SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

BOLIVIA

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	**Bolivia**		
Year Started	1997		
Portfolio Profile	**GEF**	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	446	15	**461**
Grant amount committed	12,603,801	479,140	**13,082,941**
Project level co-financing in cash	3,676,032	174,854	**3,850,886**
Project level co-financing in kind	8,741,334	262,246	**9,003,580**
Total co-financing *			**13,333,606**

Source: SGP database as of July 2022
*** Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed**

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	**4**	**-**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**-**	**22**
Climate Change	**2**	**4**	**12**	**6**	**-**	**-**	**24**
Land Degradation	**3**	**-**	**4**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**10**
Capacity Development	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**3**
Total Projects Completed	**10**	**4**	**23**	**16**	**6**	**-**	**59**

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2022)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2022" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.							
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES							
Biodiversity							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	4	-	7	6	5	-	22
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	4	5	3	3	3	-	18
Hectares of PAs	308,518	17,018	17,990	7,362	11	-	350,899
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	1	-	7	6	2	-	16
Number of significant species conserved	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	3	5	5	2	2	-	17
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	908,518	120,329	120,329	7,362	10,700	-	1,167,238
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	2	4	12	6	-	-	24
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	4
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	2	1	2	3	-	-	8

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	2	9	21	12	-	-	44
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	50	164	526	298	-	-	1,038
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	2	4	11	6	-	-	23
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	3	-	4	3	-	-	10
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	88	-	105	55	-	-	248
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	88	-	526	275	-	-	889
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	12	-	1,961	10	-	-	1,983
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	1	-	13	55	-	-	69
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
Sustainable Forest Management							
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	665	-	-	-	665
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	1	-	-	1	1	-	3

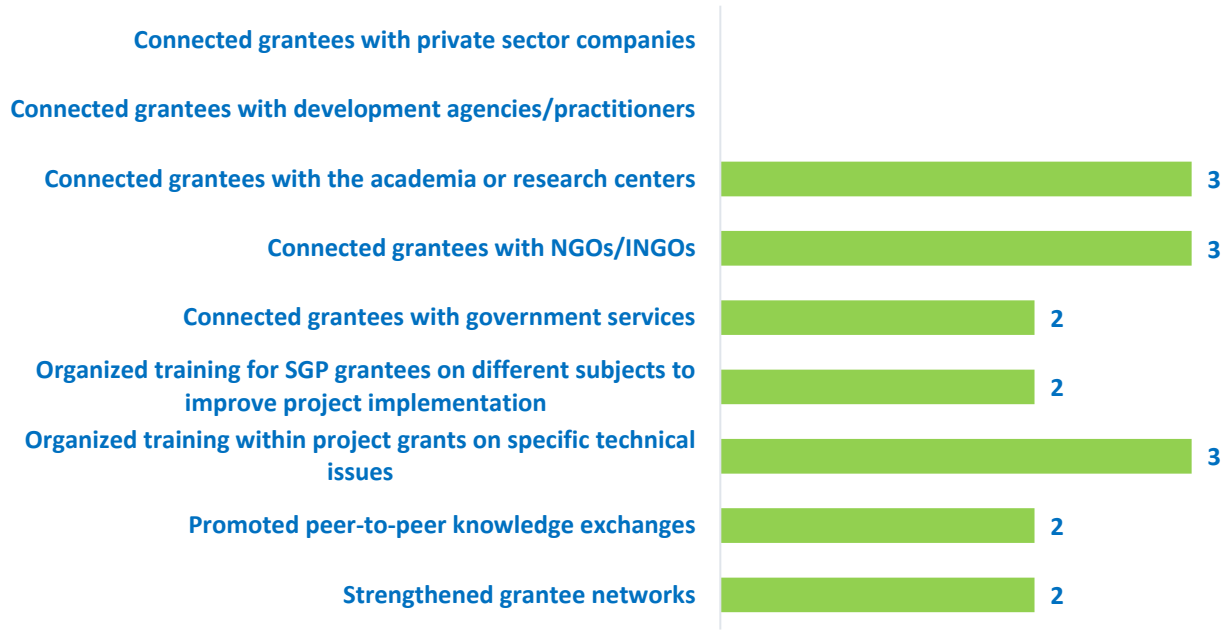
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	1	-	-	3	12	-	16
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	4	-	-	1	51	-	56
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	624	-	-	166	84	-	874
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	-	-	50	-	-	50
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	10	4	23	16	6	-	59
Number of completed projects led by women	4	3	10	6	1	-	24
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	4	2	6	9	4	-	25
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	9	2	8	30	44	-	93
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	1	4	6	16	2	-	29
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	1
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	-	-	5	1	-	6
Projects with policy influence	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	6	4	21	15	6	-	52
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	2	-	2	-	2	-	6
Community-level trainings conducted	-	-	2	4	10	-	16
Number of projects monitored through field visits	17	24	23	10	32	-	106
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	1	3	5	2	6	1	18
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	6	7	7	7	6	7	7
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	5	30	30	15	30	30	23

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

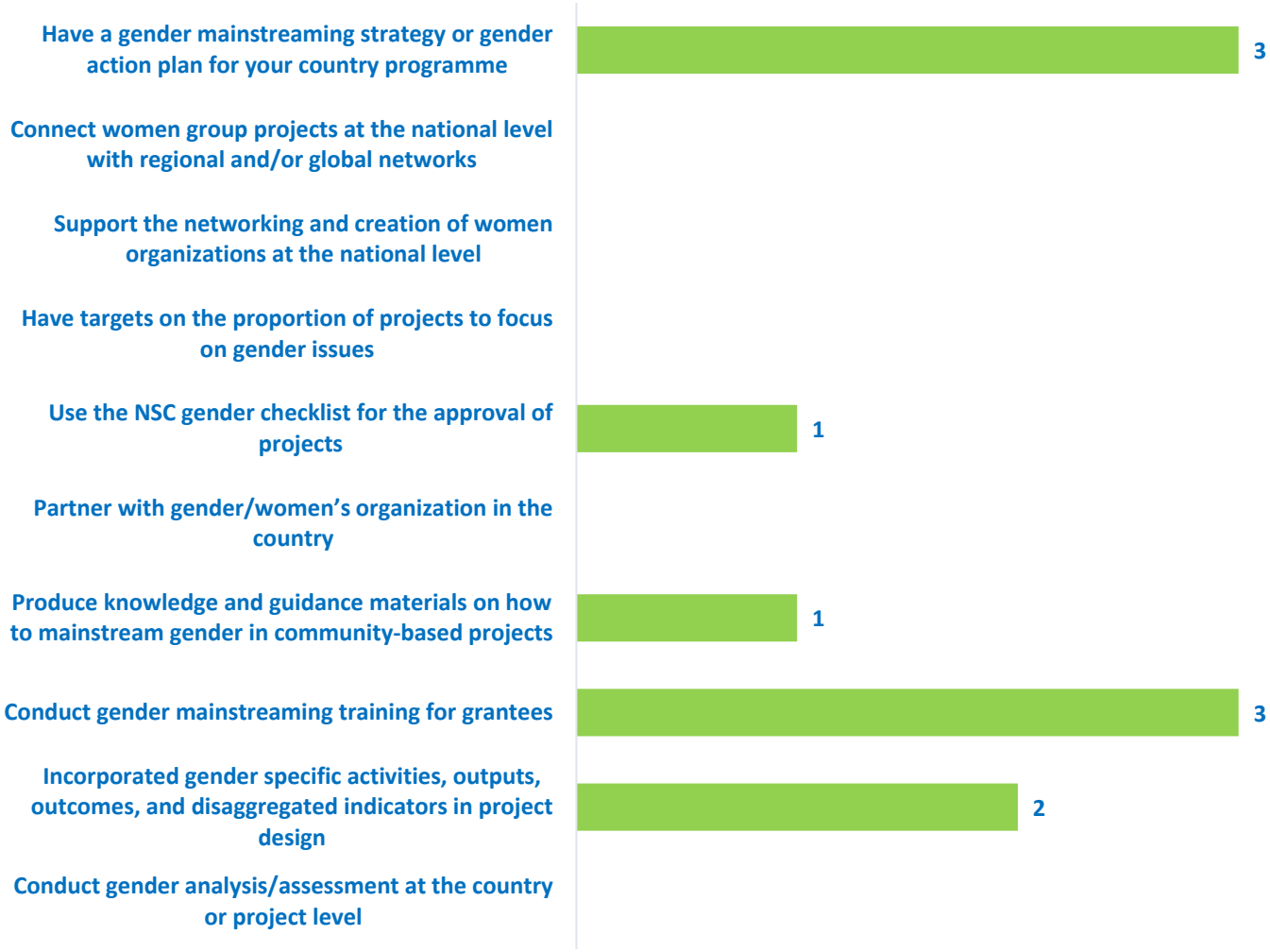
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



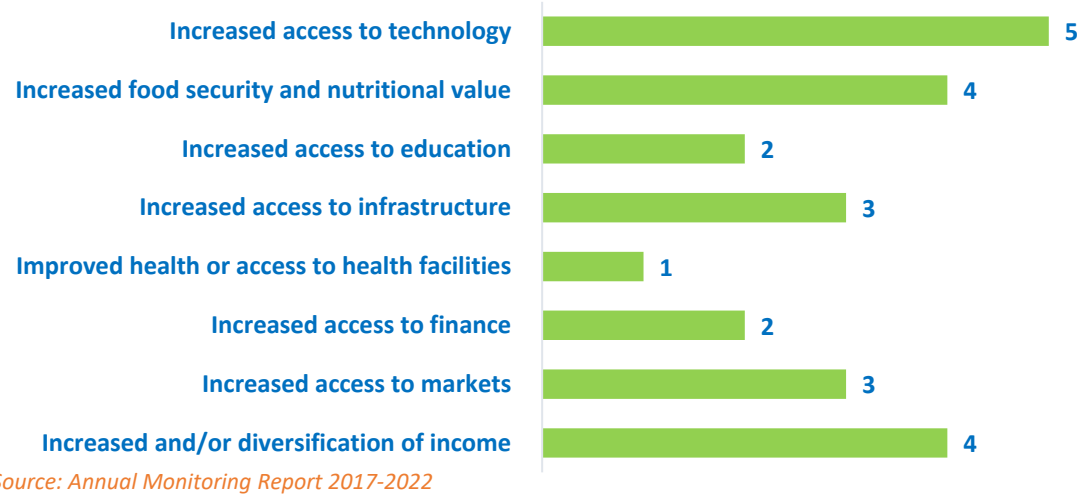
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



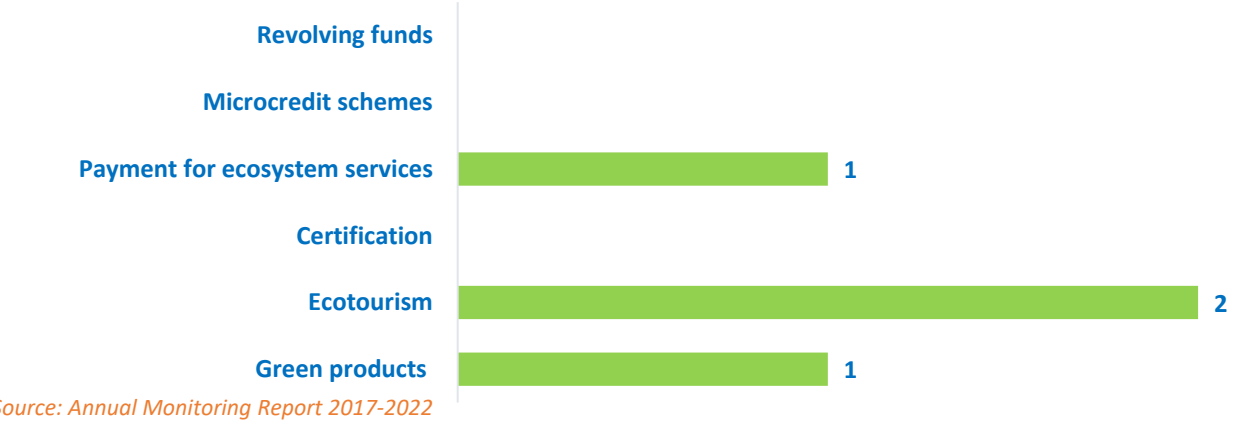
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)

Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

EVALUATIVE EVIDENCE

Independent Country Programme Evaluation: Bolivia, 2021

- Through the UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) and the 'Biodiversity Conservation' project in the Amboro-Madidi corridor, UNDP contributed to improving livelihoods and supported attitudinal change vis-à-vis the benefits of conservation efforts.
- SGP supported livelihoods improvement in 143 rural and indigenous communities in five national protected areas in the eco-regions of El Chaco, Chiquitania and Pantanal, through capacity-development and activities to promote sustainable production for rural livelihoods. Working through civil society organizations (CSOs), and empowering them to address local needs, SGP implemented 72 initiatives, reaching 4,573 direct beneficiaries (44 percent women). There is documentary and testimonial evidence of the good operational performance and high impact of SGP on communities living within national parks and their buffer zones. A total landscape area of 48,185 hectares has been managed, of which, 48,060 hectares of forest have been preserved and/or restored to improve connectivity and 125 ha. of land managed with different sustainable agro-ecological management practices. In the El Palmar Integrated Management Protected Area in Chuquisaca, for example, SGP support for the sustainable use of janchicoco (a palm species endemic to the dry inter-Andean valleys) promoted the profitable production of biscuits for school meals in the region. Photovoltaic systems were also installed, improving access to energy for electrification and water pumping to 825 families (719 men and 445 women) in 42 communities. SGP also transformed people's perceptions of protected areas, from a barrier to local development to a space that promotes improvements in rural livelihoods through grassroots research, management plans and the sustainable use of natural resources. Various stakeholders commented that the new SGP targeting scheme, which includes public calls for proposals, was agile, efficient and transparent.
- UNDP must continue to strengthen the integrated management and governance of forests and water resources, both as adaptation/ mitigation measures against climate change and because of their importance in securing the livelihoods of communities most at risk of being left behind. It should encourage the scale-up of successful SGP initiatives and consider entering new areas such as the promotion of renewable energy.

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Land Degradation

In **Bolivia**, SGP supported *grantee Proyecto de Desarrollo Comunitario (PRODECO)* in the efforts made to address land degradation in the community of San Francisco, Municipality of Presto, through the implementation of efficient water management for agriculture and livestock. The community of San Francisco has been facing severe water deficit due to the global climate crisis. To tackle this problem, the state has made important investments in productive infrastructure for water harvesting for irrigation. However, despite the measures put into place the community still faced repercussions in terms of low economic income and chronic levels of food shortages. The project aimed to address these issues by developing community management skills for the irrigation system with a focus on risk management and climate change. Income-generating activities were also consolidated based on the sustainable and efficient use of water and soil as well as diversification in agricultural production through knowledge and implementation of agro-ecological practices. These activities have reduced families' vulnerability to the negative effects of climate change and food insecurity, and they have increase net income from agricultural activities from an average of 2,000Bs. to 6,000Bs. through the production of oregano (a single cut), potatoes (March-May) and corn (Nov-Feb). ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019).***

Capacity Development

SGP **Bolivia** supported *Postgrado en Ciencias del Desarrollo de la Universidad Mayor de San Andrés* developed and strengthened community capacities for the sustainable management of natural resources in five protected areas (PA). Two training cycles were developed, the first with 37 participants out of three protected areas, including male and female grassroot community members, members of the PA Management Committees, SERNAP staff, municipal technicians, and NGO technicians. The participants prepared 24 quality proposals and projects of which 12 were improved profiles or concept notes. In the second training cycle, another 47 people from the five protected areas were trained, who prepared another 24 proposals and 12 concept notes. Of the 84 participants (51 men and 33 women) in the entire program, 72 came from protected areas, and 12 were NGO technicians who work in the PA. The program was developed under a modular remote training system using WhatsApp as a platform. An impact assessment tool for community projects was developed that allowed participants to prepare proposals based on two strategic criteria: natural heritages and strengthening sustainable livelihoods. The project also allowed the design of a curricular program for the management of comprehensive community projects that in the future would strengthen the training and capacities of institutional technicians who work in protected areas, thus diversifying the academic offerings of CIDES and establishing bases for the sustainability of the programme. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021).***

South-South Exchange

SGP **Ecuador and Bolivia** supported knowledge transfer communities and an international workshop that took place in Cochabamba, Bolivia in November 2017. The workshop was organized by SGP Bolivia, and the objective was to create a space for farmers and producers to share their good practices. In the workshop, grantees from SGP Ecuador that have a wealth of experience in how to produce and promote products with Territorial Identity, travelled to Bolivia to explain their approach. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)***

Social Inclusion – Indigenous Peoples

In **Bolivia**, in relation to sustainable energy access, SGP project has supported the Joseravi community of 25 Guaraní indigenous families to access solar energy at the household level. Through the demonstration of photovoltaic (PV) systems, the project sought to introduce solar energy water pumps as an alternative to diesel, also improving the water supply for human consumption. Over the course of project implementation, the indigenous Guaraní communities acquired new knowledge and skills needed to operate and maintain the PV equipment. As part of the project sustainability, regular cash contributions are provided to a community fund for the repair and maintenance of the PV system. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)***

In **Bolivia**, SGP supported grantee, Community Development Project (PRODECO), to provide access to clean electrical energy to the Isoceño Guaraní indigenous people of Aguaraigua, one of the communities that make up the buffer zone of the KAAIYA National Park and Integrated Management Natural Area of the Gran Chaco (defined as a priority area by the PPD / GEF-UNDP). The project targeted the 85 families faced with poverty and technological-energy exclusion negatively impacting the families in social aspects (health, education, etc.), economic aspects (savings in the purchase of inputs and other conventional energy sources) and other environmental risk problems (transfer of fossil fuels and pollution). In general, the lack of electrification limits their activities and development opportunities. These families heavily relied on use of batteries (flashlights, radios), lighters, candles, kerosene lamps and wood for lighting that increases their carbon footprint. With the installation of photovoltaic systems in the vicinity of their homes, these 85 families now have access to good reliable source of power, creating a positive impact and improvement in the quality of their lives. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020).***

Social Inclusion – Youth

In **Bolivia**, SGP supported grantee, *Fundacion Boliviana para el Desarrollo Social (FUNDESOC)* in a fire prevention and risk management project in the regions of Chiquitania and the Bolivian Pantanal. The country has been challenged by forest fires, commonly caused by inappropriate use of fire in agricultural practices, as well as careless hunting and fishing activities. This situation is exacerbated by climate change. The project aimed to develop effective and timely response mechanisms to this problem raising awareness among the local population. To this end, the project targeted 62 young people with leadership skills (37 men and 25 women) to train and become part of the community fire brigades. The volunteer forest fire brigade was also strengthened, with 23 volunteer firefighters: 15 men and 8 women, 80% of whom are young people. Communication material such as radio jingles and short videos were disseminated among local media to enhance population awareness. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)***

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

All results are aggregated reflecting projects completed and are consistent with SGP results generated in past years.

With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report, and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for the specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Results reported across all countries have been treated uniformly to ensure overall standardization and methodological soundness.

Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

- **SGP works towards behavioral change at individual, organizational, and community levels.** Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviors and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
- **Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change.** For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.