

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Community Forests Market Transformation**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4197 |
| GEF ID | 3971 |
| Title | Biodiversity Conservation through Sustainable Forest Management by local communities |
| Country(ies) | Bolivia, Bolivia |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| This project aims to improve conservation of biodiversity (BD) in Bolivia, primarily in the Amboro-Madidi Corridor. The project will reduce pressure on globally-significant BD in this vital biological corridor through the expansion of sustainable forest management (SFM) practices that implement specific measures for BD conservation and monitoring. The project will achieve this by strengthening operational and institutional capacities at multiple scales to enhance the contribution of FSC-certified SFM to BD conservation. The projectÔÇÖs operational strategy is to (i) enable community forestry operations to achieve and maintain BD-friendly Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification; (ii) grow the already robust market demand for FSC certified tropical hardwoods, and; (iii) improve community forestry operational competitiveness for increased market acces. At the same time, the project will work to build institutional capacity at multiple scales to support, enforce and monitor SFM and BD management practices. |

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| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

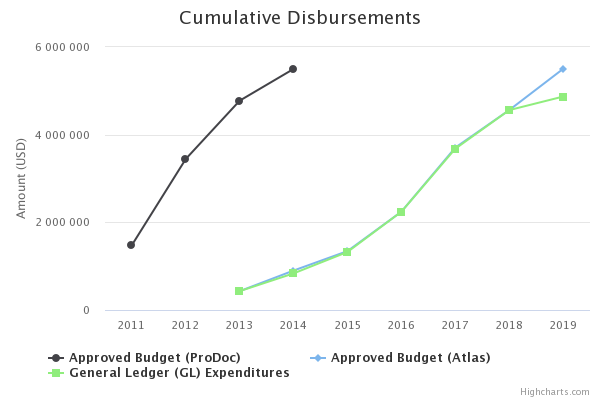
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Moderate |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Improve protection and conservation of biodiversity in the Amboró Madidi corridor through sustainable forest management, based on fostering markets for certified forest products and increase in local revenues** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Increase in Community Forestry Enterprises (CFEs) dedicating resources to biodiversity conservation and implementing specific measures related to biodiversity, measured as    a. # of communities that apply the biodiversity monitoring system    b. # ha under forest management plans    c. # of indicator species that maintain their populations at landscape level    d. Rate of change in forest floral diversity (proxy for overall BD) in project impact study site    e. Rate of deforestation and degradation in project impact study sites    f. Areas set-aside and under strict protection measures. | There are at least 3 experiences in biodiversity monitoring (FAN, WCS and Instituto de Ecologí­a). None adapted to the context of the communities    a. 0 communities monitor biodiversity    b. 160.000 ha    c. Decreasing numbers in populations    d. TBD once the BD monitoring system is finalized    e. TBD once the local team are equipped, functional and able to monitor effectively deforestation    f. 32.000ha | *(not set or not applicable)* | Mid-term:      a. 40 communities are trained to apply the BD monitoring system that has been prepared and approved by the government      End of project:      a. 20 communities apply the BD monitoring system in their managed forest areas      b. 25,000 additional ha under timber forest management plans mainly in Ixiamas, and 5,000 ha under non-timber forest management plans mainly in Guanay      c. BD monitoring system shows that populations of jaguar (Panthera onca), white lipped peccary (Tajasu tajaco) and spider monkey (Ateles paniscus) are stable.      d.        e. 0% deforestation in certified sites.      f. 6,000 ha (20% of total certified forestland) apply set-asides and protection plans and strict safeguard measures for the protection of biodiversity with support from GEF and 3,000 with support of partners | a. 5 communities achieved 1 monitoring patrol each of their Majo (Oenocarpus bataua) and Acai (Euterpe oleracea) managed areas. 1 community performed a voluntary monitoring round within the 12 months. In total, there are 9 community monitoring patrols which apply new protocols for monitoring biodiversity.  b. During the last 12 months, no additional area under T-FMP was added, but 14881 ha for Acai NTFP-FMP (was implemented in Ixiamas. Cumulative areas under timber forest management plans (T-FMP) is 13715 ha and 18761 ha for NTFP-FMP.  c. Key studies for agroforestry and NTFP biodiversity assessments are ongoing, those are for defining key indicator species. Also, the Biodiversity Monitoring System (BDMS) including 30 species including Jaguar, peccary and spider monkey. An assessment of the impacts are programmed to be done at project closure.  d. 20 Permanent Monitoring Plots (MPP) from management plans implemented in 22791 ha (this areas respond to total T-FMP areas certified by ABT (in validation).  e. 0 Infraction Reports (ABT reports) on deforestation or other for the 5 OFC working with the project, during project lifetime.  f. Assistance to compliance with the law for forest restitution and food production by the TCO Mosetenes (100000 ha). They are receiving further assistance with the formulation of a T-FMP (26000 ha), of which they will maintain 3000 ha under strict protection by the end 2018. Cumulative areas of protection under T-FMP of forest under strict protection sum 2700 ha. | a). In 2018 - 2019, 20 communities were trained in (Biodiversity) BD monitoring system.    Cumulative progress since project start:    a). At least 25 communities were trained to monitor BD under their Forestry management plans for - (Non-Timber Forestry Plan) NTFP-FMP and (Timber Forestry Plan) TFP - FMP with project support, and government supervision.    a) At the end of the project, 18 communities (Inicua, Chocolecos, Santa Rosa, San Antonio, Pelera, Cotapampa, Porvenir, Santa Rosa de Maravilla, Carmen Pecha, OMIN, Charcas II, APIAT, Agrofort. CIPTA - Tumopasa, San Pedro, Uyapi, Macawa San Silvestre) applying the BD monitoring (as part of their FMPs)    b) 67278,15 ha under TFM. from which 9097,17 ha are certificated.  4590,24 ha under NTFM in the later no certification is needed, according to the Bolivian guidelines.  Finally, a total of 71868.39 ha under management plans.    In 2018 - 2019, the project in collaboration with General Direction of Forest Development Management (DGGDF) and General Direction of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (DGBAP), supported the development of a web site module to show the forest biodiversity, hosted in; (http://simb.siarh.gob.bo/simb/).    Cumulative progress since project start:    c). As of 2013, 276 Jaguars were registered in the project area, although it has not been monitored by the project.  Since BD monitoring was done at plot level this area was not representative with a high range of distribution of this kind of species.  The Ministry in charge of conducting monitoring is DGBAP (Biodiversity Directorate) through their Protected Areas division (Madidi and Pilon Lajas), this kind of information is shared with the DGGDF (Forestry directorate- and the project IP) through sectorial agreements. Other sources of information are the Tacana indigenous people who conduct monitoring in their areas for tourism.    Cumulative progress since project start:    d). 4 monitoring plots were established in the project area. Field data collection was carried out in the plot, with no changes reported.    In 2018 - 2019, the project supported the creation of the Marimonos Water Reserve in Palos Blancos municipality. Support was provided to establish the management council with the participation of local authorities.    Cumulative progress since project start:    f). In the study area three actions were achieved:  - A water reserve "Marimonos" 934 ha under management  - An area of 4590 ha under the management of non-timber products.  - An area of 26911 ha under conservation in timber management area. |
| Increase in competitiveness of communities enabling greater investments in BD conservation, measured through      a) Increase in communities revenues      b) Increased investment allocated to BD monitoring | a) US$8,000 to 20,000 annual income      b) 0% of incomes invested in BD monitoring | *(not set or not applicable)* | a) Increase of 15% in revenues of communities that work with timber and 20% in those that work with NTFP over traditional market      b) 25% of communities invest 5% of their incomes in BD | a. 5 OFCs (27 % of Tacana communities) are implementing their timber management plans, selling timber and thus increasing their revenues. 2 of these OFCs are also implementing Acai Management Plans. Incomes from Timber sales can account 10 % of communities’ income (Baseline review 2014) and over 5 % for NTFP. A complete assessment of the impacts programmed for the project closure.  b. 1 community (OFC AGROFORT) has implemented a voluntary monitoring patrol for its timber management plan. This equals 15 % of total communities participating in the project. | In 2018 - 2019, the Productive Ventures (PV), was provided support with: capacity building activities in efficient production, finance, and exchange with other local ventures. Additionally, the PVs participated in fairs and negotiating tables.    Cumulative progress since project start:    a). Eleven productive ventures were provided support through provision of equipment, capacity building activities and development of a network of local communal process to help interaction between markets (sellers) and buyers. In 45% of the productive ventures, the income from these activities carried out has reached 25%, 27% of the productive ventures have managed to generate 15% of income. The rest of the productive ventures have not generated additional income.  Six timber ventures have not reached the planned the contribution with on y 10% achieved    Cumulative progress since project start:    b). The indicator has not reached any result. |
| Level of participation of women and men in operations of CFEs in project impact study sites | TBD once the gender indicators are agreed upon participants | *(not set or not applicable)* | 30% average increase participation of women in CFE operations | a. 61 women participated in 7 fairs. 2 Indigenous women participated in the sustainable initiatives Knowledge sharing trip to Ecuador. 50 women of 5 entrepreneur initiatives were trained in product transformation and agroforestry land management. 23% of projects beneficiaries are women and 42 % of initiatives are headed by intercultural women. | a). Of the six Community Forestry Enterprises (CFE), the project supported almost 125 partners, at least 40 were women, so the indicator would has been met reaching an average participation of 32%. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Institutional support mechanisms are generated to foster conservation of biodiversity through sustainable forest management and certification.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Legal, regulatory and operational frameworks facilitate BD protection in the AMC area:    a) Protection of BD is incorporated as a requirement of comprehensive forest management    b) BD monitoring tool is developed, validated and included as requirement in the operational plan of comprehensive forest management    c) National policy to promote procurement of certified forest products    d) # NTFP management plan standards | a) There is a national Comprehensive Forest Management plan, no operational plan.    b) There are at least 3 examples of BD monitoring systems but not adapted for use in communities.      c) There is no national policy prioritizing purchase of certified products.      d) There are two standards for NTFP (Brazil nut and Aí§ai Palm) | *(not set or not applicable)* | Mid-term:    a) Proposal of an operating plan for the Comprehensive Forest Management plan including a proposal adopted by the government    b) Simplified FSC certification standard approved by the FSC        End of project:    c) Operating plan for Comprehensive Forest Management effectively integrates guidelines for BD protection and the implementation of a BD monitoring tool.    d) A national policy that prioritizes purchase of certified products is approved and implemented in at least two municipalities    e) At least two standards for management plans approved for other NTFP | a) Since MTE the project has aligned to the Sectorial Integrated Development Plan 2016 – 2020, of the Environment Ministry and the Institutional Strategic Plan 2016 – 2020, both approved in April, 2017. Project actions contribute to strategic programmatic goals, especially to goal 5 “Forests are scenarios for integrated and sustainable production and transformation of food and biodiversity resources”. Additionally, the Strategic Institutional Plan defines an Integrated Forest Management Operational Program. For the first 2 years (2016-2017) results are to the “Design of approaches, models and scope for integrated forest management”, and the results 3 and 4 (2018–2019) relate to develop instruments for “integrated forest management”. First steps are to align the old forest regime to new consistent laws and policies related. The project has also contributed significantly to the new National Sustainable Forests Management Program “Our Forests”, which was approved in May of 2018. This program will serve as a means to the operationalization of the Integrated Sustainable Forests Management.  b) A methodology was designed, for the continuous multipurpose inventory of forests. The model for integrated sustainable forest management was validated and adjusted with the communities and will be replicated. The DGGDF (Government Forest Unit) this consultancy to permit bases for adjusting SBCI protocols in certifying communities.  c) Incentives of SBCI, developed by the ABT, include reduced administrative costs, access to the formal financial system and traceability of timber. So far, at municipal level incentives haven't been developed. However, the project have promoted the consumption of certified forest products in two municipalities, supporting local fairs. It is expected that two municipal local wood consumption laws will be developed by the end of 2018.  d) No activities reported in this period. Cumulative results are that the Project has delivered technical inputs to support the formulation of two draft technical standards for Majo and Acai respectively to ABT. The project will provide a knowledge exchange platform to validate results for producing technical standards by the 2019. | In 2018 - 2019, the project provided support to discussions between other projects and authorities to develop a draft document about integrated forest management.    Cumulative progress since project start:    Indicator a. adjusted.  A technical document for the proposal of an operational plan for the integrated forest management.    There is a proposal for the National Plan for the integrated forest management that includes:  a) Assessment of Integrated and Sustainable Forest Management in Bolivia.    b) Plurinational Strategy for Integrated and Sustainable Forest Management in Bolivia.    c) Plurinational Policy for Integrated and Sustainable Forest Management.    d) Assessment of the forestry sector in Bolivia.    e) Proposal for a draft document to develop the Law on Forests and Forest Soils.    f) Consolidated proposal of the Draft Law on Integral Development of the Bolivian Amazon.    g) Plans to implement the adjusted Integrated - Sustainable Management of Forest (MISB) model for three communities.    h) Final document of "zero illegal deforestation program and strategy by 2020".    Cumulative progress since project start:    Indicator b. adjusted.    A proposal of guidelines for the national policy on certification of forest products.    a) Preparation of 4 CFEs to face the performance evaluation process in the Bolivian Certification System of Incentive and Forestry (SBCBI) forest certification process.  b) Implementation of the SBCBI to the CFE San Pedro-Planning activities between SBCBI Forestry and Soil Authority (ABT) and the project.  c) Training and technical assistance for Acai processing.  d) Technical advice to establish the Lay Out and machinery tests.  e) Four technical manuals (Manual of good manufacturing and hygiene practices, manual for processing acai, Manual for cleaning and disinfection, Manual for pest control and prevention; National Service of Agricultural Health and Food Safety (SENASAG) sanitary records.    In 2018 - 2019, the project developed guidelines with indicators for BD monitoring in order to support the certification and the vision of General Direction of Forest Development Management (DGGDF).    In 2018 - 2019, the project developed the module on the web page of (http://simb.siarh.gob.bo/simb/), BD information was provided by the General Direction of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (DGBAP) and the forest information was provided by the DGGDF).    Cumulative progress since project start:    Indicator c. adjusted.    Proposal for a comprehensive forest management monitoring plan that integrates indicators that allow the evaluation of the conservation status of biodiversity through the monitoring of local actors in the project intervention area.    a) Assessment: Preliminary description and evaluation of natural resources and conservation.  b) Guidelines for the biodiversity monitoring system.  c) Database structure and data exchange protocols of the holistic and comprehensive forest monitoring system.  d) Conservation strategy and biodiversity monitoring system.  e) Implementation of the biodiversity monitoring system in the CFE San Pedro.  f) Support wildlife monitoring in forest management area of the APIAT and AGROFORT CFEs  g) Support wildlife monitoring in the forest management area of the CFE San Pedro  h) Second biodiversity monitoring conducted in the management area of the San Pedro local community.  I) Assessment report / document of the lessons learned, for the forest monitoring and information system.  j) Database structure and data exchange protocols of the holistic and comprehensive forest monitoring system  k) Monitoring Information System of the Forest by the acronym in Spanish (SIMB) (http://simb.siarh.gob.bo/simb/). conceptual and logical design document hosted in the Ministry of Environmental and Water (MMAyA).    Cumulative progress since project start:    Indicator d. adjusted.    Proposal of guidelines for the national policy that prioritizes the purchase of certified forest products.  a) Plurinational policy of comprehensive and sustainable forest management  b) Dissemination material for documents and forms on GISB in graphics and texts, for Viceministerio de Medio Ambiente, Biodiversidad, Cambios Climáticos y de Gestión y Desarrollo Forestal (VMABCCGDF), Autoridad Plurinacional de la Madre Tierra (APMT) and ABT.  c) Visibility: Field visit with media for audiovisual coverage on the use of acaí and tourism-San Miguel del Bala.  d) Visibility: Audiovisual production of timber harvesting, APIAT case and registration of rubber and majo harvesting images in Guanay. |
| Reduced illegal logging in the project intervention area:      a) Rate of illegal deforestation in the project zone      b) # of seizures of wood in the project zone      c) # mobile teams operating | a) 100% of deforestation is illegal (2007)      b) 160 seizures of wood in the project implementation region in 2009      c) 0 mobile teams in the project region | *(not set or not applicable)* | a) 30% reduction in illegal deforestation in the project intervention area      b) By mid-term the effectiveness of operations against illegal wood has increased 40%      c) Two mobile inspection teams established, trained and operational. | a) Reports from ABT for 2014 to 2016, made by two local consultants that were hired to strengthen UOBT offices in Guanay and Ixiamas, indicate that regional deforestation dropped from 57 % in 2013 to 8 % in 2016 (OUBT Final Consultancy Reports, august 2017). However, in the whole Department of La Paz, illegal logging is more than 90 %. The Tacana and Leco communities have 14 Management Plans operating, ensuring the controlled management of 80% of their areas.  b) From the 2017 report, ABT consultants funded by the project, reported that controls at sawmills and transportation has increased more than 40 % for projects intervention municipalities (2013 – 2016 period). A final assessment is programmed for 2019, based on 2018 records.  c) The formal agreement between ABT and the project finished in October 2017 . However, the project has to conclude the collaboration by transferring motorcycles, and sustain capacity-building events to disseminate the project's results. | Cumulative progress since project start:    Indicator e. adjusted.    Proposed regulatory adjustment to non-timber forest management instruments.    a) Diagnosis of Integral and Sustainable Forest Management in Bolivia.  b) Diagnosis of the forestry sector in Bolivia.  c) National Program of Forestation and Reforestation (NPFR), implementation strategy in the municipalities of Alto Beni, Guanay, Teoponte, San Buenaventura and Ixiamas (tool designed for municipal technicians)  d) Plurinational Strategy for Integral and Sustainable Management of Forests in Bolivia.  e) Consolidated document of the Draft Law on Integral Development of the Bolivian Amazon.  f) Proposal for a Plurinational Policy for Integrated and Sustainable Forest Management.    Cumulative progress since project start:    Indicator f. adjusted.    Plan and strategy to improve the control of illegal deforestation implemented by the competent entities (Illegal deforestation rate in the project area).  a) Diagnosis of the main direct and indirect causes of illegal deforestation in Bolivia. For the design and structuring of the program and the Plurnational strategy of illegal deforestation zero to 2020.  b) Document /proposal of structural corrective actions and normative proposals and document of proposal of strategic guidelines oriented to institutional strengthening.  c) Final report of the consultancy includes the final version of the procedure guidance or protocol of storage, systematization and availability.    Cumulative progress since project start:    Indicator g. adjusted.    Strengthening plan for the Operation Unit of Forestry and Soils (UOBTs) that includes the improvement of control protocol for the commercialization of wood and the database for the management of timber forest information.  a) Implementation Agreement between the Project "Conservation of Biodiversity through Sustainable Forest Management by Local Communities" and the Authority of Forests Land (ABT).  b) Proposal of adjustments and changes in the structure of the digital databases, including a procedural guide or protocol by ABT consultants.  c) Relevant documents prepared in the UOBT of Caranavi and Ixiamas, which show the strengthening carried out under the agreement signed:  • Baseline of illegal deforestation until the first half of 2014-UOBT Caranavi.  • Baseline of illegal deforestation until the first half of 2014-UOBT Ixiamas.  • Supervision and approval of rights granted-UOBT Caranavi.  • Supervision and approval of rights granted-UOBT Ixiamas.  • Technical and information document on forestry and agricultural planning instruments entered and approved-UOBT Caranavi.  • Reports on the progress of the national forest certification system and incentives- UOBT Caranavi.  • Comparative document between the baseline of illegal deforestation in the first half of 2014.  • Analytical report document regarding the context of the UOBT Caranavi and the ease of reducing illegal deforestation and correspondence with the different applicable management instruments (General Forest Management Plans PGMF, Plan de Desmonte PDM and others).  • Technical report of the analysis of the gaps and inconsistencies of the digital information embodied in the existing databases.    d) Document to update the forest management plan of the Mosetén indigenous Territory (TCO) Mosetén Area: 20,840.82 ha |
| Technical support team for forest certification operational      a) # of municipal forest management and development plans formulated and tied to the municipal plans (PDM)      b) # of PDMs that include chapters and elements on BD monitoring      c) # of internal technical audit teams (forestry) in operation for the Ixiamas area (ABT, MFUs, NGOs)      d) # of technical audits to support CFEs in the process of obtaining certification | a) 0 municipal forest management and development plans formulated and tied to the PDM (MFUs with low budget allocations and isolated projects)      b) 0 municipal plans (PDM) that include chapters and elements on BD monitoring      c) There are no internal auditing services in the CFEs, ASLs or TCOs.      d) 0 technical audits to support CFEs in certification processes (absence of knowledge about certification processes) | *(not set or not applicable)* | a) Three municipal forest management and development plans formulated and tied to the PDM      b) Municipal plans (PDM) include chapters and elements on BD monitoring.      c) An internal technical auditing team (forestry) in operation for the Ixiamas area (ABT, UFM, NGOs)      d) 15 technical audits to support CFEs in the process of obtaining certification | a) Ixiamas Municipality has approved an Integrated Forest Development strategy (EDIM-B), which incorporates 24 projects supporting timber and NTFP’s. This plan is coordinated with ABT and DGGDF, and the project will implement a consultancy to develop two strategic actions to operationalize this development strategy. The 6 remaining communities are to incorporate Environmental Municipal Action Plans that assess the Biodiversity-Water-Forests relations, which are important to define forest conservation and SFM measurements and programs for the next 6 years.    b) Terms of reference for 6 PTDI incorporating integrated forests-water related conservation areas and biodiversity sensible areas will be developed to produce BD and SFM chapters for Municipal Plans.    c. The project worked in close relation to Ixiamas UFM and ABT, to analyze and define recommendations to certified areas and to organize the production of the EDIM-B, the formalization of an Action Plan for implementing forests management audits and monitoring events are ongoing by a OFC mobile sawmills registration.    d. 4 OFC have performed field and desk reviews for Certification from ABT. The Project will support the 5 OFC to obtain final certifications with ABT, and for implementing mobile sawmill stations registry, this is an upscaling action, from only extraction up to transformation. Additionally, 6 NTFP and agroforestry products transforming plants will certify in national food security and safety standards from SENASAG, these Transforming plants are integrated to 5 integral management land and forests use plans (PGIBT) for 1226 ha. | Cumulative progress since project start:    Indicator h. adjusted.    Three mobile teams operating in the regional office of ABT Tumopasa  a) Baseline of illegal deforestation until the first half of 2014-UOBT  b) Supervision and approval of rights granted-UOBT Ixiamas  c) Document on forestry and agriculture planning entered and approved-UOBT Ixiamas  d) Forest certification of the Bolivian system of certification of forests and incentives-SBCBI -UOBT Ixiamas.  e) Comparative document between the baseline of illegal deforestation in the jurisdiction of the municipality of Ixiama.  f) Forest certification of the SBCBI -UOBT Ixiamas.  g) Comparative document between the baseline of illegal deforestation in the jurisdiction of the municipality of Ixiamas  h) Analytical report /document regarding the context of the Ixiamas UOBT and the feasibility of reducing illegal deforestation and correspondence with the different applicable management instruments (PGMF, PDM and others)  i) Baseline of illegal deforestation until the first half of 2014-UOBT Caranavi.  j) Supervision and approval of rights granted-UOBT Caranavi.  l) Reports on the progress of the national forest certification system and incentives- UOBT Caranavi.  m) Comparative document between the baseline of illegal deforestation in the first half of 2014 and what was achieved until the end of the contract 2472 / 14-1.  n) Analytical report /document regarding the context of the UOBT Caranavi and the ease of reducing illegal deforestation which correspond with the different applicable management instruments (PGMF, PDM and others).  o) Unique product in the context of the UOBT Palos Blancos and the feasibility of reducing illegal deforestation, which correspond to the different management instruments, applicable in the unit (PGMF, PDM and others)      During 2018 - 2019, the project developed six Strategies for Integrated Development of Forestry EDIM - B finished.    Cumulative progress since project start:    Indicator i. adjusted.    Seven territorial planning management plans for integral development with an impact on the conservation of ecosystems, recovery of degraded areas, policies for sustainable use of natural resources framed in the new national planning system and articulated to the PDM.    a) Basic document of the Territorial Plan for Integral Development (PTDI) that includes the diagnosis of the PTDI, political approach, political and strategic guidelines, regional planning proposal and territorial planning proposal.    b) Final document of the PTDIs for the 7 Municipalities.    d) Ixiamas, Palos Blancos, Alto Beni, Teoponte, Mapiri, Guanay, San Buenaventura Municipal Integral Development Strategy - Forest (EDIM - Bs)    In 2018 - 2019 Three Strategy of Integrated Development (EDI) for three indigenous nations (Tacana I, PILCOL, San José de Uchupiamonas) developed.    Cumulative progress since project start:    Indicator j. adjusted.    20 communities with life systems as a planning tool; 2 TCOs with statutes and regulations that incorporate rules for sustainable use of natural resources, generation of commitments and community participation for territorial protection and gender.  "a) Products made with a life systems approach  • Development and construction of the TCO Tacana I Life System, municipality of Ixiamas  • Collection of information to strengthen the Tacana I system of life sector A Agua Carmen del Emero, San Antonio del Tequeje, Villa Fatiuma, Cachichira, Copacabana.  • Database design and Systematization of information of the PILCOL and CIPTA Life systems  • Document: Institutional strengthening strategy for PILCOL-Methodological route for the construction of the EDI. of the TCO LECO Larecaja / PILCOL  • Comprehensive diagnosis of the EDI. of the TCO LECO Larecaja / PILCOL  • Document: Comprehensive development strategy of the TCO TCO LECO Larecaja / PILCOL  • Comprehensive diagnosis of the EDI. TACANA I  • Document: Territorial planning  • Support in the implementation of EDIM-- B (Municipal Autonomous Government of Ixiamas).  • Support for the dissemination and socialization of EDIM Ixiamas.  b) TCOs now have regulations and statutes:Internal Regulations for Forest Management of the Forest Production Unit “CIPTA” Statute of the Organization "" Leco Indigenous People and original communities of Larecaja - PILCOL.  c) EDIS Integral Municipal Development Strategy for TCO Tacana with a focus on Life Systems and Sustainable productive potential".    During the 2018 - 2019 the project developed many activities in order to support communication and knowledge management.  Project lesson learned documentary  Support in re-print of books and brochures about the systematization of project experiences.  Cumulative progress since project start  Indicator k. adjusted.    4 actions that are carried out to socialize the importance of conservation.  a) Illustrative Primer of Biodiversity and forest  b) Visibility: Audiovisual production of timber harvesting, APIAT case and registration of rubber and majo harvesting images in Guanay  c) Visibility: Field visit with media for audiovisual coverage of use of asaí and tourism-San Miguel de Bala  d) Asaí / Majo Achievement Documentary  e) Documentaries: Community tourism and timber exploitation  f) Institutional documentary (audiovisual memory) and photographic bank  g) Banners Design: Cacao, Majo, Honey, Institutional PILCOL (for PILCOL Consultative Assembly event of July 28, 2017).  h) Participation in National fairs. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Communities with strengthened capacities to obtain and keep certification and manage forests in a sustainable and biodiversity-friendly way** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Increase in number of forest communities receiving support to apply the forest management plans, prevent and reduce fires, increase control over their territory and move towards certification:      a) Number of communities with forest management plans      b) Number of communities with forest certification      c) # of TCO and extension with indigenous territory management plans | a) 14 communities with management plans or with POAF. Two communities have management plans for NTFP (Majo and Incienso) in Ixiamas and Madidi.      b) To date there is a single community in the process of FSC certification under the regency scheme but it is outside AMC. 2 ASLs in AMC have FSC certification under regency with Ecolegno. Zero communities with NTFP certified in AMC.      c) One TCO has indigenous territory management plans finalized and one has remained half done. Implementation is partial. There is no territorial control strategy. | *(not set or not applicable)* | a) 8 additional CFEs with forest management plans and 5 additional CFEs have NTFP management plans.      b) 5 communities in AMC (joint communities of CIPTA) with FSC certification for wood products. 5 communities with another type of certification for NTFP.      c) 20 communities participate in preparing the strategy of territorial protection against illegal logging activities and apply it on 100,000 ha. | a. 1 new (updated) T-FMP for Carmen Pecha (12287 ha), and 4 Annual Operational Plans for San Pedro, APIAT, Carmen Pecha and Santa Rosa de Maravilla (1428 ha), approved by ABT, accounting 5 operating T-FMP. 2 more T-FMP will be produced by project’s closure.  5 NTFP-FMP: APIAT, Carmen Pecha, Santa Rosa de Maravilla and San Pedro (18510 ha) over Ixiamas Region and 1 for Cotapampa (251 ha) over Guanay region.    b) Projects results account for 4 OFC that have obtained ABT Certifications. 3 Communities Certified their T-FMP.  4 Communities from Ixiamas region have developed their NTFP-FMP before 2017. In this reporting period, 1 NTFP-FMP for Cotapampa community was approved by ABT. 4 NTFP-FMP exist as draft documents, the project will support communities to present and have these plans approved by ABT. This will result in a total of 9 by project closure.    c. 33 Communities from Leco TCO devised a Territorial Protection Strategy (96741 ha) however, protection require a new statute to permit TCO to implement this protection plan. The project is promoting this by implementing a comprehensive Development Plan that complements Investment projects with conservation. TCO Tacana has its own Territorial Plan; the project is supporting another integrated strategy to strengthen, the protection measurements produced upon the new Territorial Plan with TCO Leco, until project closure.  11 Communities from the Mosetén- TCO have obtained a Resolution from ABT aligning their territory to the sustainable land management program for 100.000 ha, this allows for the actualization of the PGM for 26000 ha. | Indicator a. adjusted.    "Increase in the number of forest communities that apply forest management plans, preventing and reducing fires, increasing control over their territory and moving towards certification.  Number of communities with forest management plans in timber, non-timber forest products and agroforestry system products. Situational diagnoses (characterization and conservation status) to define the optimal production systems. "    a) General Plan of Forestry Management - Non-Timber PGMF-NM of majo in Cotapampa TCO Lecos community, with 143.73  b) POAF- Cotapampa  c) PGMF-NM of majo in Candelaria TCO Lecos community, with 148.5 h  d) POAF- Candelaria with ABT resolution  e) PGMF-NM of majo and rubber in the community of Michiplaya TCO Lecos, with an area of 148.5 h  f) POAF Michiplaya resolution ABT  g) PGMF-NM of majo in the Mariapo-TCO Lecos community, with 34,0163 h ABT resolution  h) POAF Mariapo  i) PGMF-NM of rubber and mallet handling of Carura -TCO Lecos, with 30.3167 h  j) POAF Carura  k) PGM-NM of the Carmen Pecha community with TCO TACANA (CIPTA)  l) Guide for the development of the Comprehensive Forest and Land Management Plan (PGIBT), and the Comprehensive Management Operational Plan (POGI) for each community.  m) Workshop on good practices of Majo and Goma and socialization of the economic department in the community of Candelaria, Carura, Mariapo, Cotapampa, Michiplaya  Four annual forest operational plans (POAF) for non-timber products (3 for Asaí and 1 for Majo) for San Pedro, APIAT and Santa Rosa de Maravilla.  n) PPM installation of asaí palm trees in the Carmen Pecha CFE. With ABT resolution  o) General forest management plan "Ten-year update" of the CIPTA forestry production unit.  Forest management plans on a smaller, non-timber surface (PGMF\_P-NM) in the Carura, Mariapo, Candelaria and Michiplaya communities and POAF WITH ABT Administrative Resolution.      Indicator b. adjusted.    Number of communities with forest management plans in timber, non-timber forest products and agroforestry system products.    a) 6 communities enforce Forest Management Plans in Timber.    b) 7 communities enforce Non-Timber Forest Products    c) At least 4 communities enforce Agroforestry System Products. |
| Forest area conserved through biodiversity-friendly forest management certified following a stepwise approach, including participation in      a) Forest management plan      b) Forest management plan and/or FSC simplified certification      c) Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification      d) NTFP certification | a) 74,705 hectares under forest management plans, mostly private companies      b) Integral forest certification does not exist yet      c) 0 ha managed by communities under FSC certification | *(not set or not applicable)* | a) 30,000 new hectares with management plans at community level      b) At least 5 pilot communities (15,000 has) with management plans      c) At least 10.000 has of community forests certified with FSC standards      d) At least 50% of 5,000 hectares under management receive international NTFP certification | a - b) In the TCO Tacana, 4 PGM-NTFP in 17,184 ha and 5 annual forestry work plans (POAF) in 1,930 ha have been implemented. A POAF completed in 148 ha.  To date there is a cumulative 22,363 ha with new management plans. The updating of two T-FMP are programed to project’s end.    c) Cumulative result is of 3 communities have full certification from ABT (green), and 1 community has partial certification (yellow), which are compatible with FSC standards (22791 ha).    d) The project has achieved 11 management plans (19690 ha) for NTFP, however there are no international certifications for these specific products. However, it is expected that the project will obtain value-transformed products for the national commercial market. | Indicator c. adjusted.    Number of communities trained and implementing Biodiversity monitoring systems  a) Installation of 4 permanent sampling plots for asaí palm trees (Eutherpe precatoria) for monitoring at the Carmen Pecha CFE.  b) Strategic monitoring system for the integral strengthening of 5 productive enterprises of women in Alto Beni and Palos Blancos.  c) Implementation of the monitoring system in the CFE of San Pedro.    Indicator d. adjusted.    Number of communities in the process of forest certification.  a) Preparation of 4 CFEs to face the performance evaluation process in the SBCBI forest certification process.  b) Implementation of the SBCBI to the CFE San Pedro-Planning activities between SBCBI (ABT) and the GEF 79912 project. |
| Number of communities participating in the project, and trained in BD management to apply safeguard measures in accordance with BD protection best practices (defined in the management plan guidelines) | a. 0 Communities participating in project      b. 0 monitoring record sheets filled out autonomously by the communities | *(not set or not applicable)* | a. 20 CFEs applying the BD monitoring system      b. 20 monitoring record sheets per year filled out autonomously by the communities in three years (up to year 4) | a) 20 additional permanent sample plots (PPM) for the application of the SMBD have been implemented in APIAT (3000 ha), AGROFORT (5000 ha), Carmen Pecha (9000 ha) and San Pedro (14400 ha).    b. 1 monitoring record sheet was filled out autonomously by APIAT, the 4 remaining OFC will complete record sheet data entry autonomously until project closure. | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Economic incentives are in place to attract and keep community forestry operations committed to sustainable forestry and BD management practices** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Increase in communities competitiveness via:          a) Change in unit production costs of communities per m3          b) Change in recovery rates CFEs incomes          c) Increase in percentage of final sale price that reaches the primary producer | a. To be established in case study baselines          b. 0 investment in BD Management practices          c. The primary producer in the wood chain receives 5 to 8% of the final price in La Paz. | *(not set or not applicable)* | a) 10% average decrease in production costs          b) 5% average increase in recovery rates          c) Percent of revenues increases at least 5 points (10 to 13%) | a) - b) The Pre-investment Technical Design Study (EDTP) for implementing 5 portable timber sawmills was approved by the project. The EDTP recommended to implement the mobile sawmills component, and a consultancy for capacity building in management and responsible production is in solicitation to ensure that prevention and risk management measures are applied during the transferences.  The inclusion of sawn timber production in these 5 communities will permit reductions of production costs by 10 - 20 %. Environmental impacts suggest positive effects, since 19 % of timber extraction volumes will be used by mobile sawmill after traditional extraction.    c) 4 OFC have implemented their Annual operational plans for timber, which accounts for 30% of annual household incomes for the beneficiaries. | Indicator a. adjusted.    Increase in competitiveness in communities that will be measured through:    Improved production, organization and marketing capacities of productive organizations.    Plans and business models developed.    a) Situation Analysis of productive initiatives of productive enterprises: Native cultivated cocoa and Honey.  EDTP for the strengthening of honey and cocoa  b) Situation Analysis of the CFE: AGROFORT, APIAT, Carmen Pecha, San Pedro and CIPTA  EDTP for strengthening the timber sector.  c) Situation Analysis of the productive initiatives of the enterprises: Goma and Majo  EDTP for strengthening the majo and rubber category.  d) Productive assessment, market potential and value addition proposal for the asaí  EDTP project approach  e) 5 market studies for OECME products, 5 EDTP for AB and PB food processing plants.  Implementation of 75 apiaries and Practical Guide for the bee producer TCO LECO / LARECAJA  f) Situation Analysis document of the rubber production chain  g) Design proposal to take advantage of the TCO PILCO rubber production chain  h) Study identifying alternatives and opportunities for the use of latex from the native natural rubber tree in its primary link, and the generation of added value through the production of utilitarian crafts of the TCO PILCOL.    i) Business management model and business plan for the honey and cocoa items in productive organizations of the Guanay and Mapiri municipalities of northern La Paz and business plan for the items: native cultivated cocoa and honey.  j) Business management model and business plan for the wood sector in community forestry organizations of the TCO Tacana of northern La Paz  k) Business management model and business plan for the majo and rubber sectors in productive organizations of the TCO Leco Larecaja of northern La Paz  l) Business management model and business plan for Asaí and handicrafts in productive organizations of the TCO Tacana del Norte de la Paz  m) Support to the consolidation of the economic arm of PILCOL.    n) "Wood" identification study and "Asaí transformation" identification study.  o) Prospecting for the inclusion of agroforestry systems (SAFs) as an indicator of the SMBD with emphasis on plant biodiversity for the 5 productive initiatives of women in Palos Blancos and Alto Beni.  p) Acquisition of equipment, materials and tools for 4 enterprises.  q) Acquisition of equipment and tools for 5 CFEs: San Pedro and Carmen Pecha de Ixiamas, and APIAT, AGROFORT AND CIPTA of San Buenaventura  r) Installation of Asaí and Majo processing machinery in the communities of Carmen Pecha and Santa Rosa  s) Installation of pulping machinery and Training in BPM - CARMEN PECHA.  t) Portable sawmills for 5 CFEs (APIAT, AGROFORT, Carmen Pecha, San Pedro and CIPTA) - Purchase, delivery and training.  u) Printing of 400 medium identification stickers and 800 letter identification stickers.  v) Specific study on opinion and technical recommendation of the location of the plant, and optimal flow of products derived from the fruit of majo (pulp, milk and / or oil).  w) Acquisition of equipment for 3 productive enterprises corresponding to regional Guanay (Charcas II, Santa Rosa and San Antonio).  x) Purchase of a kettle pasteurizer and two machines for automatic liquid packaging.  y) Purchase of three automatic liquid packaging machines.  z) Purchase of four vertical pulping machines.  a1) Purchase of three vacuum packing machines.    b1) Technical assistance to strengthen the productive and organizational activities of Honey.  c1) Technical assistance to strengthen the productive and organizational activities of Cacao.  d1) Participation in the beekeeping workshop-Training in apicultural flora and micro location of apiaries.  e1) Training: Workshop "Strengthening complementary school feeding, with local products in the municipality of Palos Blancos.  f1) Training through the Workshop on Business and Sales Management  g1) Participation in the beekeeping workshop-Training in apicultural flora and micro location of apiaries.  h1) Exchange of experiences of activities of the productive process of pulp of asaí.  i1) Cons 3087/16-Business management models and business plans for Honey and Cocoa products- Jhamil Cabañero Camacho  j1) Cons 3119/16-Business management models and business plans for the wood sector in community forestry organizations of the TCO Tacana of northern La Paz-Carmen Lucia Velasco Parrado  k1) Cons 3120/16-Business management models and business plans for the majo and rubber sectors in productive organizations of the TCO Leco Larecaja of northern La Paz-Elisa Fabiana Ferrufino Cruz.  l1) OFS Strengthening with equipment and tools for 5 OFCs: San Pedro and Carmen Pecha de Ixiamas, and APIAT, AGROFORT AND CIPTA of San Buenaventura. |
| Increase in demand for certified products, measured via      a) % of certified communities sales to certified buyers      b) # of chain-of-custody certifications involving communities      c) # of alliances resulting in sales contracts between communities and international or national buyers specifically demanding certified forest products      d) # of national markets for products sourced from certified forests (including Government demand)      e) Certified volumes sold | a) 32% of certified sales to certified buyers      b) 0 chain of custody certification involving communities      c) 0 new alliances facilitated by project      d) 0 national markets for products sourced from certified forests (there is no law to foster the purchase of certified products)      e) 3,172 M3 of certified wood (in custody) sold to the national market | *(not set or not applicable)* | a) 50% of certified communities sales to certified buyers      b) Two new chains of custody established in the intervention area      c) Six alliances between communities and the next links in the chain consolidated allowing for better revenues to communities      d) 4 new markets opened for NTFP with value-added      e) At least 50,000 M3 of certified or verified wood sold in the national or international market | a) The certification from 3 OFC was obtained in December 2017, and timber harvests are ongoing until October 2018. Hence, an assessment of OFC sells and evaluation will be conducted in December 2018.    b. 4 communities have certified volumes for custody for their timber in 2018, and in complying with the PGM the chain of custody assured.    c. TORs for a consultancy to implement certified sells from 4 OFC is ongoing and call for proposals is published. Production from mobile sawmills target local markets, because the national offer still is not competitive. Main results from projects timeline, is that five women's enterprises have participated in four national fairs (EXPOCRUZ, Bolivian Mining, EXPOFOREST and EXPO MUJER). Because of this, there are business intentions, and a list of potential clients.    d. Two municipalities, Palos Blancos and Alto Beni, have signed a sales agreement to buy the products from the women enterprises.    e) See target a. for this effect. | Indicator b. adjusted.    Improved insertion of producers to national markets and prepared for international markets.    Number of participations in national fairs.    Negotiation tables with potential private sector buyers.    Number of negotiations with the public level for possible state purchases.    a) Participation in 6 national fairs  b) Participation in the Guanay 2017 integral productive fair  c) Participation in Fexpo Pando for product promotion, rubber gloves  d) Participation in the expoforest 2017 fair  e) Participation in the exhibition expo-mujer 2017  f) Participation in FEXPOCRUZ 2016 fair (with the PILCOL and CIPTA TCOs)  g) Participation in the EXPOFOREST 2019 (OECMEsde de Palos Blancos and Alto Madidi, Artesanias, OFC Chocolecos).  h) 8 legal entities  i) Exchange of experiences with other producers in Ecuador South-South exchange Bolivia Ecuador. |
| Increase in investment in communities to improve management and business practices that contribute to BD objectives, through various mechanisms:      a) Number of government lines of credit adapted to forestry activities      b) Number of alliances with financial entities      c) Number of communities that access credits for comprehensive forest management      d) Amounts allocated for comprehensive forest management | a) Zero government lines of credit directed and adapted to forestry activities      b) Zero alliances with financial entities      c) 5 communities access credit for comprehensive forest management      d) Amount to be determined at the start of the project for comprehensive forest management | *(not set or not applicable)* | a) One government line of credit directed and adapted to forestry activities      b) At least one alliance established with financial entities to leverage funds (relation 3 to 1 for forest management)      c) 5 additional communities access credit for forestry operations      d) Amount over US$ 2,000,000 | a. TORs for implementing the financial mechanism is ongoing.    b. The project has proposed to the government the incorporation of a private financial intermediary to be the trust entity for the financial mechanism. The consultancy above mentioned will clarify this.    c), d) no significant advance, as this is dependent on the first two outcomes. | Indicator c. adjusted.    Number of alliances with financial institutions established for the implementation of a credit fund for sustainable forest production.    Indicator not achieved. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 88.53% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 88.53% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 4,868,973 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 5,500,000 |
| Co-financing | 10,885,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Apr 17, 2009 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Aug 11, 2011 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Apr 16, 2012 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Jul 18, 2013 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Sep 30, 2013 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Jan 10, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Apr 30, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Apr 30, 2016 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Jul 31, 2019 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Organizational | This risk is related to the high institutional turnover of staff in public office which has affected inter-institutional coordination,, reduced leadership in the execution of the project, and has involved changes in political visions regarding the project objectives, putting implementation at risk.  This organizational risk is maintained since it continues to affect the project although project is currently under closing phase.  To mitigate this risk, the project team strengthened its technical team and the decision making process were improved. The project team organized meetings with the government to share workplans and key activities requiring administrative and technical support by the government, at the onset of the annual work plan, building momentum for project implementation. The risk was well mitigated and resulted in a positive impact with strong momentum maintained throughout the project until the end of the project. In order to achieve the main results, the coordinator played a strategic role in all communication between the project and the national authorities. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **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. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The final evaluation was scheduled for the third quarter of 2018 but was carried out in June 2019. The financial closure is expected to be achieved by October 31, 2019. |

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| **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. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The final evaluation planned by the third quarter 2018 took place on second quarter of 2019. The draft report was circulated with the main stakeholders. Project has ended its operational phase by July 31st.. |

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| **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. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The TE Draft is now available. Operational closure of the project is underway. The final draft will be made available by the TE consultant by end of September 2019. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Although the project has suffered with the turn over of the DGGDF authorities, these changes have not had a relevant impact on the results as they have been informed transitions.  For this reason, it is qualified that the project has achieved "satisfactory" performance in this period.  In general, the project is classified as satisfactory since it has fulfilled the results proposed under its responsibility, there have been several externalities that have made many of the activities and schedules not fulfilled, but once identified or clarified, they have proceeded to achieve the proposed results.  It is very important to mention that the project has been implemented at a time of updating and reformulating political instruments at national level (Constitution of State, and the instruments of Forestry Management and Territorial planning) which has caused the execution of the activities to suffer a considerable delay. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project has had a moderately satisfactory rating, with a general compliance of the products adjusted in the planning matrix updated in 2016, after the MTR, and the last update of 2018, which established the impossibility of applying the Revolving Fund for productive initiatives.  Within this framework, the project has generated a partial participation of the stakeholders and a coordination deficit, given the geographical area, cultural issues and logistical needs.  The two non cost extensions that were granted to the project for more than thirty months had an impact on the reduction of the technical team that had to implement the actions of the project in a vast territory. Also, the coordination of the project was assumed by the government, whose staff already had assigned other functions. The decision-making process was slow and caused additional delays. Under these conditions, the quality of the products could have been of higher quality.  Finally, the products related to the biophisical studies, were not carried out and instead a forest planning instrument, including the planning of ecosystem functions. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This important project was designed to improve conservation of Bolivian biodiversity --one of the 17 most biologically diverse countries in the world--, by expanding sustainable forest management practices in the Amboro-Madidi corridor --a priority region of the Tropical Andes Hotspot. Specifically, the project aims to improve protection and conservation of biodiversity in the Amboró Madidi corridor by fostering markets for certified forest products and increase local revenues. This was planned to be achieved through three outcomes. Outcome 1: Institutional support mechanisms are generated to foster conservation of biodiversity through sustainable forest management and certification. Outcome 2: Communities with strengthened capacities to obtain and keep certification and manage forests in a sustainable and biodiversity-friendly way. Outcome 3: Economic incentives are in place to attract and keep community forestry operations committed to sustainable forestry and BD management practices. This project is seen as critical for the government in terms of developing its integrated and sustainable forest management policy inspired by the Bolivian Constitution and promoted by the national institutions in charge of applying the Mother Earth principles.  The project is now coming to an end and this is the last PIR for this initiative. Therefore, the analysis below should be seen more as a reflection of its overall legacy and as a review of the systemic changes achieved through this GEF investment, that the Government of Bolivia will hopefully be able to capitalize on in the future, rather than a strict review of progress achieved in the last reporting period.  This project is rated as Moderately Satisfactory both for DO and IP progress.  During this reporting period the project managed to achieve its end-of-project targets with minor shortcomings only, which justifies the DO rating of Moderately Satisfactory. Under Outcome 1 and 2, the project reports an achievement rate of 84.5% and 86.6% respectively whereas indicator 3, which refers to economic incentives has a lower achievement level, achieving a rate of 58%.  In more broader terms under outcomes 1 and 2 specifically, the project has been instrumental in increasing the number of hectares under forest management with a total of 67,278 hectares secured thanks to the project. 542 hectares under NTFP (non-timber forest products)) for the community of Guanay y 4,048.2 for Ixiamas. In terms of surface area under certification under the national Forest Land Authority (FLA) (ABT Autoridad Bosques y Tierras) system, the project has provided support to the Community Forestry Enterprises (CFE/OFCs- Organizacion Forestal Comunitaria) APIAT and AGROFOR in their certification process. The project also strengthened the capacities of 5 additional CFEs in forest management and how to apply the National Certification System standards to forest management. Despite not having obtained the actual green certification, this is still an achievement that reflects a behavioral change of key forest users. As noted in the TE there remains some level of skepticism among CFE about the benefits of acquiring certification until tangible benefits are produced and reflected through increased income as a result of the certification system. In terms of legislative support, the project has greatly contributed to developing the Forest Land Authority and to revising the legislation that guarantees tangible incentives to forest users for sustainable biodiversity management through the national certification scheme.  In terms of land management, the project has enabled 7 municipalities to develop their Integrated Land Use Plans (Plan territorial de Desarrollo integral -PTDI); the document “Guidelines for the BD monitoring system” was produced; the forest monitoring system was set up (SIMB (http://simb.siarh.gob.bo/simb/ ); the Marimonos Protection Plan for Water Reserve (Plan de Protección de la Reserva Hídrica Marimonos) was set up, covering a surface area of 934,17 hectares the project improved forest management capacities through support to TCO Mosetene, CFE-CIPTA, CFE Carmen Pecha, CFE Agrofor, CFE APIAT y CFE San Pedro both for NTFP and Forst Product Management; the project also provided support through material, institutional capacity building to 428 direct beneficiaries and 1700 indirect beneficiaries, all of which participated in trainings, from various OECMES and 150 direct and indirect beneficiarieas benefited from demonstration units MIF (bee hives) and trainings. 86 CFEs were provided with material and trainings and support to institutional management. This is an over 84% achievement rate for these indicators.  Regarding outcome 3, communities targeted by the project report that they have only partially achieved improvements in their productive, organizational and market capacities, and producers report that they have only partially achieved linkages to national and international markets. Whereas producers have not achieved ‘legal status’ nor set up partnerships with financial institutions. This is worrying considering that these elements are incentive mechanisms for communities to sustain the SFM and BD outcomes promoted by the project and enter the certification scheme. However, the project has been very active in providing forest users with training and capacity building during this reporting period. The project should focus its last efforts on leaving a strong sustainability strategy that should respond to these concerns and identify ways to engage relevant government stakeholders so that efforts can continue to be made to consolidate existing and new incentives mechanisms . As reported in the TE, the Government has shown willingness to establish a fully functioning certification process as reflected by the progress made in the legislative framework. Therefore, it likely that the government will sustain project outcomes including incentive schemes and continue towards motivating forest users to acquire certification while enabling market linkages to produce tangible income sources.  Under this reporting period some outputs will be finalized by the end of 2019, however some salient achievements to date that justify the MS rating are as follows:  3 Integrated development strategies were developed; 6 Local Forest Development Plans with Biodiversity functions; 1 module on biodiversity and forest at the national level (Bolivia biodiversity register and forest layers http://simb.siarh.gob.bo/simb/map\_heat\_source); 1 document on ‘Strengthening the Water Reserve in the Marimonos Sierra’; a draft proposal for a monitoring system for the Forestry Directorate with forest management components; support to the Forestry Department in developing communication material; support to the development of the General Forestry Management Plan of TCO of Moseten covering a surface area of 18467,36 ha ; finalization of the webpage of the Forest Land Authority Register FUNDEMPRESA and RUEF, to register the portable wood mills of 4 CFE/OFC. Progress was also achieved in training of forest managers through a workshop on: procedures for setting up mills, use of equipment and maintenance, and management.  Additionally, this year an additional 25000 ha (of the total of 67278 Ha achieved cumulatively) are under Forest Management with 9097 certificates granted. 4590 ha are also under sustainable management however they do not require certification under national law, because it is non-timber forest products.  Project biodiversity monitoring activities were carried out during this reporting period through a consultancy, however after data was collected the high distribution rate of key species led to the conclusion that the data was not representative of forest management and non-managed forest areas. Instead, the consultant proposed a set of biodiversity indicators for forest management that could respond to a certification process. Since biodiversity is managed by the Biodiversity General Directorate and Protected Areas and not the Forestry department which is the project’s IP, the project has had difficulties engaging the Biodiversity Directorate although they are the entity in charge of conducting monitoring activities, which are also relevant to the project. The project must ensure that a stronger relationship is built for project follow up after closure.  Additional achievements for this reporting period, that are not included here may be found in the DO Progress section of this PIR.  In terms of progress on implementation, the project proceeded as planned in this reporting period with minor deviations. In 2019, the Project budget was a USD 940,386.55. At 30 June 2019 32% (309,152.33) has been spent. This is a very low expenditure rate; however, it should be considered that as planned in the AWP Budget (as the CO designs its AWP from January to December 2019) the expenditure is expected to rise to reach approximately a total of USD 700,000, leading to a delivery rate of 74%. In terms of the cumulative delivery, the project has spent 88,53% of its GEF resources and while this is not perfect, this is still seen as a relatively good performance considering the various changes and setbacks that this initiative had to face at the onset of the project. The CO hopes that this number will further increase before the operational and financial closure is conducted. Based on the above the project progress on implementation is rated as moderately satisfactory  In general, the project should be commended for its ability to adapt to policy and institutional challenges throughout its entire lifetime. Additionally, the project underwent many changes within the technical teams, the last of which occurred during this reporting period when the final extension period was granted in January 2018.  The project closing date is July 31, 2019 with the formal operational closing process underway. A Terminal Evaluation was conducted, and the final draft was handed by the consultant to the UNDP CO in August 2019. After having been revised by the government, the final draft will be made available shortly. The PSC did not meet during this reporting period as the TE was underway and a meeting is planned for project closure in September. It’s also worth noting that this project has received 2 extensions, the last of which was granted in January 2018. A third extension request was received this year but in close coordination with the CO it was decided that it would not be granted  Finally, a last word on gender. This project was assigned a Gender Marker 1. However, no gender analysis is presented in this PIR and neither the project nor the CO reported on gender disaggregated indicators which is a failure. Having said this this project has put a strong emphasis on women’s group and mainstreamed gender considerations in its approach across the components as reflected in the TE and under the Gender section of this PIR. | |

# 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.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document 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 and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **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.** |
| The project has a gender approach. Some key outcomes highlight this approach to gender mainstreaming: 1- activities conducted with the Community Forest Enterprise activities have had the participation 40 women, representing of 32% of the 120 members. 2- Community Economic Organization for Women Entrepreneurs (CEOWEs/OECME) have had the participation of 100% women (384 women entrepreneurs). 3- Capacities of rural women and indigenous women of 11 Community Economic Organization of Women Entrepreneurs (CEOWE) was built.  The project invested resources and time in the strengthening women's capacities in: organizational skills, enabling women members to lead the productive ventures; production and transformation and quality control of local products (forest fruits and agroforestry products); administrative matters and in the determining costs of the products generated in productive enterprises. The main purpose was to promote the local economy and add value to local products.  In terms of well-being, women who participated in capacity development and organizational strengthening, have conveyed the perception that they now can be closer to their families, while also diversifying sources of income, enabling them to stay within their communities and avoid migration.  Other results have been that productive enterprises have generated 15-25% of income for women entrepreneurs. The CEOWE promote the organization of women who lead productive projects. And lastly, leadership and independence of women are among the most important values achieved. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| In general, women beneficiaries of the project, have managed to strengthen their family’s economy enabling them to remain in their communities, and not migrating in search for work by adding value to local products. This has considerably increased income for women and their families. Increased income is reinvested in education and health. It has also been observed that women have a direct and sustainable relationship with the use of nature and their surrounding through activities that are culturally carried out by women such as harvesting plant for traditional medicine, collecting seeds, and harvesting agricultural products. Additionally women’s handling of the family income proves to improve family wellbeing as a whole, given that women are proven to manage the family economy in a sustainable and equitable manner. |

# 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.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **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.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **SESP:** *not available*  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| The project worked with four sectors, at National level (government), Local level (municipalities), indigenous authorities, and local peasant and indigenous people. It present the follow list:    National Authorities:  Genaral Direction of Foreste Development Management (DGGDF)  General Direction of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (DGBAP)  Autority of Forest and Soils (ABT)    7 Municipalities:  Mapiri  Ixiamas  Teoponte  Guanay  Alto Beni  Palos Blancos  San Buenaventura    4 Indigeous Territory:  TCO Tacana I  TCO Leco - Larecaja PILCOL  TCO Mosetén  TCO San José de Uchupiamonas    Communities:  Inicua  Chocolecos  Santa Rosa  San Antonio  Pelera  Cotapampa  Porvenir  Santa Rosa de Maravilla  Carmen Pecha  OMIN  Charcas II  APIAT  Agrofort  CIPTA - Tumopasa  San Pedro  Uyapi  Macawa  San Silvestre |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Communicating Impact

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| **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.)** |
| During the project, we have worked directly with the support of local peasants, farmers and/or cattlemen. The main prodcution from these communties was used to supply self-consumption and the surplus was sold for an economic benefit. Most producers have grown for several generations with the same model of inherited development, therefore, alternatives that complement production are required.  Thus, the project has strengthened conventional productive ventures and has generated economic alternatives, including non-timber products and environmental functions.  Among the environmental functions the project has benefited several producers with the provision of boxes for beehives of local bees (Meliponas spp), these local species, generate production of one kilogram of honey per year at high prices for local markets in addition to providing the environmental service of pollination of forests.  In order to identify the alternatives of non-conventional production, the peasants have new alternatives to strengthen the local economy and provide environmental conditions to improve the quality of the forest. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), 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 lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| The development of the GEF project website was finished; the visual schema produced, and the institutional video presented by the government website as an example of the focus on the integral and sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation awareness.    http://gefforestalbolivia.com/ |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| Yes |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [PIMS 4197 BD Bolivia Community Forests Market Transformation CEO End Request June 20 Rev PYam.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4197/213153/1652959/1653240/PIMS%204197%20BD%20Bolivia%20Community%20Forests%20Market%20Transformation%20CEO%20End%20%20Request%20June%2020%20Rev%20PYam.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The project developed a relationship with this partners:    National Authorities:  Genaral Direction of Foreste Development Management (DGGDF)  General Direction of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (DGBAP)  Autority of Forest and Soils (ABT)  Supporting the development of proposals and drafts of law according to the forestry, data management.    7 Municipalities:  Mapiri  Ixiamas  Teoponte  Guanay  Alto Beni  Palos Blancos  San Buenaventura  The project developed a planning instruments to address the environmental planning at municipalities like PTDI, EDIM - B.    4 Indigeous Territory:  TCO Tacana I  TCO Leco - Larecaja PILCOL  TCO Mosetén  TCO San José de Uchupiamonas  Supporting the territorial developing in Biophysical aspects, Planning at territorial development.    Communities:  Inicua  Chocolecos  Santa Rosa  San Antonio  Pelera  Cotapampa  Porvenir  Santa Rosa de Maravilla  Carmen Pecha  OMIN  Charcas II  APIAT  Agrofort  CIPTA - Tumopasa  San Pedro  Uyapi  Macawa  San Silvestre    Supported giving equipment to develop productive ventures of women in the local communities, management of bees, providing beehives to at least 4 communities, and CFE for at least 6 communities in TPF/NTFM    NGOs    FUNDESNAP  RENACE  It developed an agreements to implement a technical activities at field. |

# 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.