipality of Villa Serrano - AEPSIMS, which has been strengthening its organizational and management capacities for the production and commercialization of honey.</p> <p>The project has relied on compliance with national regulations for compliance with quality and safety requirements of the products to be marketed; likewise, it has relied on the consolidation and search of alternative markets to the ACE, for the commercialization of the products. Although some economic income is already recorded by the sale of products at the level of small</p>
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					producer organizations, the data will be processed in the coming months, and it will be reported in greater detail and precision in the next PIR.
e) Number of smallholder organizations offering products at local fairs	e) 11 smallholder organizations in three NP-NAIMs (El Palmar, Iñao and Kaa Iya) offer their products at local fairs	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	e) At least 15 smallholder organizations from five NP-NAIMs have participated in local fairs and have promoted their products, disaggregated by sex/gender	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>As of to date, 4 organizations of small producers participate in local fairs offering their products.</p> <p>The four organizations of small producers include one focused on the production of biscuits of janchiococo and the other three focused on honey production. The four organizations, Association of Janchicoqueros, AEPSIMS, AEIFO Che and APIMEC, have participated in local and departmental fairs and one of them (AEPSIMS) in a national fair. These fairs are organized by the Municipal and Departmental Governments and the projects support the participation of these organizations through different actions and activities. These include the provision of packaging and materials for the presentation and sale of products; dissemination and promotion of knowledge materials such as banners and booklets and the development of capacities of people participating in these events, as well as some other logistical support (transportation, tents, extra costs, etc.) that the participation of the organizations requires.</p> <p>On average, only three representatives of each producer</p>



					organizations participate (for economic, logistics and personal skills/abilities issues) in the fairs, usually involving 2 men and 1 woman in these events.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 4					
Practices to improve energy efficiency and renewable energy to improve livelihoods in five NP-NAIM.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
Increased use of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies at community level, by sex and age of head of household.  Number of new technology applications disaggregated by application, sex and age of household head	21 initiatives implemented with renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency (photovoltaic systems for pre-electrification, water pumping, electric fences, solar dryers, efficient stoves) in GEF5.  As a result of SGP support in GEF5:  a) 781 RE systems for lighting, cooling, water pumping, etc.  b) 19 energy efficient stoves in operation	(not set or not applicable)	At least 10 additional energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives (photovoltaic systems, pumping water for human and animal consumption, pre-electrification, energy-saving stoves, etc.) in at least 20 communities, disaggregated by gender, resulting in  a) at least 100 energy efficient cook stoves in operation	(not set or not applicable)	7 renewable energy initiatives under implementation, 38 efficient cook stoves and 212 PV systems installed and in use.  a) So far, 7 initiatives are being implemented related to the use of renewable energy technologies (photovoltaic systems, electric fences and efficient stoves)  Seven projects have been implemented (70% of the target) related to the use of renewable energy technologies in 4 Protected Areas (Kaa Iya, San Matias, Serranía del Iñao and El Palmar) as follows:  1 pre-electrification project in which photovoltaic systems were installed in family homes, benefiting 42 families of the community of Aramasi (ANMI El Palmar). The beneficiaries are 13 women and 29 men as heads

			b) at least 450 photovoltaic systems for lighting, cooling and water pumping		<p>of household.</p> <p>1 pre-electrification project in which photovoltaic systems were installed in family homes, benefiting 50 families from 6 communities: Chajrual, Ivicuite, El Corey, Llantoj, Pinkal and San Isidro (PN ANMI Serranía del Iñao). The beneficiaries are 35 men and 15 women as heads of household.</p> <p>2 pre-electrification projects in which photovoltaic systems were installed in family homes, benefiting 72 families from two communities: 60 in Santo Corazón and 12 in Bahía Negra (both of the PN ANMI San Matías). Additionally, 7 photovoltaic lighting systems were installed in both communities for public places (health center, educational units and a protected area camp). The beneficiaries are 51 men and 9 women as heads of household in the community of Santo Corazón and 10 men and 2 women as heads of household in the community of Bahía Negra respectively.</p> <p>1 project of photovoltaic systems for the pumping of groundwater destined to the domiciliary supply for human consumption, benefiting 60 families of the community of Koropo (PN ANMI Kaa Iya).</p> <p>2 projects with photovoltaic systems to establish electric fences for the deferral and protection of native</p>
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					<p>forest, as a practice to develop sustainable agriculture / beekeeping, which benefited 40 families from the communities of Buena Vista (30) and Cumandaity (3), Entierrillos (5) and Itapochi (2), all located in the ANMI NP Serranía del Iñao.</p> <p>b) 38 efficient stoves installed and in operation in the family dwellings of 3 communities</p> <p>1 project that developed the energy efficiency initiative through the installation of 38 efficient stoves (38% of the target achieved) as part of the establishment of integral family farms, installed in the communities of Ivicuile (7 families), El Corey (22) and Chajrual (11). The direct benefit of the initiative is for women, who are charge of cooking.</p> <p>c) 212 photovoltaic systems installed (47% of the target achieved) and in operation (171 for pre-electrification, 1 for pumping water for human consumption that benefits 60 families and 40 for electric fences) that benefit together 274 peasant and indigenous families, corresponding to 14 communities of 4 Protected Areas (Kaa Iya, El Palmar, Serranía del Iñao and San Matias).</p>
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 5					

Capacity building and knowledge management. 2.1 Strengthened local governance in the five priority NP-NAIM for SGP-GEF 6.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
a) The Multi-stakeholder Management Committee (MC) in each NP-NAIM has the organizational and technical capacities to develop, implement and monitor adaptive landscape strategies and management plans in the five NP-NAIMs	Five Management Committees fulfill only in part their responsibilities for adaptive landscape planning and management	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	a) Five landscape management strategies and plans, based on comprehensive socio-ecological baseline assessments, including monitoring plans, prepared and then approved by the National Steering Committee and SERNAP	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>Achieved with five landscape management strategies for social, ecological and productive Resilience for each one of the 5 Protected Areas approved by the NSC.</p> <p>The 5 Landscape Strategies have been designed and developed following the Satoyama Initiative methodologies and approaches with the general objective to improve the social, ecological and productive resilience of the landscapes (life systems), targeting five representative communities in the five target protected areas. More details are presented below:</p> <p>ANMI EI PALMAR: the selected community in El Palmar is located in the Municipality of Presto and the target landscape covers an area of 8,795 hectares reaching a total population of 83 families. The landscape is characterized by the presence of endemic "janchicoco" palm forests, a wide variety of foods produced and consumed locally, and a rich wildlife composed of condors, deer, jucumaris, cougars, wild cats, foxes, parabas, and Dusky-legged guan, among others.</p> <p>Among the main threats are drought,</p>

					<p>soil degradation and erosion due to poor management and scarcity of water, low capacities for sustainable management of forests, the recurrent presence of pests in crops, and the attack of wild animals on the cattle. The landscape lacks places to carry out large-scale agricultural activity, so its cultivation areas are located on slopes with limited soil and water. The most important economic activity is agricultural production which is complemented with the production of handicrafts and the processing of the fruits of the janchicoco palm.</p> <p>At the time of the baseline survey for the 6th operational phase of the PPD, it was identified as a priority attention area due to the degradation of its forest cover.</p> <p>PN ANMI Serranía del Iñao: the selected Community San Pedro del Zapallar has 150 families and is located in the micro basin of the Zapallar River, in the Municipality of Monteagudo. One part of its approximately 7,000 hectares is superimposed on the Serranías del Iñao protected area, in the sector that corresponds to the category of National Park and which is the water recharge zone of the basin. The part of the community that extends on both sides of the Zapallar river and that corresponds to the middle basin, where agricultural and livestock activities are developed, is</p>
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					<p>threatened by erosion, floods and river overflows.</p> <p>The oil exploration within the park, and its consequential subsequent exploitation, the drought in the post-winter season, the increase in temperature, and the increase of torrential rains, are part of the population's concerns.</p> <p>The low agricultural productivity, the high use of agrochemicals, the inadequate quality of the products, the insufficiency of the irrigation infrastructure, and the relatively low number of producers that have ventured into the sustainable use of biodiversity, constitute some of the problems. In this context, the San Pedro del Zapallar Community has fulfilled and plays an important role in the conservation of the micro basin through the control of livestock and agricultural activities within its jurisdiction.</p> <p>PN ANMI Otuquis: the selected community is Motacucito, belonging to the Municipality of Puerto Suarez, which was created as a result of the installation of a railway station on the railway line that connects the city of Santa Cruz with that of Puerto Suárez, close to the border with Brazil. This community has managed to reconcile the urbanization of its inhabitants with the conservation and sustainable management of their</p>
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					<p>environment, a balance that is currently at risk due to the urban sprawl and the advancing agricultural frontier. Thus, of the 40 families that make up the community, most combine subsistence agricultural production with jobs in the service sector, and only 30% have agriculture, livestock or wood extraction as the main income generating activity.</p> <p>Its location, 10 km from the protected area, on the bi-oceanic highway and close to the communities of Yacuses, 15 de Mayo, San Salvador and El Salao, facilitates the exchange and dissemination of good practices; aspect of special interest in an area where the PPD enters for the first time and in which there is not much experience of similar projects.</p> <p>PN ANMI Kaa Iya: the selected community Kapiatindi, which belongs to the Independent Autonomous Indigenous Peasant Iyambae Government of Charagua, is located on the banks of the Parapetí River and is part of the Indigenous Peasant Native Territory (TIOC) of Isosó. It shares territory with the communities of Yapiroa and Kopere Loma, which together have an area of 13,026 hectares, of which approximately 7,000 are suitable for production. Almost 450 families occupy the territory, of which 77 belong to the Kapiatindi community, and it is a</p>
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					<p>place that was identified as priority attention when the baseline was raised for the 6th operational phase of the PPD.</p> <p>Water scarcity, erosion, river pollution, the presence of pests, poaching, and hydrocarbon activity are the main threats to the life system. Among the identified opportunities is to become part of the indigenous autonomous territory of Charagua Iyambae, which enables the community, among other things, to issue regulations promoting sustainable management within its territory.</p> <p>ANMI San Matias: the selected community is Santo Corazón, belonging to the Municipality of San Matias, has an area of 90,000 Ha. and a population of 130 families. It was identified as a priority intervention area at the time of raising the baseline for the Sixth Operational Phase of SGP Bolivia due to the presence of areas with degraded forest cover and endemic and threatened species of flora and fauna.</p> <p>The use of the soil is, fundamentally agricultural and for livestock on stony ground. There is community forest exploitation of wood, fauna and forest fruits. Among its main problems are drought, fires and floods, caused by clearing of flora. The possibility of</p>
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					<p>generating income is very low and is linked to the sale of labor, livestock, and some agricultural products within the community. The production is adjusted to the needs of self-consumption, becoming deficient in some foods, mainly because the exchange is not frequent and due to the state of the road, which makes the products more expensive.</p> <p>The communal organization has high representation, a long tradition, and for the use of natural resources it coordinates with the nearby communities. Within the community, the rights to land and natural resources are recognized by internal norms, although the sanitation of the Community Land of Origin (TCO) is in process and is one of the main concerns.</p> <p>Additionally, 3 Protected Areas have strengthened the capacities of their Management Committees.</p> <p>This has been accomplished through a cross-cutting capacity development project aimed at the strengthening of the Management Committees of 3 Protected Areas corresponding to the ecoregions of Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal is being allowed (Kaa Iya, San Matias and Otuquis). The project focuses on information dissemination and socialization activities on the legal basis for the management of protected areas, the</p>
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					roles and functions of the members of the Management Committees, the ecosystem functions that the Protected Areas have, the ecosystem approach for territorial management and also the dynamic interaction of the 3 management committees with the local communities for each of the protected areas.
b) A typology of community level initiatives is developed and agreed by local stakeholder for each landscape to achieve landscape outcomes	n/a	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	b) Landscape specific typologies of community level projects and eligibility criteria formulated by multi-stakeholder groups in each landscape	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>Achieved.</p> <p>The Landscape Strategies designed and elaborated in a widely participatory way with local communities have identified the typology of initiatives that will be implemented in each landscape, based on local needs.</p> <p>Although a consultant was hired for the design and preparation of the 5 Landscape Strategies, the development of the same involved an active and effective participatory process, from a) the stage of preparation and internalization of the methodology to be used (based on the Satoyama Initiative, as well as the respective tools piloted by the COMDEKS Program), 2) the identification and selection of the representative communities of each landscape, 3) the initial planning fieldwork stage that included the collection and analysis of local socio-economic and environmental conditions, up to 4) the stage of formulation of the 5 landscape</p>

					<p>strategies to improve resilience, their presentation and socialization with the selected communities of the finished product (elaborated strategies) for its validation, up to 5) the present stage of implementation of the strategies.</p> <p>This process was broadly participatory, insofar as, after identifying the representative communities where the landscape resilience strategies were developed, they were consulted if they wanted to be part of it; then they actively participated in the baseline assessments using the SEPLS Resilience Indicators piloted by the COMDEKS Programme, involving both men and women, to identify key local socio-economic and environmental challenges, and determine project typologies to tackle these challenges through collective community action. Local communities are hence key designers of the landscape strategies that aim to guide community-led initiatives and collaboration to improve socio-ecological production landscapes.</p> <p>It is also very important to highlight the active participation of each of the 5 Protected Areas Throughout the process through their directors, technical staff and protection body, as well as NGOs with an institutional presence in the intervention zones and the corresponding Municipalities.</p>
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					The SGP National Steering Committee (NSC) was part of the whole process, with some of its members participating in some field workshops.
c) Number of formal cooperative agreements between community organizations and other partners in each landscape to pursue the outcomes of each strategy through community and landscape level projects	There are no formal agreements among communities in regard to landscape level resilience outcomes	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	c) At least ten signed formal agreements between community organizations and other partners in each landscape to pursue the outcomes of each strategy through community and landscape level projects	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	15 formal agreements (MOAs) in process of signature and implementation (3 for each of the 5 PAs)  As a result of the work developed explained in subparagraph b), and within the framework of the 5 landscape strategies developed, 15 initiatives (3 per community-protected area) were prioritized to be implemented through projects, which are in different stages of development and in the course of the following month will be formalized through 15 projects (validated and approved also by the NSC). These agreements follow the regular administrative process of the program and will sign the Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs) for their subsequent execution.
d) Number of innovation platforms established for the discussion of experiences and lessons from communities, NGOs, local governments, governments, national and sub-national institutions and other stakeholders.	Lessons learned from community project experience are not discussed systematically with policy makers and other actors	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	d) At least one innovation and policy dialogue platform in each of the NP-NAIM	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	In the process of being established.  The establishment of a pilot multi-actor platform with the involvement of NGOs, OCBs and other partners and institutions working in the landscape has been initiated based on the Management Committee of the protected area in the Municipality of

					<p>Presto, corresponding to the ANMI El Palmar, whose experiences and results to be obtained could be replicated in other Municipalities and Protected Areas. The Management Committees of the protected areas, which include different stakeholders in the landscape, will be the basis of the work.</p> <p>This initiative has the support and guidance of the UNDP supported Territorial Development Program (formerly called ART Gold Program), which works under the multi-actor and multilevel approach in the territory.</p> <p>In this process are involved Protected Areas through their Directors and technical team, their Management Committee, that is formed and represent the social and indigenous organizations and economic-productive organizations, (initially the ANMI El Palmar), the Municipality, NGOs present in the area and the UNDP country office.</p>
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The progress of the objective can be described as:

On track

#### Outcome 6

Community and local civil society organizations increase their organizational and technical skills through training and knowledge management.

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
a) Number of case studies summarizing lessons learned and	a) Currently there are no studies of participatory	<i>(not set or not</i>	a) Five case studies – one per	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	A number of case studies are currently in process, and others are

best practices of participatory adaptive landscape planning and management, based on evaluation of implementation results at the landscape level	adaptive landscape management experiences in the region.	<i>applicable)</i>	target landscape - systematizing knowledge gained from landscape planning and management in the five NP-NAIM are developed and disseminated		<p>planned to be developed by year 2 and 3 once projects have completed implementation.</p> <p>1 Case Study about land ownership that may be applied in territorial planning processes in communities located in the buffer zones of the PN ANMI Kaa Iya;</p> <p>1 Case study in progress, as a central element of the Project executed by the NGO Fundación Tierra about land ownership that may be applied in territorial planning processes in communities located in buffer zones of the PN ANMI Kaa Iya;</p> <p>1 Case study to determine the impacts of forest exploitation on the conservation servitude;</p> <p>1 Case Study in progress, which seeks to determine the impacts of forest use on the conservation servitude in 5 communities of the Municipality of San José de Chiquitos corresponding to the PN ANMI Kaa Iya and developed within the framework of a Project executed by the Institute of Forestry Research (INIF), of the Universidad Mayor Gabriel René Moreno;</p> <p>5 case studies (1/landscape /protected area) corresponding to the Resilience Strategies will be systematized and documented through videos for later</p>
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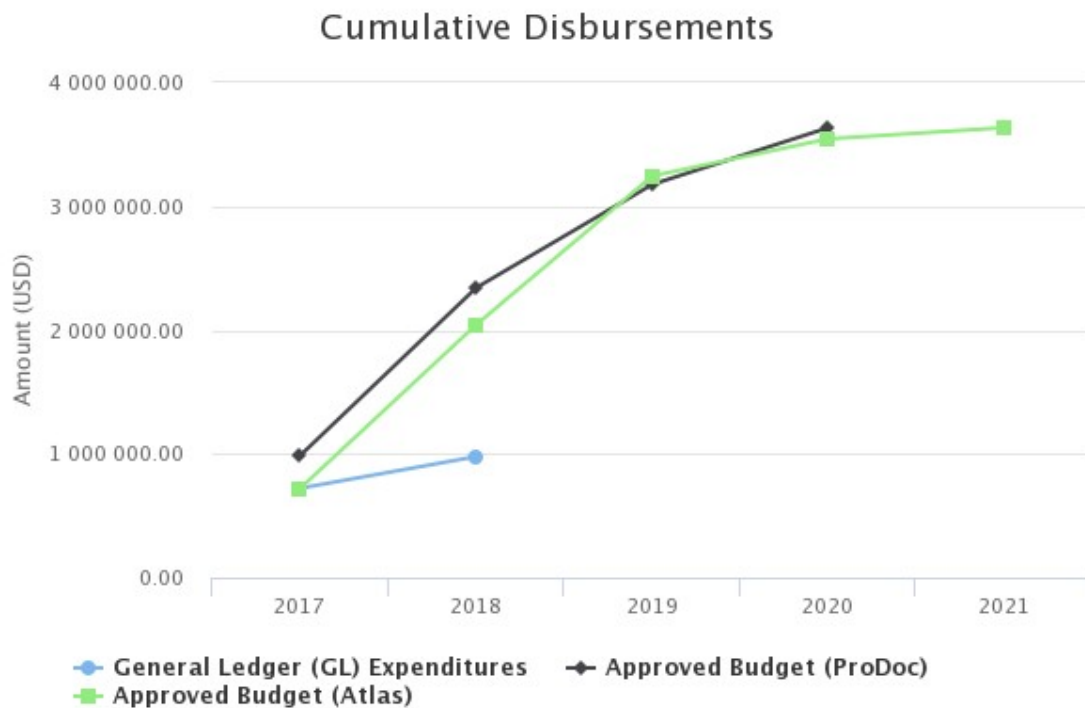
					dissemination. This work will be developed and performed by a specialized professional organization, when the projects are in different stages of implementation.
b) Number of publications documenting traditional knowledge and adaptive practices differentiated by gender	b) Successful experiences and best practices in adaptive management and resilience have not been systematically documented or widely disseminated.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	b) At least eight portfolio systematization documents that recover successful experiences, best practice, and traditional practices across projects are developed and disseminated	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>In progress. To date, there is no systematization document available, given that the first project portfolio is still in the early stage of being executed.</p> <p>Within the framework of the design and elaboration of landscape resilience strategies, two systematized documents are available: a Fieldwork Report (Workshop under the Satoyama Initiative modality) carried out in each of the 5 communities of the areas protected, and a landscape resilience strategy document for each of the 5 communities representative of the landscapes where the project works of the protected areas where they will be implemented. Subsequently, once the 15 projects begin their execution phase, this experience too will be systematized.</p> <p>This work will be developed by a specialized Organization and its completion and conclusion is expected in year 3.</p>
c) Number of events promoting and disseminating	c) No knowledge sharing events have been	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	c) Ten NP-NAIM knowledge	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	No fairs carried out yet. Planned for Years 2, 3, and 4, both at the

knowledge of best practices to community organizations, CSOs, NP/NAIM Management Committees, municipal and departmental governments.	carried out in the five NP-NAIM		fairs are carried out as well as one regional fair		<p>regional level and at the level of regular portfolio projects. A related capacity development project is currently in the planning and preparation stage.</p> <p>Moreover, at the end of each project portfolio, that is, in years 2, 3 and 4, experience exchange will take place with the participation of the key landscape stakeholders (NGOs, CBOs, municipalities, community members, other partners)</p> <p>Workshops/knowledge fairs will be held among all the projects, an activity that will also contribute to the systematization of good practices and lessons learned.</p>
d) Number of training workshops for application of specific best management practices or technologies	d) Training in best resource management practices has been ad hoc and unsystematically executed	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	d) One capacity building program on sustainable management of natural resources directed to at least 100 key stakeholders in five PAs, with a gender approach (park rangers, producers, promoters, and local leaders). At least 20% of the participants are qualified to replicate the best practice modules of the	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>The capacity building program has not yet been developed but is currently in the planning and preparation stage. Its development and implementation is planned at the beginning of year 3.</p> <p>The Capacity Development project is planned to start in the second semester of year 2 and will extend its execution until year 3. It will be implemented by an organization specialized in the subject and which will consider as input and source of information the document of systematization of local knowledge for the sustainable management of natural resources in protected areas of the Bolivian Chaco, developed</p>



			program.		during OP5.
e) Number of applied research studies on sustainable use of biodiversity in the NP-NAIM.	e) Applied research on biodiversity has been rarely useful to local communities	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	e) At least five research projects on BD applied in five PAs, with systematized results and publications made	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>2 research projects in process of execution (40% of the target) on biodiversity in the ANMI PN Serranía del Iñao: a) botanical inventory and community valuation of potential wild resources for food and health in the Serranía del Iñao PA, executed by the Herbarium of the South of Bolivia (HSB) and b) Mitigation and conflict reduction strategies: people-carnivores Serranía del Iñao PA, executed by the NGO PROMETA.</p> <p>In the framework of the two projects, both investigations will be systematized and published in documents (papers and scientific articles in specialized journals) and/or books for their corresponding dissemination.</p> <p>The two ongoing initiatives will conclude their execution, -including the systematization of the experience-, at the beginning of year 3. The other 3 remaining initiatives will be approved in the call for projects of years 2 and 3 respectively and will be concluded in year 4.</p>
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			

## D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	26.89%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	41.74%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	977,511.85

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	91,324
GEF Grant Amount	3634703
Co-financing	12,101,505

Key Project Dates	
PIF Approval Date	Apr 1, 2016
CEO Endorsement Date	Jan 31, 2017
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Mar 29, 2017
Date of Inception Workshop	Apr 18, 2017
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Mar 29, 2019

Actual Date of Mid-term Review	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Dec 29, 2020
Original Planned Closing Date	Mar 29, 2021
Revised Planned Closing Date	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

<b>Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2017 to 1 July 2018)</b>
2017-08-08
2017-08-16
2018-03-26

## E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
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## F. Adjustments

### Comments on delays in key project milestones

**Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.**

There have been no delays in the current reporting period in the key milestones of the Project. Initial workshops have been held with the government, the different stakeholders and the 5 protected areas of intervention in a timely manner. We aim to finalize the MTR in the last quarter of this year 2018.

**Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.**

As of today, there are no delays in achieving key project milestones.

**UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.**

No delays were observed in achieving key project milestones this reporting period. The project is well prepared for the upcoming MTR.

## G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Satisfactory	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<p>We suggest a DO rating of Satisfactory. The progress is considered satisfactory since at the date of the report we are concluding the first year of execution, and the project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project (EoP) targets by project closure.</p> <p>The project began its effective execution in the month of April 2017, with the launch of the inception workshops in the target landscapes. In its first year of execution and during the reporting period only one public call has been made for the presentation of projects. As a result, 27 projects have been approved and are in the process of being executed: 13 related to the conservation of biodiversity, 7 to climate change, 5 to land degradation and 2 to related to strengthening capacity development, benefiting 703 families of 54 communities (peasant, indigenous and intercultural) in the target landscapes. The project plans to establish a portfolio of approximately 80 projects during OP6. The first year of execution reported in the PIR responds in general to the fulfillment of the targets for the first year foreseen in the project document. Considering that only 27 grants have been approved, which are in different stages of execution, EoP targets will be met and completed progressively and without difficulty with the following portfolio of projects in years 2 and 3, according to the established schedule. It is important to highlight in this period, the work developed in the formulation of landscape resilience strategies in the 5 PAs, a process developed in a broadly participatory manner at the level of local communities and involving all actors in the territory, but also involving the UNDP CO. In the same way, we can highlight the gender approach both in the resilience strategies and in the regular projects of the Program, which will allow to measure and evaluate this component more precisely in all the projects of the portfolio.</p> <p>Summary of overall results: 8 projects have achieved the conservation / restoration of 17,018 hectares of forests; 3 projects have achieved sustainable management of 20 hectares of arable land with agroecological practices; with 2 projects, 48 new efficient irrigation systems have been established in 4 communities; 6 projects have promoted and supported the production and marketing of 11 new products/services for the sustainable use of natural resources; 4 projects have supported 4 economic-productive organizations in two Municipalities to improve their production and marketing capabilities of products in the School Complementary Food Market (ACE) and other alternative markets; 7 projects of use and application of new technologies of renewable energies and energy efficiency allowed the implementation of 212 photovoltaic systems destined to the pre-electrification and/or pumping of water and additionally 38 efficient stoves were established in 3 communities; 1 project contributed to strengthen the technical-organizational capacities of the management committees of 3 protected areas; 5 landscape resilience strategies have been developed, approved by the SGP National Steering Committee and SERNAP and are in different stages of implementation; 2 projects have been developing case studies on best planning and management practices of the adaptive landscape and 2 other projects have been developing two applied research studies on the sustainable use of biodiversity.</p> <p>Considering the 2 components of the project, the progress made to date is as</p>	

follows:

Component I: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and environmental protection:

OUTCOME 1:

- 36% of the planned target has been achieved regarding the conservation and restoration of forests that promote or improve connectivity with 17,018 hectares of forest (target: 47,200ha). However, it is expected that the EoP target will be reached in years 2 and 3 with the new public calls for the presentation of projects.

- No progress has yet been made with respect to the planned goals for the formation of community fire brigades, nor for the elaboration of strategies for the prevention of forest fires. There were difficulties in identifying and selecting the specialized organization to implement the project, an issue that has been overcome during the reporting period. As such the project expect to implement these activities and met its targets in year 2.

OUTCOME 2:

- Only 2% achieved of the target regarding the sustainable use of land and agro-ecological production. Although it is foreseeable that the percentage of compliance with this goal will gradually increase in the following years, it is also foreseeable that the proposed goal may not be reached in its entirety, because the areas of crops in protected areas are small and its extension would imply perverse effects such as deforestation and expansion of the agricultural frontier. It is suggested that this target is reviewed by the upcoming Mid-Term Review.

- 40% of the planned goal has been achieved in relation to the number of communities with micro-irrigation systems and 160% of the planned goal with respect to the number of new micro-irrigation systems established. These achievements will increase given that the demand for access to water for irrigation through efficient irrigation systems is growing and because they are also part of the demands prioritized in the resilience strategies.

OUTCOME 3:

-We have reached 73% completion of the planned goal in relation to new products and / or services for the use of natural resources. Although there are 3 local organizations producing honey, their products are differentiated in terms of origin, quality and markets, which is why they are considered as 3 different products; In the same way, there are 4 products derived from the use of the native janchicoco palm, which although they use the same raw material for their processing, are different products that have different processes and markets. We expect to meet the target set in the following years, given that community-based projects plan to work with other alternative resources of biodiversity.

-Regarding the percentage of increase in the economic income of small producers' organizations, although to date there has not been a defined percentage of progress, some economic income is already recorded from the sale of products at the level of the small producer organizations. The data will be processed in the coming months and it will be reported in greater details and precision in the next PIR. It is important to establish that the percentage of increase in income of producer organizations will have significant fluctuations, mainly due to two causes, the first one related to the variation in productivity due to climatic factors or the behaviour of markets, and the second because the productive activities are completely new and therefore the income to be generated is completely additional in its economy, but in other cases, this increase will correspond to the improvements made with the activities of the

	<p>Project.</p> <p>-There is a 57% completion of the planned target in relation to the number of municipalities that incorporate products from the projects to the Complementary School Feeding (ACE). Efforts will be made to maintain and increase the same percentage in line with the case of the ACE Market, where 100% of the target has been achieved in terms of developing and strengthening the capacities of small producer organizations. However, it is important to mention that there are limitations for other small producer organizations to access this Market. However, actions and efforts will be made to seek and guarantee alternative markets through the promotion and participation in local and departmental fairs where 27% of the planned target has been achieved as of to date. Efforts will be made so that it can be increased in the following years, given that these are built in differentiated potential markets for small producer organizations. However, it is important to mention that there are limitations especially with regards to the number of organizations dedicated to natural resources issues, as well as distances and road accessibility to be able to participate in the fairs.</p> <p>OUTCOME 4:</p> <p>- Achievement of 70% of the expected target in terms of the number of initiatives that apply new renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies. Likewise, 47% completion has been achieved with respect to the goal for the number of photovoltaic systems for pre-electrification and water pumping and a 38% compliance with the expected goal with respect to the number of efficient stoves/ovens. The outcome is expected to be reached and exceeded in the following years, given the demand that it has generated within the local population, as well as the results obtained so far.</p> <p>Component II: Capacity building and knowledge management.</p> <p>OUTCOME 5:</p> <p>- A 60% compliance with the expected goal has been achieved in relation to the number of management committees with technical and organizational skills to develop adaptive landscape strategies and management plans with 3 out of the 5 Management Committees with strengthened capacities. The goal will be completed in the following years according to the planning.</p> <p>- 100% compliance with the expected goal has been achieved in terms of the number of resilience strategies, approved by the Management Committee and SERNAP. The 5 strategies of socio-ecological and productive resilience of the landscape (life systems) in 5 protected areas, were developed during the reporting period in a participatory manner and following the methodology and using the toolbox of the Satoyama Initiative/COMDEKS Programme. They landscape strategies are currently at different stages of implementation. For example, some of the 15 projects foreseen in that framework, have already been prepared and are about to begin their execution, others are in the stage of surveying the baseline and formulation. This guarantees that the goals will be reached without any issues in year 2 and 3, and there is a notable expectation for its realization and expected achievements.</p> <p>OUTCOME 6:</p> <p>- 40% of the target has been achieved with respect to the number of case studies on better planning practices and adaptive landscape management. Likewise, there is a 40% compliance with the target related to the development of applied research studies on sustainable uses of biodiversity. The goals are expected to be met, given that the 5 protected areas have little information on conservation values and adaptive landscape management practices and there are specialized organizations interested in applying proposals that also</p>
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	<p>generate inclusion and local participation in their actions.</p> <p><b>Knowledge Management:</b></p> <p>Although most of the initiatives consider and have included in their Project documents activities and actions related to capacity development and knowledge management, SGP Bolivia is planned to implement a stand-alone Capacity Development Project at the local level in the 5 protected areas, using the systematization of local knowledge on the sustainable management of natural resources in protected areas, carried out in OP5. This activity will be implemented in the short term by a specialized organization. With regards to South-South cooperation, it is also worth to mention that SGP Bolivia was part of the Agroecology Congress held in Brasilia, Brazil, where we shared a presentation of the work developed in the protected areas and exchanged experiences with other colleagues in the region, thus contributing to knowledge management. Additionally, we participated in the Upgraded Country Programmes Global Workshop, held in Quito, Ecuador, where we shared the progress and development of the program in the component of strengthening the sustainability of production systems, providing the perspectives from Bolivia. The opportunity served not only to share this theme, but to exchange and learn from other themes and experiences presented by colleagues.</p> <p><b>-Gender:</b></p> <p>Through the implementation of 27 projects, 703 families from 54 communities benefited, with active participation by 461 women and 765 men. It should be noted that the actual participation of women is greater than the aforementioned figures, given that in some projects only the head of the family (the man) is listed as the main beneficiary. On the other hand, it can be highlighted that the Gender Action plan of the program, which will provide information and guidelines in this field, is in the final stages of preparation. Likewise, a gender mainstreaming approach and gender indicators have been effectively incorporated into the 5 landscape resilience strategies elaborated, which include precise indicators of gender measurement in the monitoring and evaluation systems of community-based projects. Complementarily, this gender approach has also been included in the guide to elaborate projects of the program and should be considered by the proponents in the moment of formulating the new proposals to be presented in the calls.</p> <p><b>Alliances / Associations:</b></p> <p>There are key alliances with different actors in the territory that have been supported during the reporting period. Among others, a key role is played by the Municipalities in the intervention areas, being the local governments not only contributors with a significant amount of counterpart resources in the community-based projects, but also key stakeholders actively participating in the implementation of the projects, as well as in the management of the program in general. It is important to highlight that the participation of 5 Municipalities was active and effective in the development and elaboration phase of the five landscape management resilience strategies and, therefore, their participation in the implementation phase of the projects is also guaranteed.</p> <p>At the same time, with regards to other programs, during the reporting period SGP Bolivia consolidated the existing strategic alignment with the National BIOCULTURA Program, which works in two of the protected areas where SGP operates (ANMI El Palmar and ANMI PN Serranía del Iñao), mobilizing an important amount of resources that have contributed to the execution of 2 projects that support economic-productive organizations.</p>
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	<p>-Co-Financing:</p> <p>The current co-financing raised from different funding sources (municipal governments, NGO contributions, other sources of financing and local contributions) for the 27 projects is USD 563,861- of which USD 441,541- are in kind and USD 122,320- in cash.</p> <p>-Next steps:</p> <p>The second public announcement (call for proposals) for the presentation of projects has been launched in May 2018 and the projects are in the final evaluation process for selection and approval by the SGP NSC in the month of August 2018. Some 25-30 new projects are expected to be awarded, which will begin implementation this year.</p> <p>In the same way, the 5 resilience strategies of the landscape already elaborated and approved by the NSC, are in different stages of implementation and will be made effective through the execution of the 15 projects prioritized in years 2 and 3.</p> <p>The capacity development program that will use the systematization of local knowledge on the sustainable management of natural resources in protected areas, is in the preparation and design stage. It is expected to contribute to the strengthening of capacities and knowledge management efforts of local communities in the 5 protected areas targeted by the Project. It is expected to start implementation in year 2.</p>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>The Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF SGP in Bolivia was initiated in the second quarter of last year (2017) but given the previous trajectory of SGP in the country has the benefit of the experiences of past phases. We consider this as a main contributing factor to the smooth start of the sixth phase, which has proceeded in accordance with the work plan. The first call for project proposals was launched in 2017 and as a result, 27 small grant projects were approved and are being implemented with due monitoring processes which, differently from previous phases, include gender indicators. This way of implementation, where not all initiatives take off at the exact same time, is the explanation to why progress on some outcomes is more advanced than others, especially in terms of coverage (hectares). A second round of proposals called in the second quarter of 2018 are currently being evaluated.</p> <p>So far, there has been a rather satisfactory gender balance in the project implementation. However, this is something that will be strengthened significantly with the advancement of the gender action plan, which is in the final stages of preparation. This will elevate the project efforts from not having any negative impacts/exacerbating gender gaps, towards actively contributing to the empowerment of women in a culturally appropriate way.</p> <p>The project has opened up an internal discussion within UNDP that led to a conceptual analysis which contributed with input and feedback to the five resilience strategies. At the same time, the project has worked together with the UNDP team and the Territorial Networks Project (UNDP ART), in order to improve the territorial focus and how to most effectively target the SDG's. This is intended to feed the design of a new strategic SGP project, which will be located in the Presto Municipality.</p>	

	<p>Through these actions, the SGP project is duly integrated in the UNDP environment portfolio, generating added value to the other projects as well as actively contributing to the national policy discussion on sustainable and integrated forest management.</p> <p>At local level, the project has promoted the participation of local NGO's, which has resulted in shared instruments and streamlining of strategies. This exercise should lead to more coherence between agendas and shared goals, to which all NGO's contribute in a cohesive manner that leads to new knowledge and lessons learned which the project will capitalize in order to scale up its results.</p> <p>Financially, the project delivery for 2017 was on target and there were no unforeseen issues. The IP rating is set to Moderately Satisfactory as the financial delivery did not reach 50% of its yearly target in the first 6 months of 2018, however, we are confident that the delivery will reach 100% by the end of the year as the cycle of payments for the small grants will ensure disbursements in the second half of the year.</p>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2018 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2018 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>GEF Operational Focal point</b>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2018 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2018 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>Project Implementing Partner</b>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2018 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2018 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>Other Partners</b>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2018 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2018 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser</b>	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>This is the first PIR for the Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Bolivia and the project is granted a rating of SATISFACTORY as the project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The current progress shown below, explains why the project manager, the UNDP Country Office and the Regional Technical Advisor (RTA), concur with a satisfactory DO rating.</p> <p>As one of the SGP Upgraded Country Programmes, SGP Bolivia in its Sixth Operational Phase has been refining and applying a community-based landscape approach to enhance and maintain socio-ecological resilience of target landscapes in the ecoregions of Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal</p>	

	<p>through design, implementation and evaluation of grant projects for global environmental benefits and sustainable development.</p> <p>During its first year of implementation, the project has been able to make good progress towards its objective to strengthen the capacities of local communities in the ecoregions of Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal, to improve their livelihoods by conserving natural habitats, restoring degraded ecosystems and reinforcing sustainable production for their socio-ecological resilience. During the reporting period, SGP Bolivia has supported 27 community-based projects, with additional projects in the pipeline, to enable community organizations and NGOs to develop and implement adaptive landscape/seascape management strategies that build social, economic and ecological resilience based on local sustainable development benefits. As of to date project activities cover an area of 17,038 ha under sustainable management in five PAs and buffer zones (BZs), against the original objective level target agreed in the ProDoc logframe of 47,200ha. The target is on track as approximately 80 projects are expected in total during the life of the Project in OP6. Initiatives include implementation of forest conservation and restoration projects through sustainable forest management practices and sustainable land management projects, through a range of sustainable agriculture practices. Community-based activities cover 54 local communities with 461 women and 765 men directly benefiting from project activities.</p> <p>The project is designed to enhance capacity of community organizations for landscape management for socio-ecological resilience through six outcomes: 1) Restored ecosystem functions and improvements in biodiversity conservation through innovation, replication and staging of interventions at the community level in the 5 National Parks and Natural Areas of Integrated Management (PN ANMI) of Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal; 2) Improvement of the sustainability and productivity of agroecosystems from community interventions in 5 PN and ANMI provided by the GEF 6; 3) Improvement of alternative livelihoods in the prioritized landscapes in PN ANMI through the development of innovative products and access to markets; 4) Practices to improve energy efficiency and removable energy, to improve livelihoods in the 5 PN / ANMI; 5) Strengthened local governance in the 5 National Parks and Natural Areas of Integrated Management prioritized; 6) Community and civil society organizations improve their organizational skills and technical knowledge based on training and knowledge management.</p> <p>With regard to Outcome 1, continuous progress has been made by the project in its first year, and the End-of-projects (EoP) targets are on track. Through the implementation of seven SGP community-based projects in three Protected Areas (Kaa Iya, Serranía del Iñao and El Palmar) benefitting 220 families from 23 communities (19 rural communities and 4 indigenous communities), an area of 17,018 hectares has been conserved as of to date (target: 47,200; 36% compliance) through different sustainable management practices, including farmer managed natural regeneration, community conservation areas, agroforestry and sylvopastoral systems, and/or non-timber forest products (NTFPs). Activities related to fire management and control are in the planning stage, and relevant SGP projects are expected to be awarded by the NSC in the coming months.</p> <p>With regard to Outcome 2, on improving sustainability and productivity of agroecosystems through community-based interventions, the project has progressed slowly during the first year in the implementation of agro-ecological production practices, covering a small area of 20ha against a target of 1,000 ha. However, as this is a new area of work, additional progress is expected in coming years, through the implementation of community-based projects. With regards to the number of communities with micro-irrigation systems, the target</p>
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	<p>has been exceeded with 48 systems installed (target: 30) as this was identified as a key priority during the development of the landscape strategies, as the demand for access to water for irrigation through efficient irrigation systems is growing in the target areas.</p> <p>With regard to Outcome 3, on alternative livelihoods, EoP targets are on track with a specific focus on the promotion of eleven (target: fifteen) additional innovative economic, productive, and service products (ecotourism, processing of products, beekeeping, fish breeding, etc.) contributing to improving the livelihoods of local people. Information on increase in income for smallholder participants is currently being monitored and expected to be reported in the next PIR. During its first year, the project has also supported efforts to create linkages with differentiated markets, as well as capacity building and training efforts aimed at developing and strengthening the capacities of small producer organizations to access alternative markets, as well as certification of products.</p> <p>With regard to Outcome 4 on renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies at community level, EoP targets are well on track and they are expected to be reached and exceeded in the following years. As of to date, SGP projects in Bolivia has supported seven renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies (target: ten), including inter alia the installation of 212 photovoltaic systems for pre-electrification and water pumping, electric fences and 38 efficient stoves.</p> <p>With regard to Outcome 5 on landscape governance, progress is on track and a number of key targets have already been achieved. In particular, three management committees have been formed in the 3 Protected Areas of Kaa Iya, San Matias and Otuquis corresponding to the three key ecosystems of Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal (target: five) bringing together community organizations, indigenous peoples groups, NGOs, and local and provincial government authorities, as well as other stakeholders. Five comprehensive socio-ecological baseline assessments have been completed in the 5 protected areas in the reporting period using the set of 20 SEPLS indicators of resilience developed under the Satoyama Initiative and piloted by the COMDEKS programme (target achieved). Based on the socio-economic and environmental challenges identified during these participatory assessments, all five Landscape Strategies were finalized and approved by the Management Committees, SERNAP and SGP National Steering Committee (target: achieved). Each Landscape Strategy defines four key landscape outcomes, as well as a typology of potential projects (target: achieved) that community-based initiatives will aim to achieve through collective action, in order to address key socio-economic and environmental challenges in the five target landscapes. It is important to highlight that the project team has worked closely with the UNDP CO, and more specifically this initiative has the support and guidance of the Territorial Development Program (formerly called ART Gold Program), in the process of strengthening landscape governance, following best practices from other SGP countries, including SGP Ecuador.</p> <p>With regard to outcome 6 on capacity building and knowledge management, one of the strategic priorities for SGP is the generation and dissemination of the knowledge produced by its projects allowing for other communities and donors to replicate and scale up good practices. Capacity building and knowledge management activities are in the planning and preparation stage as community-based activities only recently started on-the ground implementation. A number of case studies have been developed during the reporting period, and the project has developed a workplan to achieve its targets. As such, it is expected that EoP targets will be achieved by the end of the project. While it is understandable that most on the ground projects are yet to communicate</p>
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	<p>results, it is important to highlight that the effort of collecting, systematizing and disseminating knowledge should be a continuous process enabling adaptive management and learning. The project team is strongly encouraged to give adequate attention to this aspect in the forthcoming reporting period so that lessons learned can inform project implementation, and successful interventions can be communicated and scaled up in Bolivia and other countries around the world.</p> <p>During the reporting period, SGP Bolivia has been involved in a number of South-South collaboration efforts that have enabled countries to learn from one another and leverage knowledge and skills. In particular, SGP Bolivia participated in the Latin American Congress of Agroecology held in Brasilia, Brazil, between April 12-15, 2017, sharing SGP experiences on agroecology with a specific focus on protected areas and local participation. Additionally, in April 2018, SGP Bolivia, together with other SGP Country Programmes from SGP Upgraded Country Programmes and the SGP Global Programme, as well as UNDP CO representatives, participated in the global workshop for SGP Upgraded Country Programmes. The workshop offered a valuable platform to 1) review lessons, challenges and successes in implementing SGP Upgraded Country Programmes, provide strategic guidance to project implementation and analyze prospects and preparations for OP7; 2) share and disseminate knowledge and experiences from successful on-the-ground actions for replication and upscaling of community-based landscape planning and management approaches and practices; and 3) build staff technical capacity through specialized training on the community-based landscape management approach and M&amp;E practices. In particular, SGP Bolivia shared experiences, results and lessons learned with regard to strengthening the sustainability of production systems.</p> <p>With regards to gender mainstreaming, SGP has been pioneering and highly recognized in mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment in every step of the program cycle. A gender focal point is designated within each SGP National Steering Committee to ensure review of gender considerations in project selection. Gender equality and women's empowerment is a critical element of SGP efforts in Bolivia, and while a gender analysis was conducted during the PPG, a more thorough analysis targeting the five landscape strategies developed during the first year is currently being undertaken to guide project implementation in the five target landscapes. The five landscape resilience strategies have already considered the gender aspects in their elaboration and have established specific indicators for this effect to be considered in the M&amp;E system of supported community-based projects. A Gender Action Plan of the program is in its final stage of elaboration, together with specific guidelines at the level of community-based projects consider the gender approach in their formulation as a prerequisite for their subsequent approval. It is recommended that before the end of 2018, a gender analysis is finalized, reviewed by the NSC, and implemented in each target landscape ensuring that gender aspects and targets are integrated into project delivery and monitoring.</p> <p>Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery is mostly on track, with minor delays, as suggested below. Risk management is on track with no foreseen critical risks. Overall, the project is well managed and executed, with a functioning project board (SGP National Steering Committee), as also reflected by the number of NSC meetings that took place during the reporting period. During the reporting period, the SGP Bolivia National Coordinator has maintained effective work relationships with the NSC, the government, and the UNDP-CO, working closely with UNDP CO staff to ensure greater engagement with the UNDP team in view of exploring synergies with UNDP's ongoing programme and projects (as reflected in the</p>
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	<p>strong collaboration with the UNDP CO team and the Territorial Networks Project (UNDP ART). The project team is encouraged to continue to explore such synergies in the coming reporting period to promote the upscaling and replication of SGP best practices.</p> <p>Cumulative financial delivery is mostly on track, with minor delays which are expected to be overcome in the coming months as more community-based projects are being awarded by the NSC. Considering the delivery rate of 26.89% against the total approved budget as per ProDoc, the overall IP rating is rated as MODERATELY SATISFACTORY. Cumulative disbursement as of June 30 against expected delivery as of this year was at USD 977,511 with a cumulative delivery of 41.74%, which is moderately satisfactory. However, commitment and delivery of OP6 grant funds is expected to pick up considerably in the next reporting period.</p> <p>Final recommendations:</p> <p>To sum up, the project is on track to deliver on its EoP indicators by its closure, and no major obstacles for the successful implementation of planned future activities have emerged during the period reviewed. A number of recommendations are suggested below for adaptive management in the remaining of the project period. With regards to the timing of project milestones, which are on track, it is recommended that the MTR process (due on March 2019) is finalized before the end of 2018 to inform the next PIR. In addition, the project is also recommended to track project level co-financing through the SGP database in the coming reporting period, as community-based projects are awarded by the NSC. Acknowledging the concrete progress made this reporting period, moving forward the project has some strategic areas to be addressed in close coordination with all partners: 1) The systematic documentation and dissemination of lesson learned 2) ensuring 100% of grant-making commitment by the end of the year to allow sufficient time for project implementation on the ground; 3) Tracking co-financing 4) Finalize the landscape-level gender analysis and integrating gender aspects and targets into project delivery and monitoring 5) planning for the Mid-term Review.</p>
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## H. Gender

### Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning. The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

<b>Gender Analysis and Action Plan:</b> <i>not available</i>
<b>Please review the project's Gender Analysis. If the Gender Analysis is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis.</b>
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
<b>Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.</b>
<b>Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.</b>
<p>While a gender analysis was conducted during the PPG, a more thorough analysis at landscape level is currently being undertaken to guide project implementation in the five target landscapes. The 5 landscape resilience strategies have already considered the gender variable in their elaboration and have established specific indicators for this effect to be considered in the M&amp;E system of the projects to be implemented in that framework. The Gender Action Plan of the program is in its final stage of elaboration, and the new guidelines for the elaboration of the community-based projects consider the gender approach in their formulation as a prerequisite for their subsequent approval.</p> <p>All supported SGP projects in Bolivia from the planning stage to the implementation and execution phase, consider the active participation of men and women promoting equal opportunities and access to resources and benefits that may be generated by the community-based projects. Thus, in 54 local communities served during the period, there are 461 women and 765 men directly benefiting from the projects, noting that, in many cases, women are assuming new roles and responsibilities in economic and productive activities.</p> <p>The empowerment of women is manifested through increasing levels of appropriation of the actions proposed by the projects and an increase in their self-esteem and participation from the greater recognition of their involvement in economic-productive activities.</p> <p>Roles, responsibilities, and empowerment of women are manifested through their active participation, where the woman progressively is assuming a role of greater protagonist in the different productive activities, which was not usually the case. For example in apicultural production projects, where previously this activity was handled entirely by men (due to the risk of a potential attack by bees). However, now women participate actively in the activity, either by necessity or by empowerment. In other cases, family horticultural production has been assumed in its entirety by women, contributing to their self-esteem and greater appreciation by men. In the project promoting fruit processing of the janchicoco native palm, most of the personnel working in the collection and processing center are women, since they have better skills and greater care for the processing of products, demonstrating that this type of initiative promotes gender equality through the generation of jobs accessible to</p>



women.

All the initiatives of conservation, productive development, access to renewable energies, and strengthening of management committees, respond to the demand of the beneficiary populations in general, where women present specific demands for access to spaces of power; inclusion in productive activities; and improvement and strengthening of their productive and management capacities. For example, there is an active participation of women, although still a minority, in the Management Committees of the 5 Pas. Additionally, in some productive organizations, statutes and organizational regulations are being modified to ensure greater participation of women as members of their organization and also to exercise portfolios within their board of directors; This is the case of two organizations of honey producers (AEIFO El Che and APIMEC). In the same way, it can be highlighted that 8 executing organizations are led by women (out of a total of 27 approved projects in execution among the 1st project portfolio).

Although it is considered that the participation of men and women is equal, some experiences have shown that women are assuming, more and more, a leading role especially in productive activities. This is the case of beekeeping initiatives, where women are taking on the activity of handling hives, which was previously the exclusive responsibility of men; the same in tourist services, where women will also be responsible for providing care in the different tourist services. In the case of the establishment of integral farms, women assume full responsibility for the management of horticultural gardens and egg-laying birds.

**Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?**

Yes

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

In many communities in the target Protected Areas, due to adverse climatic phenomena and the lack of economic resources, there is a temporary migration of men, heads of families to generate resources for the sustenance of their families, which causes women who remain in their communities to assume the responsibility as head of household being responsible for productive activities. Therefore, the different actions of the community-based projects supported by SGP Bolivia allow to strengthen their management capacities of natural and economic resources and thus in this way be able to reduce their vulnerabilities.

Additionally, through the formulation of the Landscape Resilience Strategies, a process that was developed in a broadly participatory manner, with a gender and generational balance, women have been empowered and become important actors for their implementation.

During the elaboration phase of the 5 landscape resilience strategies, an average participation of 50.6% women and 49.4% men in the 5 representative communities of the 5 protected areas of intervention has been achieved.

## I. Social and Environmental Standards

### Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)

The Project Manager and/or the project's Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate. For reference, the project's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), which was prepared during project design, is available below. If the project began before the SESP was required, then the space below will be empty.

<b>SESP:</b> <a href="#">Annex 1 SESP SGP Bolivia.docx</a>
<b>1) Please provide a brief update on the project's social and environmental risks listed in the SESP. If the project has not prepared an SESP (i.e. if the project began before the SESP was required), then please indicate when that screening will be done (recommended before the Midterm Review and/or Terminal Evaluation, or after a significant change to the project context). If the project has updated its SESP during implementation, then please upload that file to this PIR. If any relevant grievances have arisen during the reporting period please describe them in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.</b>
The risks and their level of significance reported in the SESP have not changed during this phase of OP6 implementation, since the design of the project.
<b>2) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?</b>
No
<b>If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.</b>
N/A
<b>3) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during implementation? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.</b>
No
<b>If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.</b>
N/A

## J. Communicating Impact

**Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives.**

**(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)**

Under the current GEF Operational Phase (GEF-6), SGP Bolivia has adopted a landscape approach, building on lessons and best practices from COMDEKS pilot landscapes and experiences from other SGP Country Programmes implementing a landscape approach. The overall objective of the current SGP Operational Phase in Bolivia (2017-2020) is to strengthen the capacities of local communities in and around five Protected Areas spanning across the three ecoregions Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal enhancing the resilience of their socio-ecological production landscapes and improving their livelihoods by conserving natural habitats and restoring degraded ecosystems.

During the reporting period, SGP Bolivia has been supporting 27 community-based projects related to the conservation of biodiversity, mitigation of climate change through change in land use; the use of renewable technologies and the reduction of land degradation, initiatives that are contributing to the empowerment of local communities located in the buffer zones of protected areas, to protect and conserve their environment. This allows local communities to conserve important environmental ecosystems functions, maintain their life systems, build resilience in their landscapes and develop sustainable livelihood activities, but also access basic services such as renewable energy and in some cases make productive applications of them.

The five protected areas are located in the Chaco ecoregion, a transitional dry forest, called Chiquitanía and wetlands that correspond to the Bolivian Pantanal, of key importance because of their high biodiversity. Altogether the project is benefiting 54 communities representing 703 families, which are improving their livelihoods through initiatives such as beekeeping and meliponiculture, the establishment of integral agroecological farms, sustainable agriculture, agroforestry, forestry, the use of non-timber forest resources, fish farming, ecotourism, management of water resources for conservation, protection, consumption, use and management of water, access and use of renewable energies in isolated and scattered communities and also initiatives that promote applied research with local participation. Although the projects are small, they are an important catalyst for the conservation of very large areas.

This is the case, for example, of the Project on sustainable honey production in the communities of Itapochi, Montegrando, Entierrillos and Cumandaití of the ANMI NP Serranía del Iñao, where the development of beekeeping as an alternative productive economic activity has been promoted and supported supporting the conservation and protection of forests and their biodiversity, the generation of income and food security of families in the communities, and promoting equal participation of men and women in the implementation of the project.

Pablo Segovia of the Cumandaití community mentions: "before agriculture and livestock were our main productive activities, but we have seen that they affected our forests and our soils, but we have seen that beekeeping is not harmful and generates economic income".

For Mrs. Ninfa Millares of the Entierrillos community: "now women can be members of the organization, work just like men and receive the same benefits".

Carmen Mayta from the community of Itapochi affirms: "for those bees that have food and keep producing, we have to protect and take care of our forests".

The Project related to the implementation of solar panels in the community of Aramasi in the ANMI El Palmar supports the access to electric power through the establishment of photovoltaic systems to 42 families of the community of Aramasi, whose homes are far away and scattered from the populated center and that could hardly access conventional energy given that situation.

For Santiago Pinto, on energy access: "before our life was sad, because we did not have light or we

had poor quality light through lighters and candles that also eliminated smoke that affected our eyes, now we live much better”.

Mrs. Eusebia Choque is happy because: “the solar panels have been a blessing, now my children can study and do night tasks and I can make my tissues and other tasks in my home”

Jacinto Canchi acknowledges: “Before we used to spend in dry batteries, and also to charge our cell phones, now we are saving that money and we do not pollute the environment and our homes”.

**What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?**

**(This text will be used for internal knowledge management in the respective technical team and region.)**

There are several changes that have and are currently taking place in different dimensions and at different levels. In the social dimension, the participation of women in productive activities has been increased; as in the case of the direct involvement of women in beekeeping and horticultural production through active participation in activities in which they were previously not taken into account; and hence now, whether due to necessity or empowerment, have been included and earned their recognition as an economic actor in the family.

In the same way, the quality of life has been improved for 703 families of 54 communities (peasant, indigenous and intercultural) in the intervention zone by contributing to access to basic services, such as energy and water. Enhanced access to energy from alternative and renewable sources, as well as the better lighting quality of their homes, lower consumption of GHG emissions and the expansion of the family's social activities and productive at night hours are among the direct benefits of project initiatives. On the other hand, the establishment of solar pumping systems to provide water in homes has reduced the time spent to ensure water supply, directly and principally benefiting women and children, who are in charge of fulfilling this task. Furthermore, the quality of water for family consumption has improved, reducing gastrointestinal diseases incurred from previous consumption of poor quality water.

The same has happened with local governance and participatory management of APs. Through the development and active participation of the Management Committees in decision-making, they are able to access more information on environmental regulations at national level and about their roles and responsibilities in the management of the protected areas they are a part of and are heard as representatives of their organizations. They are also achieving greater dialogue with the base population. A wide and proven local participation has been achieved throughout the Project implementation process, through different socialization meetings and workshops at the beginning of the Project, as well as throughout the process of elaborating landscape strategies. Likewise, the involvement and inclusion of representatives of different actors in the territory in the process of selection and approval of NSC projects has also generated a significant impact of empowerment in them, which is disseminated and disseminated throughout the territory.

In the economic dimension, income generating productive activities that sustainably use natural resources have been introduced and/or strengthened, thus generating and diversifying alternative and complementary sources of income in local communities. Capacities of economic-productive organizations that work with innovative products and services have also been strengthened. This is the case of small productive honey and janchicoco organizations whose capacities have been generating income from the sale of their products in the ACE markets and other alternative markets such as PROMIEL, which provides national food subsidies, and participates in local, departmental and national fairs.

In the environmental dimension, the project has contributed effectively to the conservation and management of protected areas through the different initiatives supported, which are aligned with their management plans. It has further improved the visibility and recognition of Protected Areas in the territory. Projects were supported to achieve conservation of forests in micro-watersheds, conservation of forests in water recharge zones, areas of conserved forest for beekeeping and

sustainable livestock production, forest areas enriched with forest plantations, forests conserved for ecotourism services, and establishment of silvopastoral systems. In the same way, it is contributing to the reduction of the pressure exerted on the native forest from the supply of firewood through the implementation of efficient stoves, which at the same time reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reduce respiratory diseases, especially for the women preparing food. Moreover, agroecological production and crop diversification have been promoted and supported, as well as the development of forest plantations in areas that were in the process of degradation.

In terms of research, case studies and applied research work are being developed that, besides being a contribution to science, generate useful information for a better management of natural resources. For example, it is the particular case of the project on botanical inventory and community assessment of the potential wild resources for food and health in the ANMI NP Serranía del Iñao.

**Describe how the project supported South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year.**

**(This text will be used for internal knowledge management within the respective technical team and region.)**

During the reporting period, the Project, through the Program Manager, participated thanks to the invitation of our colleague at SGP Brazil in the Latin American Congress of Agroecology held in Brasilia, Brazil, between April 12-15, 2017 together with other colleagues of the region, at the round table: "Strengthening the agroecological agenda: Intra-regional cooperation of the PPD/GEF-UNDP Small Grants Programme" by presenting on "Experiences and benefits of agroecology for society and nature in the context of the GEF Small Grants Programme", sharing our experience about agro-ecological production in protected areas and local participation. The presentations continued with the development of a panel of questions, and answers and dialogue with the other presenters representing other countries and organizations. The opportunity also served to get to know and learn from many other enriching experiences in the field of agroecology in a series of presentations, debates and events.

Within the framework of the SGP Upgraded Country Programmes workshop, SGP Bolivia participated with the presence of the Program Manager and the Program Assistant in the workshop held in Quito, Ecuador, between April 16-19, 2018. On the occasion, the Project Manager made the presentation: "Strengthening the sustainability of the production systems, providing the perspectives of the country program" The opportunity served not only to share experience on the development and progress during OP6, but also to share experiences, good practices and lessons learned accumulated by SGP Bolivia during OP5. They were discussed with the different UCP colleagues, especially with colleagues of the region with less years in the SGP family. Similarly, the workshop served to exchange and learn from other themes and experiences shared by colleagues and to learn from the colleagues from UNDP, GEF, SGP and UNOPS updated information and technical guidelines on the progress and perspectives of the program in this 6th Operational Phase.

## Project Links and Social Media

**Please include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, Adaptation Learning Mechanism (UNDP-ALM) platform, Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file upload' button in the top right of the PIR.**

In this period the following articles were published:

1. Webpage of UNDP Bolivia

• El Palmar: partnership for community development and resilience within the framework of the 2030

## Agenda

El Palmar: alianza para el desarrollo y resiliencia comunitaria en el marco de la Agenda 2030 Link:  
<http://www.bo.undp.org/content/bolivia/es/home/presscenter/articles/2018/el-palmar--alianza-para-el-desarrollo-y-resiliencia-comunitaria-.html>

- Presentation of the Tourist Interpretation Guide El Palmar.

Presentación de la Guía de Interpretación Turística El Palmar.

Link: <http://www.bo.undp.org/content/bolivia/es/home/presscenter/articles/2017/presentacion-de-la-guia-de-interpretacion-turistica-el-palmar.html>

- The PPD initiates a call for the presentation of project ideas.

El PPD inicia convocatoria para la presentación de ideas de proyectos. Link:  
<http://www.bo.undp.org/content/bolivia/es/home/presscenter/articles/2017/el-ppd-inicia-convocatoria-para-la-presentacion-de-ideas-de-proy.html>

### 2. Facebook of PPD BOLIVIA

- Video presenting the touristic guide for El Palmar:  
<https://www.facebook.com/ppdbolivia/videos/1116821991786855/>
- Diffusion of the call for the presentation of project ideas:  
<https://www.facebook.com/ppdbolivia/photos/a.620130668122659.1073741829.616787495123643/1225868624215524/?type=3&theater>

### 3. Facebook of SGP GLOBAL

- Communities help to protect the majestic jaguar in Bolivia:  
[https://www.facebook.com/GEFSmallGrantsProgramme/?hc\\_ref=ARRyFlyy2lk2cSXztOPTHilwuo\\_dkXCgly20rGb6tZpbAS0EhSGFetLbBCLhv0iQdTQ&fref=nf](https://www.facebook.com/GEFSmallGrantsProgramme/?hc_ref=ARRyFlyy2lk2cSXztOPTHilwuo_dkXCgly20rGb6tZpbAS0EhSGFetLbBCLhv0iQdTQ&fref=nf)

## K. Partnerships

Give the name of the partner(s), and describe the partnership, recent notable activities and any innovative aspects of the work. Please do not use any acronyms. (limit = 2000 characters). This information is used to get a better understanding of the work GEF-funded projects are doing with key partners, including the GEF Small Grants Programme, indigenous peoples, the private sector, and other partners. Please list the full names of the partners (no acronyms please) and summarize what they are doing to help the project achieve its objectives. The data may be used for reporting to GEF Secretariat, the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP Corporate Communications, posted on the UNDP-GEF website, and for other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts. The RTA should view and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. All projects must complete this section. Please enter "N/A" in cells that are not applicable to your project.

<b>Civil Society Organisations/NGOs</b>
Community Development Project: It has promoted the articulation of different relevant actors in the territory (public, private and local population) promoting integral agroecological activities.
Institutional Line of Rural Development: Realized the compatibility and conjunction of efforts with a National Program, incorporating the biocultural approach to the use of forest resources in the community.
Association for the Conservation, Investigation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Development: which is contributing to strengthening the local governance of protected areas and to establish a platform that incorporates other national, departmental and municipal protected areas of the ecoregions of Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal.
Asociación Huellas: which, in the framework of community-based ecotourism initiatives, has established strategic alliances with private tourism operators
Strategic alliances between NGOs, established in each protected area, to implement strategies of social, ecological and productive resilience of the landscape.
<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>
Captaincy of Bajo Isozo: part of the new Autonomous Guaraní Indigenous Government Charagua Iyambae. With support from SGP Bolivia, they are developing one of their first experiences in the exercise of indigenous autonomies recently established in Bolivia.
Association of Ecological Beekeepers of Iripití, las Frías and Overa Alta (El Che); Association of Agricultural Producers of Bella Vista; Beekeepers Association of Itapoche, Montegrando, Entierillos and Cumandayti; San José Fish Farmers Association: They are organizations of indigenous producers and peasants, who have empowered themselves and are strengthening their capacities in the administration and management of their projects.
<b>Private Sector</b>
At the moment without information; However, SGP Bolivia plans to establish alliances with private companies focused on corporate social responsibility that are present in the intervention area.
<b>GEF Small Grants Programme</b>
The project is delivered through the GEF SGP Country Programme in Bolivia.
<b>Other Partners</b>
Different Local Municipal Governments; In at least three of them, as in the case of the Municipal Governments of Presto, Villa Vaca Guzmán and Villa Serrano, it was possible to open the school

breakfast market and/or complementary school feeding, benefiting and guaranteeing a secure market and income to local producer organizations.

Territorial Development Program, formerly called the ART Program, implemented by UNDP, with whom SGP Bolivia is articulating the multiactor and multi-level territorial approach of the SDGs in a pilot Municipality, in this case the Municipality of Presto, which corresponds to the ANMI El Palmar.



## **L. Annex - Ratings Definitions**

### **Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

### **Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.