

Readiness Proposal

**with Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
for Plurinational State of Bolivia**

27 November 2020



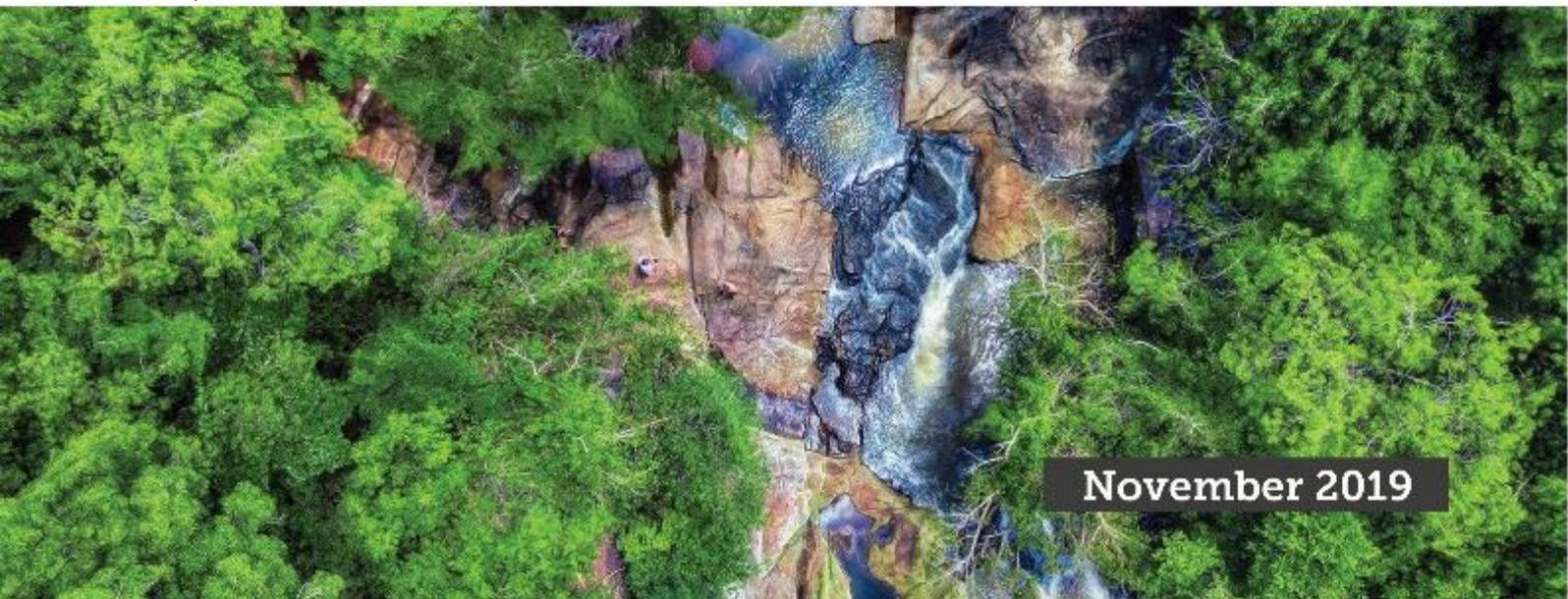
**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**

READINESS & PREPARATORY SUPPORT

PROPOSAL TEMPLATE



Proposal title:	Capacity Building to Monitor the Agriculture, Forest and Other Land-Use Sector in the National Determined Contributions, and enhancement of Climate Finance Access in the Plurinational State of Bolivia
Country:	Plurinational State of Bolivia
National designated authority:	Ministry of Development Planning
Implementing Institution:	FAO
Date of first submission:	31 March 2020
Date of current submission / version number	17 November 2020 V.04



November 2019

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Please be concise. If you need to include any additional information, please attach it to the proposal.

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Note: Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender

Throughout this document, when answering questions and providing details, please make sure to pay special attention to environmental, social and gender issues, particularly to the situation of vulnerable populations, including women and men. Please be specific about proposed actions to address these issues. Consult Annex IV of the Readiness Guidebook for more information.

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When submitting the proposal, please name the file:
GCF Readiness -[Country]-[yyymmdd]

1. SUMMARY

1.1 Country submitting the proposal	<p>Country name: Bolivia</p> <p>Name of institution representing NDA or Focal Point: Vice-Ministry of Planning and Coordination of the Ministry of Development Planning</p> <p>Name of contact person: Mariana Rodriguez</p> <p>Contact person's position: Deputy Minister of Planning and Coordination</p> <p>Telephone number: 591-22189000</p> <p>Email: mariana.rodriguez@planificacion.gob.bo</p> <p>Full office address: Ministry of Development Planning Avenida Mariscal Santa Cruz Nro. 1092, Casilla Nro.12814, La Paz – Bolivia.</p> <p>Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences: stephanie.bellot@planificacion.gob.bo; christiam.cordero@planificacion.gob.bo;</p>	
1.2 Date of initial submission	31 March 2020	
1.3 Last date of resubmission	17 November 2020	Version number V.04
1.4 Which institution will implement the Readiness and Preparatory Support project?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> National designated authority</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accredited entity</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Delivery partner</p> <p>Name of institution: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</p> <p>Name of official: Elizabeth A. Bechdol</p> <p>Telephone number: +39 06 57051800</p> <p>Email: DDG-Bechdol@fao.org; OCB-director@fao.org</p> <p>Full office address: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy</p> <p>Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences: Fao-bo@fao.org Alan.GonzalezFigueroa@fao.org MariaMercedes.Proano@fao.org Savis.Sadeghian@fao.org</p>	
1.5 Title of the Readiness support proposal	“Capacity Building to Monitor the Agriculture, Forest and Other Land-Use Sector in the National Determined Contributions, and enhancement of Climate Finance Access in the Plurinational State of Bolivia”	
1.6 Type of Readiness support sought	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I. Capacity building</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> II. Strategic frameworks</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> III. Adaptation planning</p>	

- IV. Pipeline development
- V. Knowledge sharing and learning

1.7 Brief summary of the request

The Plurinational State of Bolivia is highly vulnerable to climate change, generating and exacerbating droughts, floods and other events that jeopardize the food security of communities and producers that depend on agriculture activities, systems of agroforestry, forest managements, among other economic activities that maintain family economy of the five ecoregions of Bolivia: Amazon, Chiquitania, Altiplano (or Andean Plateau), Chaco and Valles.

According to IPCC projections, global warming due to climate change is most likely to cross the 2°C barrier by the end of the 21st century. Therefore, surface and groundwater sources highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change could decrease. Moreover, fire hotspots and forest fires could be more frequent as well as desertification and degradation of soils.

Under these considerations, the Plurinational State of Bolivia has presented its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) within the framework of the Paris Agreement of 2015, ratified by Bolivia through Law N°835 of September 2016.

The Mother Earth Plurinational Authority (APMT) is the government body in charge of implementing climate change policies and of Bolivia's compliance towards the commitments to the UNFCCC. It is also in charge of the review of Bolivia's NDCs within the framework of the Paris Agreement.

Bolivia has set several goals related to forest and agriculture landscapes, water and energy in the NDCs. However, up to date, an integrated system for monitoring, reviewing and verifying forest and agriculture landscapes, as well as water targets, has not been developed to meet such commitments. The established baseline regarding the agriculture, forest and other land-use sector (AFOLU) would enable strategic and operational decision-making processes aimed at facilitating the effective implementation, completion and delivery of the Country Programme results. An integrated system is also essential to provide institutionalized and articulated actions that would contribute to the implementation of the NDCs and the climate change national public agenda, which also includes social and environmental safeguards.

The main objective of this readiness proposal is to develop capacities in both the APMT and the NDA to strengthen the monitoring and reporting process of the international climate change commitments and enhance the access to climate finance with evidence-based proposals aligned to the National Country Programme. Request is made to the GCF to achieve the following results:

1. Institutional Capacities in Climate Change Management developed. To strengthen the capacities and awareness-raising procedures of the NDA and other government institutions to access climate funding. Technical guidelines must be defined, as well as a coordination mechanism platform, and a procedure to assess the needs in climate funding management. A list of national entities to be accredited to the GCF will also be formulated.

2. Strategic Frameworks on Climate Change Issues and Public-private Funding Strategy developed. To assess and complete the Country Programme and strengthen the Information and Monitoring Systems of forest, water use rights and protected areas, and articulate them into an integrated Information and Monitoring System "*Big Data-Forests, Water, Soils, Biodiversity and Environmental Functions*" within the framework of the State's Comprehensive Planning System (SPIE). Develop a public-private funding strategy for the technical and financial sustainability of forest, water, soil and biodiversity management activities.

3. Exchange of experiences and knowledge/learning process for climate action implementation. To exchange experiences and knowledge in the design of public policies, standards and methodologies on carbon neutrality in forest areas, and on climate funding management with both public and private funds.

The main beneficiaries of this proposal are the Vice-Ministry of Planning and Coordination of the Ministry of Development Planning (VPC-MDP), the Ministry of

	Environment and Water (MMAyA), the Forest and Land Control and Inspection Authority (ABT), the National Irrigation Service (SENARI), the National Service of Protected Areas (SERNAP), the Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth (APMT), the National Institute of Agrarian Reform (INRA), the Productive Development Bank of Bolivia (BDP) and the Forestry Development Fund (FONABOSQUE).		
1.8 Total requested amount and currency	USD 550,000	1.9 Implementation period	20 months
1.10 Is this request a multiple-year strategic Readiness implementation request?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
1.11 Complementarity and coherence of existing readiness support	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>The GCF approved a Readiness proposal for Bolivia in 2015 (USD 300,000, Minister for Development Planning as DP), to strengthen the NDA institutional capacities to effectively fulfill its roles and responsibilities in related to the GCF and to formulate the Country Programme encompassing a multi stakeholder engagement process. According to the latest conversation with the NDA, there is the confirmation that the grant has expired without completion of activities. The current readiness request takes into account the activities which were not fully implemented under the previous grant. The main reasons it was not possible to complete the first readiness are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited national capacities and knowledge regarding the procedures and management of the GCF resources; • Delays in the recruitment process of consultants; • Long processes for GCF proceeds accreditation in the State Treasury that delayed the implementation; • Rotation of government personnel and the lack of a full time project coordinator. <p>Bolivia also received GCF readiness funds in 2019, for PwC to develop a gap assessment of the nominated entity Productive Development Bank (BDP), to mainly assess the entity's conformity with the Fund's fiduciary standards and environmental and social safeguards.</p>		

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1 Background

Globally, Bolivia is one of the countries' most vulnerable to climate change. According to German Watch Climate Risk (2016), Bolivia ranks 9th among the countries most affected by extreme weather phenomena and among the top 20 countries with the highest climate risk. A recent evaluation by the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) ranks the country at "extreme risk", being one of the two most vulnerable countries in South America to climate change along with Paraguay¹.

Bolivia's weather depends mainly on the South American monsoon due to altitude gradients, the orographic configuration and the Amazon basin. There are two seasons: a rainy one from November to March and a dry season from May to October. Studies show Bolivia is already experiencing climate change impacts, including

¹ CAF 2014 Index of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in the Latin American and Caribbean region.

temperatures increase in the Andean tropical range from 0.10°C to 1.11°C per decade since 1939, with an increase in the temperature between 0.32°C and 0.34°C over the past 25 years. National temperature trends are less noticeable; however, they reveal an increase in temperature anomalies, most seasons have met a temperature increase of 0.1°C per decade from 1965 to 2004, which corresponds to an overall increase of 0.4°C over 40 years².

The impact of climate change is already evident in Bolivian rural zones: recent studies exhibit that the agricultural, livestock and forestry sectors, particularly family farmers who will be among the most vulnerable populations to climate change. When analyzing the main crops of a variety of products, a reduction of production is observed for corn and rice crops, in the range of -12% to -47% for short and long term scenarios, respectively³.

If we add the growing demand for water, the situation becomes even worse: according to CAF projections, water consumption could increase from 137 million m³ in 2008 (or 14m³ per person) to approximately 1802 million m³ (or 110m³ per person) in 2100. Simultaneously, demand for irrigation water is expected to increase from 5400 Hm³ in 2008 to 66000 Hm³ in 2100⁴, as the expansion and intensification of the agricultural frontier grow through investments in irrigation systems.

Water shortage and droughts are a threat to human, animal and plant health, setting off migratory phenomenon, as recently demonstrated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Global Water Partnership (GWP). However, agriculture is, at the same time, both the cause and the victim of water shortage, as it represents approximately 70% of freshwater consumption. It should be mentioned that even if irrigation systems generate 40% of crops, around 84% of the economic impacts associated with the droughts are carried by this sector. This is particularly worrying since the agriculture sector will have to produce about 50% more food by 2050⁵.

Deforestation and forest degradation resulting from the expansion of the agricultural frontier is leading to the loss of environmental functions related to water regulation, carbon fixation and capture, soil organic matter and biodiversity. Furthermore, in the 2019 administration, at least 4,2 million hectares⁶ were affected by forest fires, product of increasing droughts in the Bolivian Amazon basin and the Chiquitania (which is a dry forest). The fires have generated serious environmental impacts, especially concerning water bodies, biodiversity and the livelihoods of local populations. One barrier that worsen this situation is the country lack of financing for forest management in the country, particularly in regions with high deforestation rates.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the relationship between poverty, gender and disasters is closely linked with climate change. When natural disasters occur, they affect the most economically vulnerable communities first and more intensely. In those communities, women represent 70% of the population below the poverty line, bearing the heaviest burden. Women also produce up to 80% of the food in most developing countries, as they are in charge of cultivating lands, collect water and fuel, whose supply is heavily affected by climate change. In addition, women have a crucial role in the family's well being, educating children and taking care of the elderly and the sick. Therefore, experts state that women are at the forefront of the disastrous effects of climate change and determine the ability of communities to adapt or recover⁷.

2.2. Public policy and regulations on climate change

The Bolivian government's Nationally Determined Contributions presented during the Conferences of Parties N°21 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, 2015) and ratified by law 835 in 2016 is fundamental to the present proposal. Through the NDCs⁸, Bolivia has committed to carry out actions on forests and agriculture lands, water and energy that would reduce and/or avoid the effects of climate change and increase both mitigation and adaptation capacities.

Within the framework of this proposal, the relevant country's NDC commitments are as follows:

Table 1. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) – Bolivia

² FAO, Bolivia 2017 Scenario of Nationally Determined Contributions.

³ Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza 2018, Climate scenarios in the Valles de Bolivia Macro-region.

⁴ CAF 2014 Index of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in the Latin American and Caribbean region.

⁵ Global Water Partnership (GWP) 2016. Handbook of Drought Indicators and Indices

⁶ Ministerio de Planificación del Desarrollo 2020. Recovery plan after forest fires in the department of Santa Cruz, Bolivia

⁷ Global Water Partnership 2016, Gender, Climate Change and Health.

⁸ Bolivia NDC

[https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Bolivia%20\(Plurinational%20State%20of\)%20First/ESTADO%20PLURINACIONAL%20DE%20BOLIVIA1.pdf](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Bolivia%20(Plurinational%20State%20of)%20First/ESTADO%20PLURINACIONAL%20DE%20BOLIVIA1.pdf)

Water	Forests & Agricultural lands
Water storage capacity to be tripled from 596 million m3 in 2010 to 3779 million m3 in 2030.	Zero illegal deforestation has been reached by 2020
100% of drinking water coverage is to be reached by 2050, along with resilient service delivery systems.	Forested and reforested areas will be increased to 4.5 million hectares by 2030.
The water component in Unmet Basic Needs (NBI) is to be reduced to 0.02% by 2030.	Forest areas with a community based integrated sustainable forest management is expected to increase from 3.1 million hectares in 2010 to 16.9 million hectares in 2030.
Irrigation area to be tripled from 296,368 hectares in 2010 to more than 1 million hectares by 2030, with food production under irrigation doubling by 2020 and tripling by 2030, compared to 1.69 million tonnes in 2010. This way, resilient agricultural systems should be achieved.	Environmental functions (carbon capture and storage, organic matter and soil fertility, biodiversity conservation and water availability) to be strengthened by approximately 29 million hectares as of 2030.
Significant progress has been made with regard to social participation for local water management, increasing the number of social water management organizations with resilient systems from 35% in 2010 to 80% in 2030.	Contribution to the growth of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 5.4% in 2030, favored by agricultural and agroforestry production complemented with conservation programs.
Extension of food production under irrigation by more than 6 million tonnes in 2030 compared to 2010.	Extreme poverty in forest-dependent populations is expected to drop from approximately 350,000 people in 2010 to zero by 2025.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will increase to 5.37% by 2030, with the contribution of resilient drinking water and irrigation systems.	Net forest coverage will increase to more than 54 million hectares by 2030, up from 52.5 million in 2010.
Water vulnerability will reduce from 0.51 in 2010 to 0.30 units in 2030, measured according to the country's National Water Vulnerability Index, that takes into account aspects related to exposure (threats), water sensitivity (water shortage) and resilience.	Joint mitigation and adaptation capacity for forests, agricultural and forestry systems will increase from 0.35 units in 2010 to 0.78 units in 2030, as measured by the National Index for Sustainable Forest Life, achieving complementary and resilient production and conservation systems.
Resilience is expected to increase from 0.23 units in 2010 to 0.69 units in 2030, according to the projections measured by the National Water Adaptation Capabilities Index.	

In 2017 in COP 22 (Marrakech) and COP 23 (Bonn) the importance of climate resilience in agriculture has been increasingly recognized (cf. decision 4/CP.23⁹ Koronivia joint work on agriculture). Bolivia has been active in responding to the challenges brought on by climate change, including its National Climate Change Adaptation Mechanism (MNACC). As of 2014, the country has clearly communicated its preference to support adaptation actions in response to climate change. This viewpoint is stated in a note to the UNFCCC and is also reflected in the country's legal framework, national climate-related investments, and in the country's international commitments. For example, law 777 of the Integral Planning System, enacted in 2016, includes the "management of living systems" in a context of climate change and risk management, highlighting the need to integrate efforts in mitigation, adaptation and poverty reduction.

This is aligned with the 2013 Framework of Integrated Development for Living Well (PDES, 2016-2020) the 2016-2020 Economic and Social Development Plan (approved also by law 786). The latter invests public resources in health, education, and infrastructure among others, to also address climate change particularly in response to the decrease in precipitation and warmer conditions that are affecting the agricultural sector and pledges to protect and manage forest carbon sinks and biodiversity. In spite of these commitments and advances on legal and political frameworks, there is still the need for further work to enable the country to advance on implementing actions and monitoring the advances on the NCDs. It is necessary to establish a critical route and an institutional framework that contributes to the compliance and the reporting of indicators, the management of climate funding for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation projects, the development of spaces for the exchange of experiences and the generation of technical capabilities of national and sub-national entities. The current level of capacities and knowledge of climate related investment needs, as well as on financial mechanisms or possibilities

⁹ FAO 2018. The Koronivia joint work on agriculture and the convention bodies: an overview

offered by the GCF is insufficient, especially in government institutions. The absence of the above-mentioned capacities undoubtedly represents a strong institutional weakness and especially puts at risk the fulfillment of the NDC goals in forest areas, agriculture lands and water.

Bolivia is carrying out the process of updating the NDC, led by the NDA and in close coordination with the APMT, which will be submitted to the UNFCCC early next year. During this process it is expected to have more ambitious NDCs and adjust some targets that were not consistent with the information and resources available.

UNREDD financed the implementation of the first Holistic and Integrated Forest Monitoring System in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, an effort by public institutions dedicated to the management, conservation and monitoring of forests in the country. The system was designed with the purpose of systematically articulating and organizing information and data in a technological platform that generates and disseminates basic information on the situational state of forests for decision-making purposes. Despite the advances supported by this programme, the country still needs to develop more rigorous methodologies and procedures to generate a comprehensive series of information on AFOLU and ecosystem services, as well as build up and implement a solid and articulated system for monitoring, reviewing and verifying compliance with the NDC goals. To date, activities to monitor and/or verifying the progress in compliance of the forest and agriculture landscapes and water NDC targets are not being carried out. The key element the country needs to develop is the GHG inventory in the AFOLU sector between 2008-2018¹⁰. The country unfortunately did not develop this key set of information and data in 14 years, without the inventory it is impossible to monitor the implementation of the NDCs nor climate change strategies and plans, therefore the project will support the inventory process that has recently started with the academia, public and private sector, NGOs, foundations and country experts.

UNREDD also contributed to the establishment of a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS). However, it is not integrated into the monitoring systems of entities such as INRA, SENARI, SERNAP, APMT and others that are responsible for the control and supervision of the sustainable use of forests, water, soils and the protection of biodiversity. Strengthening these entities and their information and monitoring systems is necessary, to then integrate and articulate them to the node (Big data subsystem) of water, forests, soils, biodiversity and environmental functions of INFOSPIE (Information from the State's Integral Planning System). This will facilitate the monitoring of compliance of the NDC indicators and targets, and the establishment of public financial investment policies, regulations and programs, as well as approach to international cooperation to contribute to the management of climate financing.

If the above-mentioned NDC targets are not achieved, this inaction would also affect the compliance of the Aichi targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the targets in Neutrality of Land Degradation established by the Convention on Land Degradation and Desertification; conventions to which Bolivia is signatory and has ratified by national laws.

2.3. Institutional framework in relation to Bolivia's work on forest management and climate change

Within the Climate Justice Mechanisms proposed by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the UNFCCC Convention, the country implements the Joint Mechanism for Mitigation and Adaptation for the Integral and Sustainable Management of Forests and Mother Earth. Through this mechanism, the country has been implementing projects and programs oriented towards technical assistance and financial compensation in communities that are carrying out integrated forest management as a measure to contribute to both mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Examples of these programs include the "Strategic Conservation and Management of Forest Resources in Pando Department" (COMSERBO-Pando, as per its acronym in Spanish) and the National Bio-culture Program¹¹. Despite of that, to reach the NDC forest - agriculture target that refers to the restoration and maintenance of environmental functions in 29 million hectares of forests, open dialogue and analysis are essential to discuss the progress, needs and challenges of Bolivia and neighboring countries regarding carbon markets and credits, payment for results in the reduction of emissions, financial and compensation mechanisms dealing with mitigation and adaptation to climate change through the reduction of deforestation or the sustainable management of forests, and requirements regarding technical, organizational and financial assistance.

In relation of the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, it is important to mention that Bolivia did not receive preparatory resources for the implementation of the REDD+ mechanism and neither to develop an MRV system. UNREDD provided support to the ABT for the acquisition of equipment to generate databases to monitor hotspots and fires. The country is now developing the Results-Based Payments requirements that include, among others, critical elements of the forest reference level, work that is under the

¹⁰ FAO 2017. National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS).

¹¹ <https://www.cbd.int/financial/oda/bolivia-preliminary-reporting-framework-2014-en.pdf> and https://www.conservation-strategy.org/sites/default/files/field-file/COMSERBO - DIGITAL_1.pdf

GHG inventory process and will require a great effort in terms of reporting and verification of emissions as well as in the implementation of integrated information and monitoring systems and platforms.

The following frameworks linked to forest and climate change will be considered:

- The National Strategy of Forests and Climate Change (2010), whose mission is to ensure the conservation of forests and the provision of environmental goods and services and economic development of the country. Among its seven intervention mechanisms, there are lines of actions: a) mitigation, towards reducing greenhouse gases through activities of avoided deforestation, forestation and reforestation, and reduced forest degradation; and b) adaptation, with emphasis on the integral use of forest and land.
- The National Policy for the Integral Management of the Forests (2008), whose main objective is to promote the well-being of all forest users, mainly of those living under poverty conditions, improve the contribution of forests for the economic development with a more equitable distribution of benefits, guarantee the conservation of forests to ensure the provision of environmental goods and services, contributing to the mitigation and adaptation of the increasing risks of climate change.
- The Sectoral Strategy of Integral Development of the Amazonia is under development and aims at improving the development model of the region and aligning public and private investments and international cooperation efficiently.

2.4. Gaps and challenges/barriers

The proposed project seeks to address the identified challenges/barriers:

- o Capacity levels and knowledge on climate related investment needs, on the relevance of climate finance to tackle climate change and on the importance of the GCF is insufficient, especially in government institutions. (Challenge/barrier to be addressed under output 1.1.1)
- o Knowledge and assessment of investment needs of different sectors are not harmonized and funds for action is insufficient, especially in government institutions. (Challenge/barrier to be addressed under output 1.1.2)
- o There is no operative inter-ministerial coordination mechanism to coordinate needs, resources and programs and projects' portfolio linked to climate change. (Challenge/barrier to be addressed under output 1.1.3)
- o The country does not have national entities accredited by the GCF. The implementation of this proposal will help to promote the accreditation of DAEs in Bolivia and their engagement to the GCF. (Challenge/barrier to be addressed under output 1.2.1)
- o The country has not presented the Country Program to the GCF. The implementation of this proposal will allow updating the Country Programme and its presentation to the GCF. (Challenge/barrier to be addressed under output 2.1.1)
- o The country lacks an information and monitoring system, with standardized variables, data and methodologies, that integrates and articulates the information of the AFOLU sector to report NDCs. The implementation of this proposal will help ensure that monitoring and reporting processes of NDCs for the AFOLU sector and water are compliant with international methodologies adjusted to Bolivia's context. (Challenge/barrier to be addressed under output 2.2.1). The following gaps related to this challenge/barrier will be systematically approached through the improvement of the sectorial systems and methodologies, and the new big data and platform that will be created by the project:
 - o Absence of automated tools for the collection of field data and information update.
 - o Lack of consistency in the historical analysis of land use sector emissions, land use change and forestry, and National GHG Communications.
 - o Lack of an integrated information and data collection platform.
 - o There is no updated data on National Forest Inventories.
 - o Deficient sampling design for the collection of data on degradation, stock increase and sustainable forest management and their link to the agricultural sector. Deficient field data collection system, with high degrees of uncertainty.
 - o The limited overall methodological development for collecting, processing and analyzing information on land uses, their resources, and the impacts they generate in terms of reducing emissions, especially in sectors such as livestock, agriculture, and agroforestry.
 - o Lack of availability of financial resources for the collection of data in the field.
 - o Limited multicultural and gender considerations in data collection work for data and information generation purposes.
- o The country does not have a climate change financial strategy, which limits formulation and implementation of coordinated and integrated actions among government institutions and other actors

to promote mitigation and adaptation of climate change actions. The implementation of this proposal will facilitate the promotion of a harmonized climate change strategy amongst public and private stakeholders with a comprehensive framework of actions. (Challenge/barrier to be addressed under output 2.4.1)

- Limited knowledge and spaces to share experiences and best practices regarding carbon and ecosystem services, forests and associated compensation mechanisms. (Challenge/barrier to be addressed under output 5.1.1)

2.5. Expected Results

In that context, and to address the identified gaps, challenges and barriers, the present project "Capacity Building to Monitor the Agriculture, Forest and Other Land-Use Sector in the National Determined Contributions, and enhancement of Climate Finance Access in the Plurinational State of Bolivia" aims to build capacities to strengthen the monitoring and reporting process to international Climate Change commitments and enhance access to climate finance with evidence-based proposals aligned with the National Country Programme.

The expected results to be achieved are:

Result 1. Institutional Capacities in Climate Change Management developed. In order to strengthen capacities and awareness-raising procedures on climate funding of the NDA and other government institutions, , technical guidelines must be established, a coordination mechanism platform, a procedure to assess the needs in climate funding management and identification of entities to be accredited to the GCF.

Result 2. Strategic Frameworks on Climate Change Issues and Public-private Funding Strategy developed. With the purpose of completing the Country Programme development appraisal and strengthen the Information and Monitoring Systems of forest, water use rights and protected areas, and articulate them into an integral Information and Monitoring System "*Big Data-Forests, Water, Soils, Biodiversity and Environmental Functions*" within the framework of the State's Comprehensive Planning System (SPIE) and the Mother Earth's Monitoring System. Develop a public-private funding strategy for the technical and financial sustainability of forest, water, soil and biodiversity management activities, and carry out the legal analysis of the regulatory framework for granting incentives and compensations in line with the climate change agenda of the country.

Result 3. Exchange of experiences and knowledge/learning process for climate action implementation. To conduct an event to facilitate the exchange of experiences and knowledge in the design of public policies, standards and methodologies on carbon neutrality in forest areas and climate funding management with both public and private funds.

Table 2. Relation of results and outputs of the Readiness Proposal

Results	Outputs
Result 1. Institutional Capacities in Climate Change Management developed	Output 1.1.1. Awareness raising and capacity building workshop on climate finance to key government staff completed
	Output 1.1.2. Needs Assessment Report regarding more efficient coordination and monitoring of the climate finance portfolio finalized
	Output 1.1.3. Inter-ministerial coordination mechanism strengthened and meeting regularly
	Output 1.2.1. Two entities with increased capacity on GCF accreditation standards and GCF accreditation roadmaps completed for the two entities
Result 2. Strategic Frameworks on Climate Change Issues and Public-private Funding Strategy developed	Output 2.1.1. Country Programme finalized and submitted to the GCF to prioritize the development of investments that contribute to the fulfilment of the NDCs and the agreements of the UNFCCC
	Output 2.2.1 National information and monitoring systems developed and strengthened with standardized data on environmental functions, sustainable management of forest products, management control and supervision, conservation of water sources, quality and quantity, water balances, among others, in accordance with the country's strategic and programmatic framework, articulated to the INFO SPIE and the PIP SPIE
	Output 2.4.1. Public-private financing management strategy developed for the integrated and sustainable management of forests, forest lands conservation and their environmental functions

Result 3. Exchange of experiences and knowledge/learning process for climate action implementation	Output 5.1.1. Forum on forests and compensations mechanisms conducted to exchange best practices and lessons learned.
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2.6 Relation and complementarity other projects

Relation with Readiness BOL-RS-001 (2015)

The current proposal will carry out activities that couldn't be completed under the first readiness grant approved for Bolivia in 2015 and that are key to enable Bolivia to engage with the GCF:

- Capacity building of the Ministry of Development Planning (NDA) team and other relevant government institutions (training and workshops on matters related to the Fund).
- Establish a coordination mechanism led by the NDA (including arrangements for regular meetings)
- Evaluation of the institutional capacities and needs of the NDA.
- Formulation of operational guidelines
- Development of a platform (website) to facilitate NDA's communication with other stakeholders in matters related to the GCF.
- Appraisal of the status and update the Country Program (including surveys and consultations to key stakeholders).

The main reasons it was not possible to complete readiness BOL-RS-001 are:

- Limited national capacities and knowledge regarding the procedures and management of the GCF resources.
- Delays in the recruitment process of consultants.
- Long processes for GCF proceeds accreditation in the State Treasury that delayed the implementation.
- Rotation of government personnel and the lack of a full time project coordinator

The main lessons learned from this process are;

- There is a need for further strengthen the capacities of government personnel and key stakeholders in matters related to development and implementation of climate change initiatives, and aligning their institutional policies and procedures with the international standards.
- Significant work is being conducted at national level on environmental and climate related matters, however these elements are not duly systematized and experiences are not capitalized.
- A wide consultation among key actors is necessary for a good project start. This will allow for activities to be truly complementary to other ongoing efforts and projects being implemented in parallel.

Complementarity with other initiatives

This project will ensure complementarity and build upon results and lessons learned from previous and current initiatives that are also targeting the monitoring of NDCs:

Table 3. Complementarity with other initiatives

Name	Main Funding	Details	Relation to Readiness
"Technical Assistance to the MP for NDCs update"	Government of Germany - GIZ	Implemented by GIZ, "Situation and recommendations for the updating of the NDCs in Bolivia"	Provides background and the current status of the NDCs implementation in Bolivia. A baseline will be generated on the state of implementation and progress and gaps of the NDC, which will allow to focus the activities (output 2.2.1) of this proposal. Information generated on this proposal will complement this process.
"Strengthen the resilience to climate change of rural	Swiss development Cooperation	Implemented by the Ministry of Development Planning, the Ministry of Environment and Water, the Plurinational Authority of Mother	Provides public policies and current data on climate change adaptation for assimilation in the

populations (women and men) in poverty and disasters living in the ecosystems of the Andean mountains”		Earth in order to strengthen public and private capacity to promote adaptation actions aimed at improving food security , water security and the sustainable management of natural resources in these populations	information systems under this readiness. Strengthens functional inter-ministerial mechanisms and planning processes at national level to support coordinated policy decision-making and planning processes.
Readiness Proposal, gap assessment to the Banco de Desarrollo Productivo (BDP)	GCF	Implemented by PwC, to develop a gap assessment of the nominated Bolivian entity: Banco nominated entity BDP, to mainly assess the conformity of the entity with the Fund’s fiduciary standards and environmental and social safeguards.	BDP participation will be prioritized in capacity building activities and a roadmap for their accreditation will be develop in this proposal. A session to share experiences and lessons learned with be organized to share the main recommendations of the assessment carried out.
Readiness Ministry of Development Planning	GCF	Strengthen the management and climate change adaptation and mitigation project development capacities of the Ministry of Development Planning as NDA.	This Readiness Project has not concluded its execution, therefore the current proposal includes actions that were not previously implemented, such as the conclusion and validation of the Country Program, among others.
NDC partnership	NDC partnership	Agenda under preparation, articulated by the APMT and the Ministry of Development Planning.	The current proposal seeks to complement the upcoming work with NDC-P through the development and articulation of methodologies, monitoring, verification and reporting guidelines.

3. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
<p>Outcome 1.1</p> <p>Country NDAs or focal points and the network/ systems that enable them to fulfil their roles, responsibilities and policy requirements are operational and effective.</p>	<p>Capacity levels and knowledge on climate related investment needs and on the importance of the GCF and current possibilities offered by the Fund is insufficient, especially in government institutions. An inter-ministerial coordination mechanism have been established since 2015 but is not operating</p>	<p>Capacities and knowledge on climate finance and the GCF of key government institutions staff (including NDA, APMT) strengthened, and NDA leads an effective coordination mechanism, that meets regularly, allowing for an overview of all operational sectors.</p>	<p>Output 1.1.1</p> <p>Awareness raising and capacity building workshop on climate finance to key government staff completed</p>	<p>Activity 1.1.1.1</p> <p>Conduct one workshop with key government staff¹², aiming to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - raise awareness on climate finance and the GCF, - discuss/review the scope and expectations of the project, - engage DNA and APMT staff and other key government institutions, <p>During the workshop, the Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established, and the work plan for the project implementation will be validated, with clear roles and responsibilities to ensure the correct implementations of this proposal.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">By month 3</p>	<p>Deliverable 1.1.1.1</p> <p>a. Validated work plan and workshop report (including the list of participants and presented material) delivered.</p> <p>b. Establishment of the PSC and its TOR developed.</p>
			<p>Output 1.1.2</p> <p>Needs Assessment Report regarding more efficient coordination and monitoring of the climate finance portfolio finalized.</p>	<p>Activity 1.1.2.1</p> <p>Develop a needs assessment of the national human, institutional, and technical capacity gaps and challenges to be able to programme, access, deploy and monitor climate finance. This assessment will not be limited to the NDA¹³, and will offer a long-term view while also seeking support to address near and medium-term capacity and technical gaps.</p> <p>This activity will include an evaluation of capacities for i) the development of gender-sensitive plans/strategies and methodologies with a gender perspective for the generation of data and information on climate change disaggregated by sex, and ii) the application of environmental and social safeguards.</p> <p>Two workshops¹⁴ will be conducted under this activity (consultation and validation).</p>	<p>Deliverable 1.1.2.1</p> <p>a. Needs assessment report prepared and validated by the NDA (including gender and environmental/social safeguards considerations).</p> <p>b. Workshops reports (including list of participants).</p>

¹² The workshop will be carried out in La Paz city, with 40 participants from the MMAyA, VPC, FONABOSQUE and other relevant key stakeholders identified by the NDA.

¹³ Other possible stakeholders identified for this activity are: MMAyA, ABT, SENARI, SERNAP, APMT, INRA, BDP, FONABOSQUE.

¹⁴ One consultation-workshop and one validation-workshop for 25-30 participants each in La Paz city.

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
				By month 8	
			Output 1.1.3. Inter-ministerial coordination mechanism strengthened and meeting regularly.	Activity 1.1.3.1 Develop institutional arrangements and operational manual to strengthen the inter-ministerial coordination mechanism established in 2015. If necessary, propose actions and improvements to adapt it to the actual political and technical context. style="text-align: right;"> By month 8	Deliverable 1.1.3.1 a. Document compiling the institutional arrangements and operational manual for the inter-ministerial mechanism prepared
				Activity 1.1.3.2 Conduct four meetings, one to reestablish the coordination mechanism and share the results of activity 1.1.3.1, and three meetings (every five months) to provide a space to the inter-ministerial coordination mechanism for adequate discussion of topics related to Bolivia's engagement with the Fund ¹⁵ . style="text-align: right;"> By month 8, 10, 15, 20	Deliverable 1.1.3.2 a. Four meeting minutes delivered.
				Activity 1.1.3.3 Develop a technical and organizational guidelines to establish responsibilities and tasks for GCF initiatives. This activity will include the preparation of a financing guide for accessing climate finance funds (including gender and safeguards considerations), and an online GCF handbook for quick and user-friendly reference about the main GCF operational procedures, that will be published in the website developed under activity 1.1.3.4 (activity not completed of project BOL-RS-001). Deliverables under this activity will be endorsed by the Project Steering Committee. style="text-align: right;"> By month 9	Deliverable 1.1.3.3 a. Guidelines on responsibilities and tasks of the NDA for the GCF b. Financing guide developed. c. GCF handbook developed and published in the website.
				Activity 1.1.3.4 Develop a website that consolidates information on country-level GCF priorities and procedures, as well as activities, consultations, programs and projects on climate change (the webpage include general	Deliverable 1.1.3.4

¹⁵ Each meeting will have 30 participants and will be carried out in La Paz city.

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
				information subnational, national, regional and international actors and stakeholders, including implementing entities and intermediaries of the GCF). By month 12	a. Website developed and approved by the Project Steering Committee.
Outcome 1.2: Direct access applicants and accredited entities (DAEs) have established capacity to meet and maintain the GCF's accreditation standards; and accredited DAEs have the capacity to develop a pipeline of projects and effectively implement GCF-funded activities	It is in the interest of the NDA to identify possible entities to cover the various sectors and financial instruments, in line with the priorities identified in the Country Programme. Currently there are entities with the capacity to maintain GCF accreditation standards. The Banco de Desarrollo Productivo (BDP) was the first one nominated and received pre-accreditation support in 2019 to undertake a	Two entities with a clear roadmap for their accreditation to the GCF (one of the entities is the BDP).	Output 1.2.1 Two entities with increased capacity on GCF accreditation standards and GCF accreditation roadmaps completed for the two entities.	Activity 1.2.1.1 Rapid assessment for understanding the roles of existing public-private-institutions and identifying initial list with potential institutions to be accredited and support in the implementation of Bolivia's priorities as outlined in the Country Programme (revised and updated in activity 2.1.1.2). Based on the list of possible institutions, conduct an awareness-raising and capacity building campaign on the GCF accreditation process (the participation of the BDP will be prioritized and a session to share their experience and lessons learned on the process carried out will be organized). This campaign will include 2 workshops ¹⁶ (with equal participation of men and women). Additionally, communication materials will be developed to provide detailed information on the accreditation process By month 11, 12, 13	Deliverable 1.2.1.1 a. Assessment report elaborated on entities with potential to be accredited. b. Workshops report delivered (including sex-disaggregated list of participants and the results of the pre- and post-workshop surveys to assess the impact of the workshop).
				Activity 1.2.1.2 Based on the results of activity 1.2.1.1 and NDAs prioritization of 1 potential DAE, which is closer to complying with the accreditation requirements, conduct an institutional gap analysis of the potential applicant. By month 14	Deliverable 1.2.1.2 a. Institutional gap analysis report delivered. b. Draft NDA nomination letter for selected potential direct access entity delivered.
				Activity 1.2.1.3 Based on the Gap Analysis, develop two roadmap for accreditation of the potential DAE (prioritized in activity 1.2.1.2) and the BPD, including 2	Deliverables 1.2.1.3 a. Two roadmaps for accreditation developed

¹⁶ 40 participants per workshop from public and private sector institutions, one workshop will take place in La Paz city and one in Santa Cruz city.

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
	gap assessment.			workshops ¹⁷ to discuss the concrete steps and examples of required documentation for the accreditation process. Based on the BDP gap assessment and the action plan prepared by PwC, criteria will be established to guide the development of this activity. However, given the nature of the credit financial institution, this gap assessment could be just an input, given the nature of the non-reimbursable financial promotion entities subject to a preliminary evaluation. By month 15, 16	b. Workshops reports delivered.
Outcome 2.1: GCF recipient countries have developed initial country programmes to guide GCF investment and programming of GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support resources.	Initial draft of the country programme (not finalized) prepared under the first readiness of Bolivia.	Country Programme revised and submitted to the GCF.	Output 2.1.1 Country Programme finalized and submitted to the GCF to prioritize the development of investments that contribute to the fulfilment of the NDCs and the agreements of the UNFCCC.	Activity 2.1.1.1 Diagnose the status of the Country Program and its possible gaps together with national government authorities (result of the first Readiness for Bolivia 2016). This activity will include the following activities that were not completed under the first readiness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct online survey of Bolivia's development partners (bilateral and multilateral banks, international cooperation, civil society) taking into account the type of interventions made and proposing the type of engagement that can be developed with the GCF; Conduct a Private Sector Survey (including micro, small and medium enterprises that could potentially benefit from the GCF Country Programme) to identify type of engagement that they can develop with the GCF. By month 8	Deliverable 2.1.1.1. a. Report on the gaps diagnose of the Country Programme developed. b. Report of surveys conducted delivered.
				Activity 2.1.1.2 Based on results of activity 2.1.1.1, adjust/update the Country Programme consistent with the Five-Year Development Plan (2020-2025) and other cross-sectoral and/or territorial plans. The Country programme will incorporate a Direct Access Entity (DAE) strategy.	Deliverable 2.1.1.2 a. Country Programme revised and validated. b. Consultations workshops reports (including sex-

¹⁷ Workshops for 10 staff members of each entity, will take place in La Paz city.

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
				<p>This activity will include two consultation/validation workshops¹⁸ with multiple national stakeholder and sectors (will be ensured that 50% of the participants will be women and priority will be given to the participation of indigenous peoples). The country programme will be the framework for coordination, preparation and implementation of projects/programmes within the GCF.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">By month 9, 11, 12</p>	disaggregated list of participants).
<p>Outcome 2.2: GCF recipient countries have developed or enhanced strategic frameworks to address policy gaps, improve sectoral expertise, and enhance enabling environments for GCF programming in low-emission investment</p>	<p>National information and monitoring systems dispersed, disarticulated and not considering climate change variables</p>	<p>Information and monitoring systems developed, articulated and considering climate change variables through standardized methodologies and databases.</p>	<p>Output 2.2.1 National information and monitoring systems developed and strengthened with standardized data on environmental functions, sustainable management of forest products, management control and supervision, conservation of water sources, quality and quantity, water balances, among others, in accordance with the country's strategic and programmatic framework, articulated to the INFO SPIE and the PIP SPIE¹⁹.</p>	<p>Activity 2.2.1.1 Define, implement improvements and integrate climate change variables into the Information and Monitoring System for Forest and Land Control and Inspection Authority (ABT) and the Mothers Earth Information system and its implementation, in order to report data on carbon fixation and capture, income from marketing forest products, deforestation data and differentiated forest management by eco-region as climate change mitigation and adaptation measures.</p> <p>This activity will include 6 workshops²⁰ (equal men and women participation will be considered, and priority will be given to participation of indigenous peoples).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">By month 15</p>	<p>Deliverables 2.2.1.1.</p> <p>a. Forest and Land control Information and Monitoring System and the Mother Earth Information System updated and formally approved by the PSC and APM.</p> <p>b. Workshop reports (including six-disaggregated list of participants and the results of the pre- and post-training surveys to assess the impact of the training) delivered.</p>
				<p>Activity 2.2.1.2 Generate a data base and develop an Information and Monitoring System for Water Use Rights, Quality, and Quantity of Water (that will consider the integration of climate change variables), in order to establish permanent and continuous monitoring under scenarios of</p>	<p>Deliverables 2.2.1.2</p> <p>a. Water Use Rights Information and Monitoring System considering climate</p>

¹⁸ 50 participants for each workshop, two sub-national (one in La Paz and one in Santa Cruz) and one national (in La Paz).

¹⁹ INFO SPIE: Information from the State Integrated Planning System

²⁰ Five technical consultative workshops (35 participants each) in each Macro-region of Bolivia: Andes (La Paz), Amazonia (Beni), Chiquitania Pantanal (Santa Cruz), Chaco (Tarija) y Valles (Cochabamba), and one training in La Paz for users of the ABT (implementation-35 participants).

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
				<p>temperature variability and precipitation emerging from climate change in the National Service Irrigation (SENARI) and Water and Sanitation Control Authority (APSB). The activities will be developed in coordination with local and national adaptation plans and the Adaptation Mechanism.</p> <p>This activity will include 6 workshops²¹ (equal men and women participation will be considered, and priority will be given to the participation of indigenous peoples).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">By month 15</p>	<p>change variables developed and formally approved by the PSC, APMT.</p> <p>b. Workshop reports (including six-disaggregated list of participants and the results of the pre- and post-training surveys to assess the impact of the training) delivered.</p>
				<p>Activity 2.2.1.3</p> <p>Define, implement improvements and integrate climate change information into the Information and Monitoring System of the National Protected Areas System of Bolivia managed by the National Protected Areas Service - SERNAP, in order to establish climate scenarios and their effects on biodiversity.</p> <p>This activity will include 6 workshops²² (equal men and women participation will be considered, and priority will be given to the participation of indigenous peoples).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">By month 15</p>	<p>Deliverable 2.2.1.3</p> <p>a. Protected Areas Information and Monitoring System considering climate change variables updated and formally approved by the PSC.</p> <p>b. Workshop reports (including six-disaggregated list of participants and the results of the pre- and post-training surveys to assess the impact of the training) delivered.</p>

²¹ Five technical consultative workshops (35 participants each) in each Macro-region of Bolivia: Andes (La Paz), Amazonia (Beni), Chiquitania Pantanal (Santa Cruz), Chaco (Tarija) y Valles (Cochabamba), and one training in la Paz for users of the SENARI and the APSB (implementation-35 participants).

²² Five technical consultative workshops (35 participants each) in each Macro-region of Bolivia: Andes (La Paz), Amazonia (Beni), Chiquitania Pantanal (Santa Cruz), Chaco (Tarija) y Valles (Cochabamba), and one training in la Paz for users of the SENARI and the APSB (implementation-35 participants).

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
				<p>Activity 2.2.1.4. Develop the Integral Information and Monitoring System “<i>Big Data Forests, Water, Soils, Biodiversity and Environmental Functions</i>” (informed by results of activities 2.2.1.1, 2.2.1.2 and 2.2.1.3), as part of the Mothers Earth Information System (MEIS) and established the information that will connection and enhance the State’s Integral Planning System - SPIE of the Ministry of Development Planning (MPD), in order to strengthen the reporting of the progress and challenges in the fulfillment of NDC established by Bolivia in the Paris Agreement. This activity will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The purchase of equipment (one server suitable to manage the monitoring and information systems, ten tables for data collection and two drones). - The elaboration of a protocol to integrate data generated by other institutions (NGOs, universities among other) into the Big Data INFO in MEIS and SPIE, and - One training²³ to ensure implementation of the integral system. <p style="text-align: right;">By month 18</p>	<p>Deliverable 2.2.1.4.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Information and Monitoring Node integrated into the Big Data INFO SPIE formally approved by the PSC. b. Big Data Information system in the MEIS c. Protocol to integrate data to the Big Data INFO SPIE elaborated and formally approved by the PSC. d. Training report (including training material and the results of the pre- and post-training surveys to assess the impact of the training).
				<p>Activity 2.2.1.5. Develop a public platform²⁴ for information and monitoring of the climate finance portfolio in Bolivia (within the framework of the SPIE), that will integrate the development of mitigation and adaptation actions, investments, best experiences and lessons learned among other information for decision makers and civil society in general. This platform will be linked and will be integrated with the website created under activity 1.1.3.4.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">By month 18</p>	<p>Deliverable 2.2.1.5.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Information and monitoring platform developed.
				<p>Activity 2.2.1.6</p>	<p>Deliverable 2.2.1.6.</p>

²³ One training in La Paz for the implementation of the monitoring system for users of MPD-VPC (35 participants)

²⁴ After project implementation the MPD-VPC will be the responsible institution of maintenance and continuity of this platform.

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
				<p>Estimation of GHG emissions from agricultural and forestry activities and land use change. This activity will include one workshop to strengthened the capacities of government staff on the use of the tool Ex- ACT.</p> <p>The GHG emissions inventory will serve to establish the current baseline of the emissions generated by Bolivia as a result of the development of agricultural activities and forest fires. This report will update the baseline information and at the same time estimate the baseline for carbon sequestration and capture in forests and vegetation cover in high Andean ecosystems, organic matter in soils, water regulation and biodiversity. The inventory will be at national level and based on FAO STAD and FAO EX-ACT²⁵ tools with field verifications in six macro regions and regions of Amazonia, Chiquitania - Pantanal, Andes, Valleys, Yungas and Chaco. The information generated will follow the requirements of the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and the GHG emissions inventory of Bolivia.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">By months 17, 18</p>	<p>a. GHG emissions inventory delivered.</p> <p>b. Workshop report (including list of participants and the results of the pre- and post-workshop survey to assess the impact of the workshop)</p>
<p>Outcome 2.4:</p> <p>Strategies for transforming and attracting private sector investment for low emissions and resilience developed and functioning.</p>	<p>There is no public and private financing strategy for integrated forest management and conservation.</p>	<p>Public-private financing strategy developed.</p>	<p>Output 2.4.1.</p> <p>Public-private financing management strategy developed for the integrated and sustainable management of forests, forest lands conservation and their environmental functions</p>	<p>Activity 2.4.1.1</p> <p>Carry out the legal analysis of the regulatory framework for the granting of incentives and compensation for sustainable forest management, conservation of forests conservation of water sources and soils, as joint measures of mitigation and adaptation to climate change.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">By month 13</p>	<p>Deliverable 2.4.1.1</p> <p>a. Legal analysis of the regulatory framework delivered.</p>
				<p>Activity 2.4.1.2</p> <p>Taking into account results of activity 2.4.1.1, develop a public-private financing strategy for the management of forests, forest lands, conservation and environmental functions.</p> <p>This activity will include one workshop²⁶ with public and private institutions dedicated to the management of financing in aspects of mitigation and adaptation of climate change.</p>	<p>Deliverables 2.4.1.1</p> <p>a. Public-private financing strategy prepared and approved by the PSC.</p> <p>b. Workshop report delivered (including six-</p>

²⁵ <http://www.fao.org/tc/exact/ex-act-home/en/>

²⁶ One workshops for 40 participants in Santa Cruz.

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
				By month 16	disaggregated list of participants).
Outcome 5.1 Best practices with respect to institutional capacity building & coordination, direct access, & pipeline development are developed and disseminated to strengthen engagement	Limited knowledge and spaces to share experiences and best practices regarding carbon credits/REDD+ Credits in Bolivia	To create spaces for the exchange of experiences and knowledge (including international expertise) on policies, regulations and guidelines related to carbon credits.	Output 5.1.1 Forum on forests and compensations mechanisms conducted to exchange best practices and lessons learned.	Activity 5.1.1.1. Carry out a Forum on forests and compensations mechanisms to explore the possibility of implementing voluntary compensation actions or payments for results. Experts from three countries from the region will be invited to share their experiences and lessons learned. Knowledge products will be developed (video, manuals, guides, media articles). Participation of women will be ensured (50% of participants will be women, and priority will be given to the participation of indigenous peoples) ²⁷ . By month 20	a. Forum report delivered (including six-disaggregated list of participants). b. Knowledge materials developed.

²⁷ 150 participants will be invited to the forum and the location will be defined during activity 1.1.1.1.

4. THEORY OF CHANGE

Plurinational State of Bolivia is facing a number of environmental, social and economic challenges because of climate change. The lack of capacities and tools, at national and subnational level, to access climate finance and monitoring their achievements to enable strategic and operational decision-making it is making this scenario worse. In addition to this, the current monitoring systems are not well articulate and functional, to do a proper data collection and contribute to the compliance of NDCs goals and indicators proposed by Bolivia in the 2015 Paris Agreement.

The lack of access to funding resources that foster investment in sustainable economic activities, the increasing occurrence of illegal activities of different kinds, deforestation and soil degradation, among others, increase the risk of food and water insecurity, deepening the pre-existing poverty and inequality gaps, as well as the acceleration of the loss of environmental functions.

Under this scenario, this proposal is aiming to:

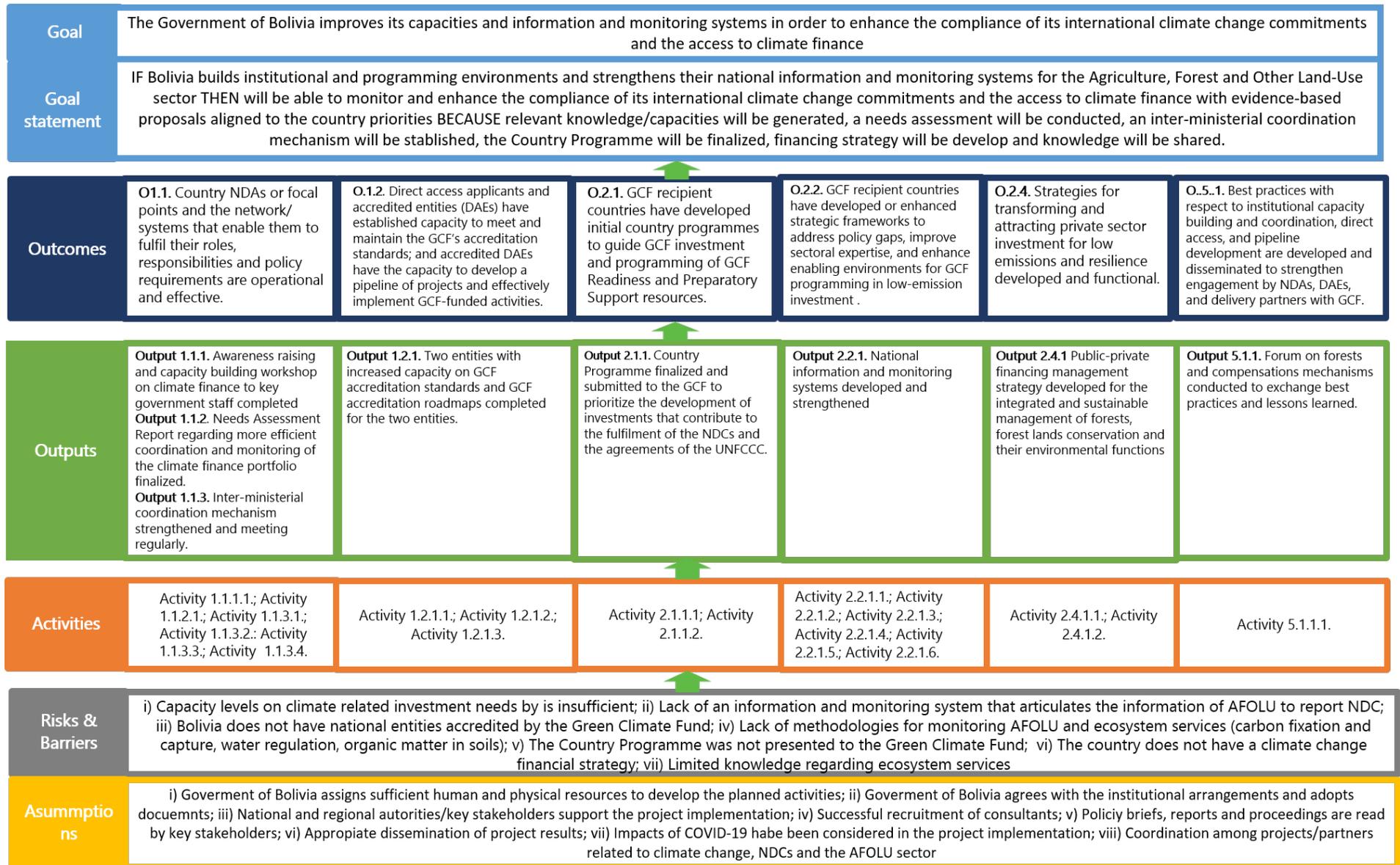
- Set up awareness-raising procedures and strengthening capacities on climate funding to key actors from the government (including the NDA) to be prepared to engage the GCF and other donors, and to receive climate funding to fight the effects of climate change (in the AFOLU sector among others).
- Implement a procedure to strengthen public entities in order to prepare their accreditation to the GCF, contributing to the compliance of their public policy functions, responsibilities and requirements.
- Finalize the Country Programme and adjust it to prioritize the development of investments that contribute to the implementation of the NDCs and the agreements of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Strengthen and articulating the national information and monitoring systems and the development and implementation of a Big Data database (in line with SPIE) that provides information on Forests, Water, Soils, Biodiversity and Environmental Functions, to monitor and report the NDCs.

- Identification of public-private investments and international cooperation for the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies at the national level, contributing to the implementation of the NDCs on forest and agriculture landscapes and water.
- Ensure the compliance of laws and regulations that enable the correct development of sustainable productive activities or according to the vocation of soil use, rights of use or fragility of ecosystems.
- Set up experience-sharing procedures in order to establish policies and standards on carbon neutrality, green bonds and efficient land use for food.

This well-articulated set of actions will enable the establishment of a critical route for the compliance of NDC goals and indicators with regard to forest and agriculture landscapes and water, as well as the establishment of a favorable investment climate for private, public and/or mixed initiatives in the sustainable use of ecosystems and natural resources (water, soil, forests, biodiversity), food production and actions to fight climate change.

The Goal of this proposal is: The Government of Bolivia improves its capacities and information and monitoring systems in order to enhance the compliance of its international climate change commitments and the access to climate finance. Below the Theory of Change diagram:



5. BUDGET, PROCUREMENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND DISBURSEMENT PLAN

5.1 Budget plan

Please complete the Budget Plan in Excel using the template available in the [Library](#) page of the GCF website.

5.2 Procurement plan

Please complete the Procurement Plan in Excel using the template available in the [Library](#) page of the GCF website. For goods, services, and consultancies to be procured, please list the items, descriptions in relation to the activities in section 2, estimated cost, procurement method, relevant threshold, and the estimated dates. Please include the procurement plan for at least the first tranche of disbursement requested below and provide a full procurement plan for the entire duration of the implementation period if available at this stage.

5.3 Implementation Plan

Please complete the Implementation Plan in Excel using the template available in the [Library](#) page of the GCF website.

5.4 Disbursement schedule

Please specify the proposed schedule for requesting disbursements from the GCF. For periodicity, specify whether it's quarterly, bi-annually or annually only.

Readiness Proposal that falls within a Framework Agreement with the GCF

Disbursements will be made in accordance to Clause 4 "Disbursement of Grants" and Clause 5 "Use of Grant Proceeds by the Delivery Partner" of the second Amended and Restated Agreement in the respect of the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement entered into between GCF and FAO on 25 August 2020 (the "Framework Agreement"). The Delivery Partner is entitled to submit 2 requests for disbursement each year and an Interim Request for Disbursement within 30 days of approval by the GCF of a proposal, which must be in accordance with the Framework Agreement.

6. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

6.1 Implementation arrangements

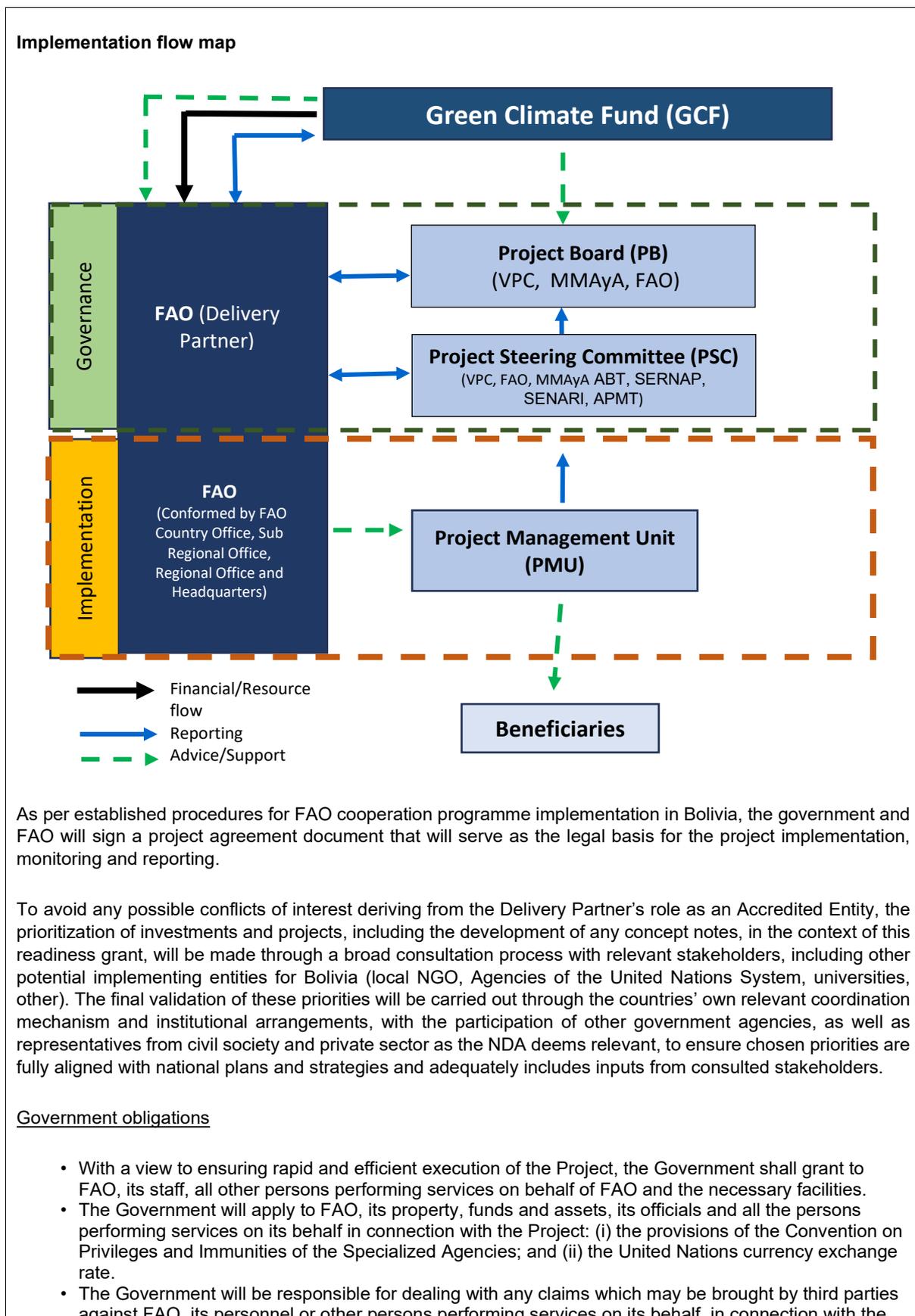
The Readiness project (RP) will be implemented during a period of 20 months by FAO under the guidance and leadership of the NDA (Vice-Ministry of Planning and Coordination of the Ministry of Development Planning, VPC-MDP). As Delivery Partner, FAO will manage the Readiness funding and will be responsible for providing and contracting the services contained in this proposal (all procurement and contracting processes will be conducted in accordance with FAO policies), as well as reporting on the progress of the implementation in close coordination with the NDA. The project will be implemented in a way to stress the ownership and coordination role of the NDA and the Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA).

For the governance and strategic decisions of the RP, a **Project Board (PB)** will be established composed by the Vice-Ministry of Planning and Coordination of the Ministry of Development Planning (NDA), MMAyA and FAO, and will have the direct support from the GCF. The main function of the PB will be to coordinate, guide and provide political and strategic orientation for the implementation of the project, as well as to guarantee a solid inter-institutional coordination. This instance will meet once a year in an ordinary and in an extraordinary way when required.

The PB will establish a **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** to ensure organizational effectiveness, responsible for the supervision, discussion and deliberation on technical products, and provide technical oversight and advice, particularly ensuring that the activities of this project do not overlap or duplicate the work carried out by other partners currently working in Bolivia. General responsibilities will include brainstorming and support the processes necessary for the efficient implementation of the Project. To ensure FAO's ultimate accountability, the PSC decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Committee, final decision shall rest with FAO. The PSC will be composed by the VPC, MMAyA, ABT, SERNAP, SENARI, APMT, FAO and key autonomous territorial entities (Municipalities). The PSC will meet twice a year and in an extraordinary manner whenever any of the members so request.

For the implementation of the RP, a **Project Management Unit (PMU)** will be established, and will have the main function of ensuring the coordination and execution of the project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans, following the guidelines of the PB and the PSC. The PMU will be led by a National Project Coordinator, and will be also composed by the consultants hired, the intern and will be technically/operational supported by the FAO country office.

The **National Project Coordinator (NPC)** is responsible for the day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The NPC will ensure that all project personnel hold a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and in reporting of project results. The NPC will report to the PSC and PB of any delays or difficulties encountered during implementation to ensure that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted. NPC will develop annual work plans to support the efficient implementation of the project, it will also ensure that the standard FAO and GCF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality and guarantee fluid communication between all stakeholders of the project. During PSC meetings, PNC will serve as secretary to secure that all the decisions made are duly executed for the smooth implementation of the project.



Project, and will hold them harmless in respect to any claim or liability arising in connection with the Project, except when it is agreed by the Government and FAO that such claims arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct of such persons.

- The Government will be responsible for the recruitment, salaries, emoluments and social security measures of its own national staff assigned to the Project. The Government will also provide, as and when required for the Project, the facilities and supplies indicated in the Project Document. The Government will grant FAO staff, the Resource Partner and persons acting on their behalf, access to the project offices and sites and to any material or documentation relating to the Project, and will provide any relevant information to such staff or persons.

FAO obligations

- The implementation of the activities will be in accordance with the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement entered into between GCF and FAO dated 25 August 2020.
- FAO will be responsible for the provision, with due diligence and efficiency, of assistance as provided in the Project Document. The Government and FAO will consult closely with respect to all aspects of the Project.
- Assistance under the Project will be made available to the Government, or to such entity as provided in the Project, and will be furnished and received: (i) in accordance with relevant decisions of the Governing Bodies of FAO, and with its constitutional and budgetary provisions; and (ii) subject to the receipt by FAO of the necessary contribution from the Resource Partner. FAO will disburse the funds received from the Resource Partner in accordance with its regulations, rules and policies. All financial accounts and statements will be expressed in United States Dollars and will be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules and directives of FAO.
- Assistance under the Project provided directly by FAO, including technical assistance services and/or oversight and monitoring services, will be carried out in accordance with FAO regulations, rules and policies, including on recruitment, travel, salaries, and emoluments of national and international personnel recruited by FAO, procurement of services, supplies and equipment. The candidacies of senior international technical staff for recruitment by FAO will be submitted to the Government for clearance following FAO procedures.
- Equipment procured by FAO will remain the property of FAO for the duration of the Project. The Government will provide safe custody of such equipment, which is entrusted to it prior to the end of the Project. The ultimate destination of equipment procured under this Project will be decided by FAO in consultation with the Government and the Resource Partner.

Starting date

The start date for implementation will be as outlined in the second amended and restated agreement between GCF and FAO that has been signed on 25 August 2020.

6.2 Implementation and execution roles and responsibilities

Table 4. Roles of Counterpart Agencies and Stakeholder

Agency/Key Stakeholder	Type	Role in the project
Vice-Ministry of Planning and Coordination of the Ministry of Development Planning	Government institution	The Vice-Ministry of Planning and Coordination of the Ministry of Development Planning as NDA will provide overall governance and strategic decisions of the project via the PB and the PSC. The NDA will lead on government coordination processes for country programming, stakeholder engagement, DAEs engagement while benefiting from the project's capacity building activities.
Ministry of Environment and Water	Government institution	The MMAYa will be part of the PB and PSC of the project, will be actively engaged in GCF coordination, country programming and will be benefiting from the project trainings and capacity building activities.

FAO	Delivery Partner and Implementing Entity	FAO is the Delivery Partner and the Implementing entity for this Readiness project. FAO will provide support and project assurance through the FAO office in Bolivia as well as through its regional office based in Santiago, Chile and headquarters in Rome. This will include project oversight, technical support and monitoring functions.
Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth - APMT	Government institution	This institution is the governing body of climate change management in Bolivia, responsible for monitoring and information on climate change and production systems associated with the preservation and conservation of Mother Earth. APMT will be considered to be part of the PSC of the project and will be key to obtain the results under the output 2.2.1 to strengthen its monitoring and information system and link it to the INFO SPIE. The institution while benefiting from project trainings and capacity building activities.
Forest and Land Control and Inspection Authority - ABT	Government institution	This institution is the governing body of control and monitoring of forests and land in Bolivia. ABT will be considered to be part of the PSC of the project and will be key to obtain the results under the output 2.2.1 to strengthen its monitoring and information system and link it to the INFO SPIE. The institution while benefiting from project trainings and capacity building activities.
National Service of Protected Areas - SERNAP	Government institution	Entity in charge of the control, supervision and management of the protected areas in the framework of the National System of Protected Areas. SERNAP will be considered to be part of the PSC of the project and will be key to obtain the results under the output 2.2.1 to strengthen its monitoring and information system and link it to the INFO SPIE. The institution while benefiting from project trainings and capacity building activities.
National Irrigation Service - SENARI	Government institution	Entity in charge of the recognition of water use rights and irrigation management for agricultural activities. SENARI will be considered to be part of the PSC of the project and will be key to obtain the results under the output 2.2.1 to strengthen its monitoring and information system and link it to the INFO SPIE. The institution while benefiting from project trainings and capacity building activities.
National Institute of Agrarian Reform - INRA	Government institution	Entity responsible for the rural cadastre and the granting of agricultural property rights. INRA will be considered to be part of the PSC of the project and will be key to obtain the results under the output 2.2.1 to strengthen its monitoring and information system and link it to the INFO SPIE. The institution while benefiting from project trainings
Banco de Desarrollo Productivo (BDP)	Government institution	BDP was nominated to be a DAE in 2019, and receive readiness funds to carried out a gap assessment. This institution will be a key institution for output 1.2.1, will share their experience and lessons learned and will be benefiting from the project trainings and capacity building activities. A roadmap for their accreditation will be developed under this readiness.
Fondo de Desarrollo Forestal - FONABOSQUE	Government institution	FONABOSQUE staff will be actively engaged in GCF coordination, country programming while benefiting from the project trainings and capacity building activities.
National- and local-level CSOs/non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	Non-state	There are a number of CSOs and NGOs that support climate actions related to the forestry sector. These CSO/NGOs will play an important role the consultations for developing guidelines, project ideas/concept notes and the country programming.
Local universities	Academic/research	Bolivia's academic institutions employ experienced researchers with considerable expertise in climate change related aspects. These specialists will be play a key role in the

		coordination mechanism and as well country programming process.
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As Delivery Partner, FAO will be responsible for the technical, operational and financial management, as well as for the supervision of the implementation and evaluation of the project in coordination with the CD. All procurement and contracting processes will be conducted in accordance with FAO policies. The roles and responsibilities of FAO staff are defined by the FAO Guide to the Project Cycle and its respective updates.

The FAO Representative in Bolivia will be responsible for budget and resource management, and will establish an interdisciplinary working group within FAO, to provide guidance in the project execution. The Working Group consists of the Budget Holder (BH), Lead Technical Officer (LTO), Funding Liaison Officer (FLO) and one or more Technical Officers based at FAO Headquarters. In addition, FAO will have the operational support of the existing staff at the FAO office in Bolivia; the National Operations and Budget Office will be responsible for the financial management and operation of the project, including the preparation of contracts and acquisition of inputs. The FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, based in Chile, also has experts on gender and indigenous peoples (IP) who will provide guidance to the working teams on the integration of gender dimensions and indigenous peoples, respectively, during the project's implementation.

FAO, in coordination with the implementing partners, will establish a Project Coordinating Team, financed by the GCF, to ensure the coordination and execution of the project through the effective implementation of the work plans. The team will be comprised of a National Coordinator and a full-time Technical-Administrative Assistant. FAO will lead on the works related to gender and IP in close coordination with MMAyA gender and IP focal points

Table 5: Project Management Unit human resources

Consultant	Description	Duration
International consultant - Climate finance Specialist	Climate finance specialist responsible to coordinate, advice and lead the multidisciplinary team and provide technical expertise and strategical backstopping iof output 1.1.1 and output 1.1.2. Expertise: At least 10 years experience in climate finance (green finance), working on international donor financing procedures, knowledge of GCF and international climate change issues.	25 w/days
International consultant – DAEs specialist	Direct Access Accreditation Specialist that will coordinate advice and will lead the multidisciplinary team and provide technical expertise under output to backstop activities 1.2.1.1, 1.2.1.2 and 1.2.1.3, to provide technical assistance with the aim of identifying and achieving accreditation as a Direct Access Entity (DAE) to the GCF. Expertise: at least 5 years of relevant experience working on international donor financing procedures in developing countries, knowledge of GCF and experience in facilitating stakeholder engagement processes.	25 w/days
International consultant – Climate Change Specialist	Climate change Specialist responsible to coordinate advice and will lead the multidisciplinary team and provide technical expertise and strategical backstopping during the implementation of output 2.2.1.	30 w/days

	Expertise: At least 10 years of relevant experience in climate change, environment management, sustainable development, or related field, in the context of Bolivia.	
International consultant – EXACT Specialist	EXACT Specialist that will provide technical backstopping, build capacity and support training on EXACT under activity 2.2.1.6. Expertise: At least 5 years working the Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) and with expertise of facilitating trainings.	20 w/days
International consultant – Finance Strategy Specialist	Finance Strategy Specialist that will coordinate advice and will lead the multidisciplinary team and provide technical expertise for activity 2.4.1.2. Expertise: At least 5 years of relevant experience in public policy, development studies, political science and/or international relations, with strong knowledge of Green Economy and Climate Change, and capacity to analyze complex political situations and vulnerability.	20 w/days
National consultant – Institutional engagement specialist	Institutional engagement specialist to ensure the engagement of key national, subnational, private, public institutions under outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3 and 1.2.1. Expertise: At least 5 years of relevant experience of institutional engagement initiatives/activities for development/climate projects. Technical knowledge in the targeted focal area(s) – climate change, environment, social aspects in Bolivia.	133 w/days
National consultant – Communication specialist	Technical backstopping for the development of communication material, website (for activities 1.1.3.3 and 1.1.3.4) and guide the systematization of lessons learn and good practices during the Project implementation. Expertise: At least 5 year of relevant experience in generating communications, communication strategies, media operations and advocacy material via various media (i.e. print, video, websites).	35 w/days
National consultant – Stakeholder engagement specialist	Stakeholder engagement specialist, responsible to ensure the engagement and facilitate dialogue among key stakeholders and communities under activities of output 2.2.1.and output 5.1.1.. Expertise: At least 5 years of practical working experience in stakeholder engagement, climate change and sustainable development. Technical knowledge in the targeted focal area(s) – climate change, environment and social aspects in Bolivia	120 w/days
National consultant – Information and monitoring specialist	Monitoring Specialist, responsible to provide technical backstopping, build capacity and support trainings under output 2.2.1. Expertise: At least 5 years of relevant experience working with Information and monitoring systems, experience in designing tools and strategies for data collection, analysis and production of reports, and knowledge of quantitative and qualitative monitoring methodologies. Technical knowledge in the targeted focal area(s) – climate change, environment and social aspects in Bolivia	35 w/days
National consultant – Public Policies Expert	Public Policies Expert, responsible to provide legal and public policies backstopping under outcome 2.4.1. Technical knowledge on forest, soil and water use rights for comprehensive management of climate change, among others. Expertise: At least 5 years of relevant experience in the field of local governance, local development and democracy in Bolivia, with successful track record in working with and advising local	35 w/days

	governments on local governance, legal advise and economic development or related issues.	
National consultant – Gender-Safeguards Specialist	Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist, responsible to provide technical backstopping and deliver outputs 1.2 and 1.1.3, and ensure gender equality, and compliance with GCF and FAO safeguards. Expertise: At least 5 years of relevant experience in the gender and safeguards departments of multilateral or bilateral development, and conducting gender assessments and developing gender strategies. Technical knowledge in the targeted focal area(s) – climate change, environment and social aspects in Bolivia	30 w/days
National consultant – Internship	Internship for a recent graduate student (environmental sciences, environmental engineering, conservation) to develop surveys under activity 2.1.1.1, support the design of knowledge products under activity 5.1.1.1 and support the workshops/trainings of the project.	15 months
Project coordinator (PMC)	Project Management Cost (PMC): The National Project Manager will be responsible for the overall implementation of the project, acting as a key liaison between the PSC and FAO, coordinating other consultants to deliver on the project outcomes/activities and act as national expert for institutional capacity building. The coordinator should have the ability to manage programs and projects, knowledge of processes related to climate change, demonstrated experience in writing reports in general and experience of working in multidisciplinary and leadership teams, as well as experience in conflict resolution and inter-institutional coordination. Expertise: At least 10 years of relevant experience in project management and implementation, demonstrated knowledge of international climate finance, specifically the GCF architecture. Knowledge of the agriculture sector and use of natural resources as it relates to the effects of climate change in regard to adaptation /resilience and mitigation in Bolivia.	20 months

6.3 Risks and mitigation measures

Table 6. Risks and mitigation measures

Risk category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
Execution risk	Bolivia's high staff rotation in governmental entities (government policy on staff rotation) or limited availability of time from key officials that can delay management, coordination, and specific activities (training workshops, conferences, dialogues or forums, regular multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism	Medium	Medium-High	With the leadership and support of the PB, this project will engage relevant stakeholders from conceptualization and ensure its visibility at the highest levels of government. Meetings of the PB are a critical component to	PB, with support from the PMU and FAO.

Risk category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
	meetings, review of reports).			<p>buy-in and ownership. The inception workshop, detailed workplan and budget, and initial meetings of the multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism will clarify officials who will need to be engaged, consulted, and informed/updated regularly about project progress.</p> <p>The PMU established for the implementation of the proposal (with the support of the FAO country office) will keep the PB and PSC well informed in case of staff rotation and, will take two measures if necessary: (i) restructure of the work plan to ensure activities are in line with the current political agenda; (ii) manage a flexible agenda that allows reprogramming workshops and work sessions.</p>	
Strategic risk	Risk of duplication or failure to leverage outputs and outcomes of other Readiness projects and climate change plans / projects / programmes / strategies.	Low	Medium	The project emphasizes developing effective relationships with key actors as well as relevant line ministries and will build on existing efforts. FAO has	PB with support of PMU

Risk category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
				reviewed publicly available documents (assessment reports, country programme, etc.) to understand needs and opportunities for strengthening NDA and Bolivian's GCF country programme in preparing this proposal and will continue to engage relevant stakeholders through consultations and workshops. For instance, FAO is aligning activities related climate change, forestry and water in Bolivia.	
Political risk	Not incorporating properly, the vision of key stakeholders in the strategies and intersectoral integration to Forest and Water implement actions.	Low	Medium	<p>The NDA have carried out intersectoral workshops to address the views from key stakeholders of the Forestry sector.</p> <p>The project will gather the information collected in these workshops and ensure the integration of their perspective in the Strategy Forest, Water and the climate actions and investments priorities.</p>	PB with support of PMU
Implementation risk	The emergency of Covid-19 could affect	High	Medium	Plan activities with the corresponding government	PSC and PMU with

Risk category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
	communications and timelines proposed.			<p>sanitary restrictions in mind (assuring a 2 m distance within participants in venues with open ventilation and providing masks to participants and having cleaning equipment), with special attention to meetings and communications, using technological tools whenever possible (virtual platforms).</p> <p>Depending on the target audience, will pay special attention of internet access of participants and provide internet data for recharging cellphones electronically, when needed.</p> <p>Due to COVID19. during the design of the proposal International mission has been reduced. If a planned international mission can not be conducted, online sessions will be organized to support project activities.</p>	support of FAO

6.4 Monitoring

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring will be led by FAO as DP but jointly carried out with the NDA to ensure that country ownership is guaranteed throughout all of the project phases. All reports to the GCF will be put to the consideration of the Project's Steering Committee to make sure that the information is clear and transparent before submission to the GCF.

Interim Progress Reports (IPR)

One IPR will be prepared by FAO every six month period, in coordination with the FAO locally staff and the Lead Technical Officer in the Regional Office, and approved by the Funding Liaison Office in FAO headquarter and the NDA. The IPR will inform and monitor progress made since project effectiveness date and activities planned for the next reporting period. FAO Liaison Office will send the Progress Report to the GCF. The GCF IPR template will be used for reporting the project implementation.

Completion Report

At the end of the Implementation Period, the DP will prepare a completion report and will be submitted to the GCF no later than six months after the end of the Implementation Period of the approved grant. This comprehensive report will be made available to the public through the NDA. It will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.

6.5 Other Relevant Information

FAO comparative advantage

FAO has been selected as DP mainly because of its mandate, comparative advantage and its experience in the Agriculture, Forest and Other Land-Use Sector and NDCs. The NDA sent a letter in February 2020 to nominate FAO as a delivery partner to develop a Readiness Proposal for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to enhance climate finance and support the accreditation process of the public entities. Among other reasons are:

FAO supported the implementation of the UN-REDD Program in Bolivia, specifically in building capacities and methodologies for satellite and terrestrial monitoring as the basis of the National Forest Monitoring System, including the construction of the land cover and land use map and the National Forest Inventory.

FAO has a presence and collaboration established in Bolivia with a local implementation capacity that will facilitate the achievement of project results and provide technical assistance to projects related to agriculture, forestry, climate finance and climate change.

The Organization's broad mandate, which encompasses multiple disciplines and sectors (agricultural crops, livestock, forest management, fisheries, climate change, natural resource management, legal and policy frameworks, etc.), should allow the provision of a holistic approach with sectoral support to identify priorities in climate change adaptation and mitigation, and the project will benefit from the advice of technical experts from different technical areas.

FAO has legitimate experience in developing and strengthening technical capacities of countries, particularly taking into account institutional needs, as well as promoting and facilitating processes of dialogue, consultation and consensus with multiple stakeholders.

The FAO Forestry Department helps nations manage their forests sustainably. The Organization's approach balances social, economic and environmental objectives so that current generations can bring in the benefits of the forest resources of the land while conserving them to meet the needs of future generations. It has teams of experts on issues related to the evaluation of public policies, capacity development and methodological approaches for monitoring and forest management, which has led to its recognition as a global authority on the subject.

The FAO Investment Centre strengthens national investment capacities, providing practical guidance and tools, institutional strengthening and learning support.

The FAO Forestry Department has the ability to initially facilitate the implementation of improved governance mechanisms to make better decisions for the construction of the MRV National System, through meetings and

workshops and seeks the expansion of knowledge and harmonization of concepts and methodologies, with the aim of generating information on forest resources for both compliance of international reports and to improve the policies, planning and management of their forests.

Exit strategy

The Bolivia NDC and the 2030 Agenda prioritize the implementation of actions in the Forestry, Water and other Land use sector. Bolivia aimed at strengthening its National Designated Authority (NDA) and developing its Country Work Program. National monitoring capacities should be further strengthened to monitor, measure and report on sector emissions to inform about the design of improved climate actions. Similarly, Climate actions and investments priorities should be developed. Finally, the initial process of building capacity in environmental and social safeguards to offer green financing lines in the credit portfolio and incentives, will create awareness of the potential contribution of forestry investments to economic and social development and to country efforts for mitigation and adaptation actions for climate change.

This readiness proposal aims to consolidate previous actions, identifying the support opportunities that transform the current conditions to the desired ones, by applying the theory of change. This consolidation of capabilities of the NDA will allow Bolivia to have access to climate finance. This proposal will identify the best financial window according to Country work program.

On the other hand, in Bolivia there are other initiatives that will complement the activities included in this proposal. The complementary actions and synergies with these proposals have been identified to secure the programmatic vision requested by the Government of Bolivia and to ensure sustainability of the outputs proposed.

Knowledge management activities are included in Outcome 5.1, but they are also part of outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 2.2 with training / assistance / advice for the adoption of best practices. These activities will include the systematization of the knowledge generated and the exchange of experiences and lessons learnt. The results of the project will be shared inside and outside the areas of intervention through existing information networks and forums for inter-information, the Bolivia reports in the International Conferences (UNFCCC), and the national portals of the NDA, MMAYA, and collaborating partners of the project. By sharing all reports and policy briefs on the NDA website, the project will also enable knowledge sharing and foster sustainability.

After the completion of this readiness, the NDA will maintain the capacity building processes, organizing regular meetings of the inter-ministerial coordination platform and maintenance and operation of the website. Based on the results of the needs assessment for the country, another GCF readiness will be prepared.

Gender equality

Gender dimensions will be integrated throughout the project, to ensure that gender issues of climate change are reflected in the knowledge products, as well as to ensure that diverse viewpoints are reflected and different types of actors' capacity is strengthened. In particular, by using a human rights-based approach, both duty-bearers and right-holders will be identified, and their capacities developed. Within this approach, duty-bearers will be ready to mainstream gender and to support all, and right-holders will be ready to practice their rights. By taking gender issues into account in all activities, the project is more likely to meet its objectives and reach its full potential, as the knowledge products and related planning processes will more accurately reflect the existing socio-economic dynamics that shape women's and men's adaptive capacity. In addition, the project will avoid reinforcing existing inequalities vis a vis access to knowledge and training by encouraging the participation and engagement of diverse stakeholders. The project will target 50-50 equal participation of women in all the events organized within the project and ensure that the deliverables are gender-sensitive and that the interests of both men and women are considered and represented throughout the project implementation.

FAO will ensure effective gender and social inclusion mainstreaming in line with the FAO Policy on gender equality, the FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines, and the GCF standards on gender equality and social inclusion.

Indigenous Peoples

Bolivian local indigenous and traditional knowledge systems and practices, which include indigenous peoples' holistic perspectives on their community and the environment, represent an important knowledge resource for adaptation to climate change. This project, through participatory learning and sharing processes, will prioritize and engage indigenous communities, integrating their knowledge systems to increase the effectiveness of adaptation by building stakeholder ownership and action.

Grievance Mechanism

Within the framework of this project, the NDA shall facilitate the resolution and/or clarification of any concern directly linked to implementation of the project that beneficiaries and involved stakeholders may have, following the Government of Bolivia's conflict resolution mechanisms. In case the conflict refers to FAO, the NDA will present the complaints and claims to the Representation of the FAO in the country. If a notice of receipt of the claim is not received within 7 days, the complaint or concern must be sent to the FAO's regional office in Latin America and the Caribbean FAO-RLC@fao.org for action. In those cases in which the claim could not be resolved through the FAO Regional Office, the project beneficiaries may send a complaint to the FAO Office of the Inspector General, who shall carry out an independent investigation. The procedure for the claims is detailed at <http://www.fao.org/aud/>. Email: Investigations-hotline@fao.org.

FAO is committed to ensuring that its resources are used solely for their intended purposes, that all operations are free from fraud and other corrupt practices, and to being held accountable to donors and beneficiaries for the implementation of its programs. To this end, the Organization has adopted a zero-tolerance policy in respect of fraud and other corrupt practices in all their manifestations. This policy applies, regardless of their location, to all activities and operations of the Organization, whether funded by Regular Programme or Extra-Budgetary Funds; administrative, technical or operational in nature; or implemented by the Organization and/or an implementing partner, including any government agency. This policy applies to all FAO personnel and all contractual arrangements between the Organization and implementing partners, suppliers or other third parties for administrative, technical or operational purposes. The Whistle blower Protection Policy follows the guidelines to report allegations of possible wrongdoing in the activities of the project stated in the Administrative Circular 2019/06²⁸.

UNSC Sanctions

FAO follows the UN Security Council sanctions, and Bolivia is not included on the UN Sanctions List at this time. In accordance with FAO rules and regulations, the FAO Bolivia Country Office and FAO HQ will perform all necessary actions to ensure that the project be implemented in full compliance with any other UN sanctions list that may be of relevance.

Risk of money laundering, terrorist financing, or prohibited practices

As per clause 11.01 (f) of the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between the GCF and FAO, FAO will apply its own fiduciary principles and standards relating to any "know your customer" checks, AML/CFT, and financial sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, which should enable it to comply with the objectives of the Policy on Prohibited Practices and the principles of the AML/CFT Policy.

No risks of money laundering, terrorist financing, corruption or prohibited practices are foreseen during project implementation. The project team will use structures, national and international consultants contained in its database and roster, to ensure they have been working with UN agencies before. New consultants as well as new structures will be assessed before being recruited. Missions in the field will be escorted, when needed, as per FAO's procedures.

²⁸ <http://www.fao.org/aud/48699-03f867c68c965c8bbad27e7d5f7512e43.pdf>

READINESS & PREPARATORY SUPPORT

BUDGET, PROCUREMENT & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



Readiness Grant Budget Preparation Guidelines

This file contains three specific planning tools to complete the supplementary information required when submitting a proposal for Readiness Programme support (including for NAP/adaptation planning):

- Budget plan and accompany Budget notes
- Procurement plan
- Implementation plan

The following considerations are important when completing the budget:

1. Before preparing the Readiness and budget, procurement, and implementation plans, please read the full guidance contained in the Readiness Programme Guidebook, specifically Part III Section 5
2. You can select the appropriate budget categories from the dropdown list in the budget plan:
3. To insert additional rows, right click on the row number below where you wish to insert the new row and choose INSERT.
4. Additional budget categories may be added by manually typing them on the Budget Category sheet :
5. The Budget Notes sheet should be used to record explanations, further details or cost breakdowns for individual lines



Project Management Cost:

Project management costs (PMC) are the direct administrative costs incurred to execute a project. They should cover only incremental costs incurred due to the GCF contribution. In most cases, these costs are directly related to the support of a dedicated project management unit which manages the day to day execution related activities of the project.

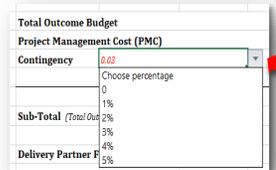


General Principles for PMC costs:

1. The percentage of PMC financed by GCF should not be more than the percentage share of the overall budget financed by GCF
2. PMC budget thresholds: Up to 7.5 per cent of total activity budget.
 - > PMC exceeding 7.5 per cent for the readiness (including NAPs) proposals, and PPF proposals, up to \$ 3 million will require detailed documentation and justification supporting the entire PMC budget.
 - > The PMC should be shown as a separate component in the project budget. A detailed breakdown of PMC should be provided by budget category.
 - > Indicative list of eligible project management costs:
 - > **Project staffing and consultants:** Project manager, Project Assistant, Procurement personnel, Finance personnel & Support/admin. Personnel
 - > **Other direct costs:** Office equipment, Mission related travel cost of the PMU, Project management systems and information technology, Office supplies, Audit cost

Contingency :

1. Select the appropriate % of Contingency Budget from the dropdown list :
2. Contingency budget for unforeseen costs arising during the project implementation should not be included in the outcome budget separately.
3. Contingency budget must be used for any unforeseen programme (output level) cost that is unrelated to implementation/service fee.
4. Any use of contingency must be reported to and agreed by the GCF Secretariat in writing in advance provided with justifications that are acceptable to the GCF
5. If by the end of the grant implementation period, you have not spent Contingency, you may not increase the scope of the project or make any other expenditures using the Contingency.



If you are unsure about how to complete the budget template, please send your query to: countries@gcfund.org

Budget Categories
5011 Professional
5013 Consultants - Local
5013 Consultants - International
5014 Contracts
5021 Travel - Local
5021 Travel - International
5023 Training & workshop
5024 Expendable Procurement
5025 Non-expendable Procurement
5028 GOE

Indicate additional budget categories

Budget Note	Detailed Description
A	One workshop for key government staff for 40 participants in La Paz city
B	Local consultant, institutional engagement specialist, for 18 days @150USD per day for output 1.1.1
C	Printing and office materials for activity 1.1.1
D	International consultant, climate finance expert, for 25 days @400 for backstopping output 1.1.1 and output 1.1.2
F	National consultant, institutional engagement specialist, for 30 days @150 USD per day for output 1.1.2
G	National consultant, Gender-Safeguards specialist, for 20 days @150 USD per day for output 1.1.2
H	Two workshops under activity 1.1.2.1, one consultation-workshop and one validation-workshop for 25-30 participants each in La Paz city.
I	Printings and office material for activity 1.1.2
J	National consultant, institutional engagement specialist, for 45 days @150 USD per day for activities 1.1.3.1, 1.1.3.2 and 1.1.3.3.
K	National consultant, communications specialist, for 35 days @150 for the development of the GCF website for activities 1.1.3.3 and 1.1.3.4
L	National consultant, Gender-Safeguards specialist, for 10 days @150 USD per day for output 1.1.3
M	Printings and office material for output 1.1.3
N	Three meetings for 30 participants each in La Paz city, under activity 1.1.3.3
O	International consultant, direct access accreditation specialist, for 25 days @400 USD per day, for activities 1.2.1.1, 1.2.1.2 and 1.2.1.3
P	One mission for seven days for the international consultant to La Paz city
Q	National consultant, institutional engagement specialist, for 40 days @150 USD for activities 1.2.1.1, 1.2.1.2 and 1.2.1.3
R	Two workshops for the awareness-raising and capacity building campaign on the GCF accreditation process under activity 1.2.1.1, for 40 participants each, one in La Paz and one in Santa Cruz.
S	Design and printings of communication materials with detailed information on the accreditation process for activity 1.2.1.1
T	Two workshops of 20 participants each for two entities (10 participants of each) to discuss the concrete steps and examples of required documentation for the accreditation process under activity 1.2.1.3, in La Paz.

5.2 Procurement Plan

For goods, services, and consultancies to be procured, please list the items, descriptions in relation to the activities in Section 3, estimated cost, procurement method, relevant threshold, and the estimated dates. Please include the procurement plan for at least the first tranche of disbursement requested below and provide a full procurement plan for the entire duration of the implementation period if available at this stage.

Item	Item Description	Estimated Cost (US\$)	Procurement Method	Thresholds (Min-Max monetary value for which indicated procurement method must be used)	Estimated Start Date	Projected Contracting Date
Goods and Non-Consulting Services						
5025 Non-expendable Procurement	Equipment (laptops, server, 10 tablets, 2 drones)	20,000.00	Request for quotation	\$25,000 - 30,000	Month 5	Month 3
5023 Trainings & workshops	Venues and refreshments	100,000.00	Request for quotation	\$120,000 - 125,000	Month 2	Month 1
5021 Travels - Local	Travel costs and DSA	43,000.00	UN Travel Policy	\$60,000 - 70,000	Month 5	Month 3
5021 Travels - International	DSA, Terminal and Ticket cost	24,500.00	UN Travel Policy	\$20,000 - 35,000	Month 5	Month 3
5014 Contracts	Firms / consortium of experts	159,000.00	Invitation to bid (Open Submission)	\$300,000 - 350,000	Month 4	Month 2
5028 GOE	General operational expenditures	522.00	Direct Procurement	\$1,000 - 2,500	Month 2	Month 1
5024 Expendable Procurement	Printings and office supplies	14,600.00	Direct Procurement	\$18,000 - 24,000	Month 2	Month 1
Sub-Total (US\$)		\$ 361,622.00				
Consultancy Services						
International Consultant 01	Climate finance expert	10,000.00	Vacancy Announcement / FAO Roster	NA	Month 4	Month 2
International Consultant 02	Direct access accreditation specialist	10,000.00	Vacancy Announcement / FAO Roster	NA	Month 6	Month 4
International Consultant 03	Climate change specialist,	12,000.00	Vacancy Announcement / FAO Roster	NA	Month 5	Month 3
International Consultant 04	Exact specialist	8,000.00	Vacancy Announcement / FAO Roster	NA	Month 10	Month 8
International Consultant 05	Finance strategy specialist	8,000.00	Vacancy Announcement / FAO Roster	NA	Month 6	Month 4
National Consultant 01	Institutional engagement specialist	19,950.00	Vacancy Announcement / FAO Roster	NA	Month 2	Month 1
National Consultant 02	Communications specialist,	5,250.00	Vacancy Announcement / FAO Roster	NA	Month 4	Month 2
National Consultant 03	Stakeholder engagement specialist	18,000.00	Vacancy Announcement / FAO Roster	NA	Month 5	Month 3
National Consultant 04	Information and monitoring specialist	5,250.00	Vacancy Announcement / FAO Roster	NA	Month 6	Month 4
National Consultant 05	Public policies expert	5,250.00	Vacancy Announcement / FAO Roster	NA	Month 6	Month 4
National Consultant 06	Gender-Safeguard Specialist	4,500.00	Vacancy Announcement / FAO Roster	NA	Month 4	Month 2
National Consultant-intership	Internship	3,750.00	Vacancy Announcement / FAO Roster	NA	Month 3	Month 1
National Consultant PMC	Project Coordinator	31,000.00	Vacancy Announcement / FAO Roster	NA	Month 1	Month 1
Sub-Total (US\$)		\$ 140,950.00				

iles to be completed during the implementation period of the activity in question.

5.1 Budget Plan

Please add rows for Outcomes, Outputs and Cost Categories as required. Additional budget categories may be added by manually typing them on the Budget Category sheet.

Outcomes / Outputs		Detailed Budget (in US\$)					Total Budget (per outcome)	Expenditure Plan									
		Budget Categories <small>choose from the drop-down list</small>	Unit	# of Unit	Unit Cost	Total Budget (per budget category)		6m	12m	18m	24m						
Outcome 1.1	Output 1.1.1	5023 Training & workshop	Event	1	2,500	2,500	47,100	81,900	2,500								
		5013 Consultants - Local 01	W/day	18	150	2,700			2,700								
		5024 Expendable Procurement	Lumpsum	1	800	800			800								
		5013 Consultants - International 01	W/day	25	400	10,000			10,000								
	Output 1.1.2	5013 Consultants - Local 01	W/day	30	150	4,500			4,500								
		5013 Consultants - Local 06	W/day	20	150	3,000			3,000								
		5023 Training & workshop	Event	2	2,500	5,000			5,000								
	Output 1.1.3	5024 Expendable Procurement	Lumpsum	1	500	500			500								
		5013 Consultants - Local 01	W/day	45	150	6,750			6,750								
		5013 Consultants - Local 02	W/day	35	150	5,250			5,250								
		5013 Consultants - Local 06	W/day	10	150	1,500			1,500								
		5024 Expendable Procurement	lumpsum	1	1,000	1,000			1,000								
	Outcome 1.2	Output 1.2.1	5023 Training & workshop	Meeting	4	900			3,600	34,800					3,600		
			5013 Consultants - International 02	W/Day	25	400			10,000						10,000		
			5021 Travel - International	Trip	1	3,500			3,500						3,500		
5013 Consultants - Local 01			W/day	40	150	6,000	6,000										
5023 Training & workshop			Event	2	2,500	5,000	5,000										
5014 Contracts			Lumpsum	1	4,000	4,000	4,000										
5023 Training & workshop			Event	2	2,500	5,000	5,000										
5024 Expendable Procurement	Lumpsum	1	1,300	1,300	1,300												
Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.1	5013 Consultants - International 03	W/day	30	400	12,000	52,750						6,000	6,000			
		5021 Travel - International	Trip	1	3,500	3,500								3,500			
		5013 Consultants - Local 03	W/day	90	150	13,500							7,500	6,000			
		5013 Consultants - Local-internship	Month	15	250	3,750							3,750				
		5023 Training & workshop	Event	2	3,500	7,000							7,000				
		5021 Travel - Local	Trip	50	220	11,000							11,000				
5024 Expendable Procurement	Lumpsum	1	2,000	2,000	2,000												
Outcome 2.2	Ouput 2.2.1	5014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	30,000	30,000	229,450	306,050							15,000	10,000	5,000
		5023 Training & workshop	Event	6	2,500	15,000									7,500	7,500	
		5021 Travel - Local	Trip	70	30	2,100									1,050	1,050	
		5014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	40,000	40,000									20,000	15,000	5,000
		5023 Training & workshop	Event	6	2,500	15,000									10,000	5,000	
		5021 Travel - Local	Trip	70	30	2,100									1,050	1,050	
		5014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	30,000	30,000									10,000	10,000	10,000
		5023 Training & workshop	Event	6	2,500	15,000									8,000	7,000	
		5021 Travel - Local	Trip	70	30	2,100									1,050	1,050	
		5014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	40,000	40,000									10,000	15,000	15,000
		5023 Training & workshop	Event	1	2,500	2,500										2,500	
		5013 Consultants - Local 04	W/Day	35	150	5,250										5,250	
		5013 Consultants - International 04	W/Day	20	400	8,000										8,000	
		5023 Training & workshop	Event	1	1,900	1,900											1,900

		5024 Expendable Procurement	Lumpsum	1	2,500	2,500				2,500		
		5025 Non-expendable Procurement	Lumpsum	1	18,000	18,000			8,000	10,000		
Outcome 2.4	Output 2.4.1	5013 Consultants - International 05	W/day	20	400	8,000	23,850		4,000	4,000		
		5013 Consultants - Local 05	W/Day	35	150	5,250			2,750	2,500		
		5023 Training & workshop	Event	1	2,500	2,500				2,500		
		5021 Travel - Local	Trip	30	220	6,600				6,600		
		5024 Expendable Procurement	Lumpsum	1	1,500	1,500			1,500			
Outcome 5.1	Output 5.1.1.	5023 Training & workshop	Event	1	20,000	20,000	79,600	79,600		15,000	5,000	
		5013 Consultants - Local 03	W/Day	30	150	4,500				4,500		
		5021 Travel - International	Lumpsum	5	3,500	17,500				17,500		
		5021 Travel - Local	Trip	80	220	17,600				17,600		
		5024 Expendable Procurement	Lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000				2,500	2,500	
		5014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	15,000	15,000				10,000	5,000	
Total Outcome Budget								467,550	202,800	120,150	132,100	12,500
Project Management Cost (PMC) Up to 7.5% of Total Activity Budget		5013 Consultants - Local	Month	20	1,575	31,500	Actual amount and % of PMC requested: do not change the formula	Maximum PMC that can be requested: do not change the formula				
		5021 Travel - Local	Lumpsum	1	1,500	1,500						
		5025 Non-expendable Procurement	Lumpsum	1	1,500	1,500						
		5028 GOE	Lumpsum	1	522	522			✔ 35,022	35,066		
									✔ 7.49%	7.50%		

FOR GREEN CLIMATE FUND SECRETARIAT'S USE ONLY

Breakdown (per budget category)	Total (per budget category)
5011 Professional	-
5013 Consultants - Local	93,450.00
5013 Consultants - International	48,000.00
5014 Contracts	159,000.00
5021 Travel - Local	43,000.00
5021 Travel - International	24,500.00
5023 Training & workshop	100,000.00
5024 Expendable Procurement	14,600.00
5025 Non-expendable Procurement	19,500.00
5028 GOE	522.00
0	-
0	-
0	-
0	-
0	-
Total Outcome Budget + PMC	502,572.00

FOR GREEN CLIMATE FUND SECRETARIAT'S USE ONLY

Total Outcome Budget		467,550
Project Management Cost (PMC)	7.5% requested	35,022
Contingency	1% requested	4,341
<hr/>		
Sub-Total (Total Outcome Budget + Contingency + PMC)		506,913
Delivery Partner Fee (DP) - Up to 8.5% of the Sub-Total		43,088
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Total Project Budget (Total Activity Budget + Contingency + PMC + DP)	\$	550,000