

Bolivia
National Programme
2011 Annual Report

17 January 2012

Annual Report Template for the UN-REDD National Programmes

The *Annual Report* for the National Programme mes, for each twelve months period ending 31 December (1 January-31 December), should be submitted to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat no later than 15 days (15 January) after the end of the applicable reporting period. Prior to submitting the report to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat (UN-REDD@UN-REDD.org), the report should be co-signed by the selected focal point for each participating UN organization, as well as the Government Counterpart. For more background information, roles and responsibilities please refer to the *UN-REDD Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework Document*.

The National Programme annual report draws information from standard management tools (financial and technical) at the programme and national level to minimize the workload for programme teams. The report is divided into three sections: 1) National Programme Status, 2) National Programme Progress 3) General Programme Indicators, and 4) Government Counterpart Information.

1. National Programme Status

1.1 National Programme Identification

Please identify the National Programme by completing the information requested below. The Government Counterpart and the designated National Programme focal points of the participating UN organisations will also provide their electronic signature below, prior to submission to the UN-REDD Secretariat.

Country: Bolivia

Title of programme: UN-REDD National Joint Programme Bolivia (UN-REDD Bolivia)

Date of submission: 17 -19 March 2010 (PB4)

Date of signature¹: 09 November 2010

Date of first transfer of funds²: 3 December 2010

End date: 09 November 2013

No-cost extension requested³: N/A

Implementing partners⁴:

The National Climate Change Programme (PNCC)

UNDP

FAO

UNEP

Office of the Resident Coordinator

The financial information reported should include overhead, M&E and other associated costs.

Financial Summary (USD)			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁵	Amount transferred to date ⁶	Cummulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2011 ⁷
FAO	1,819,000	515,205	18,503
UNDP	2,036,210	700,850 ⁸	36,408
UNEP	852,790	See footnote ⁸	
Total	4,708,000	1,216,055	54,911

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization ⁹			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
Type the name of signatories in full:			

¹ Last signature on the National Programme Document

² As reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway www.mdtf.undp.org

³ If yes, please provide new end date

⁴ Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unit or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project

⁵ The total budget for the entire duration of the Programme, as specified in the signed Submission Form and National Programme Document. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY www.mdtf.undp.org

⁶ This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY www.mdtf.undp.org

⁷ Disbursement and commitments combined

⁸ UNEP funds, which include US\$ 230,585 for the first year, are administratively managed by UNDP-Bolivia. UNEP requested the MDTF to release the funds directly to UNDP country office in Bolivia. UNEP retains full programmatic control over the use of these funds.

⁹ Each UN organisation is to nominate one or more focal points to sign the report. Please refer to the *UN-REDD Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework* document for further guidance

1.2 Monitoring Framework

In the table below, please report on progress to date based on the Monitoring Framework included in the signed National Programme Document. Please input cumulative achievements and achievements gained in the reporting period. If indicators or other data was modified, please explain in the comments column. If there is no data to be reported in the reporting period, please mark N/A. Please add additional rows as needed.

Expected Results (Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target by the end of the reporting period (According to the annual work plan)	Achievement of Target to Date ¹⁰	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks and Assumptions	Comments
From Results Framework	From Results Framework	Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme me <u>Baseline for all indicators:</u>	The desired level of improvement to be reached at the end of the National Programme me	The actual level of performance reached at the end of the reporting period. Please provide a substantive assessment of the achievement of target to date, no more than 300 words per outcome . <u>An achievement is made when a goal is completed or attained successfully.</u> Examples of achievements are published reports or an operating monitoring system. Drafting Terms of Reference is <i>not</i> an achievement. <u>For each achievement please specify:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What</i> was achieved • <i>Who</i> was involved • <i>When</i> the achievement was made For each product please provide links if available.	From identified data and information sources	Specific responsibilities of participating UN organizations (including in case of shared results)	Summary of assumptions and risks for each result	
1. Improving capacity among national government institutions for implementing REDD+ activities, and monitoring and assessing carbon stock in forests.	1. Models for estimating biomass and carbon 2. Forest and Land-Use Monitoring System	1.1 There is no nationally validated model for estimating biomass and carbon 1.2 There are some lessons	1.1 The assessment of existing models and the establishment of technical specifications for carrying out research on additional models by the end of 2011 1.2 The development of models according to	Cumulative achievements: Please describe the achievements of the output since the start of the programme me. The activities related to the accomplishment of Outcome 1 have not yet been initiated	1.1 Technical documents on research carried out for developing models 1.2 Documents on the developed models 2.1 A document on the design of a Forest and	FAO, PNUD, PNUMA	1.1 The diversity of forests in Bolivia might cause difficulties for creating simple biomass estimation models 2.1 The approval	The activity has not yet been initiated. It is necessary to reconsider the timeframe for the targets 2011 during the inception

¹⁰ The activities related to the accomplishment of the Outcomes have not yet been initiated.

	<p>3. Emission Benchmarks</p> <p>4. National monitoring and Assessment system on REDD+ impacts</p> <p>5. A legal and normative framework to ensure the success of the REDD Programme</p> <p>6. Mechanism(s) for transferring and distributing REDD+ benefits among stakeholders</p>	<p>learned on biomass measurements (IBIF)</p> <p>2.1 Bolivia has a fire monitoring system and the bases for a Forest and Land-Use Monitoring System. Previous experiences on forest monitoring could function as a baseline for future monitoring systems</p> <p>2.2 The roles and responsibilities of stakeholders involved in the development and implementation of the system are yet to be defined</p> <p>3.1 Bolivia does not have emission benchmarks yet. There are analyses on deforestation through history and prognosis attempts but these do not take forest degradation into consideration and they still require validation and approval from the National Competent Authority</p>	<p>previously established Technical specifications by the end of 2012</p> <p>2.1 A completed Forest and Land- Use Monitoring System in process of being implemented by the end of 2011. Institutional responsibilities have been defined and there is a financing plan for implementing the system</p> <p>2.2 Deforestation analysis through history by mid-2011</p> <p>2.3 By mid-2012, the first outcomes of the national forest inventory are available</p> <p>3.1 Development and validation of emission benchmarks by the end of 2011</p> <p>4.1 By the end of 2011 a national impact monitoring and assessment system including indicators and protocols for collecting information has been defined</p> <p>5.1 By the end of 2010 the main reforms for adapting the legal and normative framework to REDD+ has been identified</p> <p>5.2 By the end of 2012, adjustments should be defined and agreed upon</p> <p>6.1 By the end of 2011 a mechanism for transferring and distributing REDD+</p>	<p>Achievements this reporting period: Please specify the progress made of the output in the reporting period.</p> <p>The activities related to the accomplishment of Outcome 1 have not yet been initiated</p>	<p>Land-Use Monitoring System Refining institutional responsibilities</p> <p>2.2 Maps showing forest biomass and forest carbon in Bolivia</p> <p>2.3 Technical reports on inventories</p> <p>2.4 A databank accessible to everyone</p> <p>3.1 A published document on emission benchmarks</p> <p>4.1 A guide on criteria and indicators for monitoring and evaluation. Protocols for collecting and assessing information</p> <p>5.1 A document on the legal analysis and proposed reforms</p> <p>5.2 Proposal of adjustments to the legal and normative framework regulating the implementation of REDD+</p> <p>6.1 Document containing mechanism design (legal and human aspects, benefit transfer and distribution systems, economic and institutional analyses, etc.)</p>		<p>of a cost-efficient Methodology</p> <p>2.2 Human and Financial resources necessary for implementing and maintaining the monitoring system are secured</p> <p>2.3 Rules for measuring emissions under a REDD+ mechanism are established worldwide</p> <p>3.1 Technical errors might significantly affect emission reduction estimates and, therefore, resources originating from REDD+.</p> <p>3.2 Disagreements on indicators Lack of methodological clearness when assessing impacts</p> <p>4.1 The Bolivian Government ratifies the priority of actions for controlling DD and promotes an adequate legal framework and consistence</p>	<p>workshop due to delay in programme start-up.</p> <p>2011 has been characterized by many changes of authorities in the PNCC and in the Forestry Direction. The PNCC has had 4 different Directors during 2011. Throughout the year, UNDP and FAO in Bolivia have held several meetings with the new coordinators of the PNCC, the Forestry Direction and the Viceminister of Environment to ensure the continuity of the project. There have also been meetings with other high level authorities to discuss the implications of institutional changes for the programme.</p> <p>The official Bolivian position against REDD has not facilitated</p>
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		<p>4.1 There is currently no national monitoring and assessment system on REDD+ impacts</p> <p>5.1 The current legal and normative framework is not adapted for implementing REDD+</p> <p>6.1 Bolivia is currently analyzing alternatives for transferring and distributing REDD+ benefits</p> <p>6.2 Pilot projects will help to prove the feasibility of such mechanisms</p>	<p>benefits has been defined and designed</p> <p>6.2 Such mechanism should be ready to be implemented as of 2012</p>				<p>among its policies.</p> <p>5.1 The involved stakeholders reach an agreement on the mechanism and allow its implementation</p> <p>5.2 Institutional instability and capacity loss.</p> <p>5.3 Corruption</p>	<p>the inception of the UNREDD program in Bolivia. The position and differences in the understanding of the Programme between MRE and the environmental authorities have resulted in delays in programme implementation and definition of work plans as described in section 2.1.1.</p>
<p>2. Improving civil society's capacity for implementing REDD+ activities.</p>	<p>1. Number of local Stakeholders that are aware of and qualified for REDD</p> <p>2. Number of officials who are qualified for REDD+ at a local/departmental level</p> <p>3. Number of social organizations participating in the REDD dialogue</p>	<p>1. Stakeholders in general are not sufficiently aware or empowered to implement and monitor REDD+</p> <p>2. Wrong REDD-related concepts are being disseminated in the country</p> <p>3. Some leaders of indigenous communities are aware of REDD+</p>	<p>1. A number of well-informed and qualified stakeholders – to be defined during the initial phase of the project – by the end of 2010</p> <p>2. A number of qualified officials – to be defined during the initial phase of the project – at a local/departmental level by the end of 2011</p> <p>3. By the end of 2010, the five most important social organizations in Bolivia should be participating in the</p>	<p>Cumulative achievements: The activities related to the accomplishment of Outcome 2 have not yet been initiated</p> <p>Achievements this reporting period: The activities related to the accomplishment of Outcome 2 have not yet been initiated</p>	<p>1.1 An available communication and training strategy</p> <p>1.2 Register of training and information dissemination actions</p> <p>1.3 Assessing available training</p> <p>2.1 Register of meetings on REDD+ with the participation of representatives of indigenous communities</p>	<p>UNEP UNDP</p>	<p>1.1 Local stakeholders and their representatives show interest in obtaining information on and becoming qualified for REDD+</p> <p>1.2. Conflicts among stakeholders and potential beneficiaries are being prevented</p>	<p>The activity has not yet been initiated. It is necessary to reconsider the timeframe for the targets 2011 during the inception workshop due to delay in programme start-up.</p> <p>The TIPNIS conflict (further described in</p>

	4. Number of universities and institutes that include REDD in their curricula	and participate in dialogues with the Government. However, they do not have a sufficiently qualified team to work with 4. REDD is not a topic included in academic curricula yet	REDD+ dialogue and should become part of the REDD+ Technical Committee 4. By the end of 2012, a number of universities and institutes will have included REDD in their curricula (number to be defined during the initial phase of the project.		2.2 REDD+ Technical Committee Records 3.1 Curriculum 3. Reports, publications and other documents deriving from scientific research on REDD+ and its impacts in Bolivia 3.3 A databank accessible to everyone		2. Indigenous communities remain interested in maintaining a dialogue on REDD+ issues with the national government and implementing the National Forest and Climate Change Strategy 3. The government deems forestry issues a priority for development and fighting climate change – which encourages universities to work on REDD+ topics	section 2.1.1) between the government and representatives of indigenous groups is linked to issues of land rights, natural resource management, consultations and free, prior and informed consent. The conflict highlights the sensitivity of these issues and the importance of involving all main stakeholders and in particular those indigenous groups that signed the minutes of UN-REDD validation meeting by the time of starting up the implementation of programme activities and before beginning discussions on benefit sharing mechanisms
3. Generating REDD+-related experience at a local level, with the participation of territorial bodies and the civil society.	1. A standard methodological framework for implementing pilot projects. 2. Number of REDD+ pilot projects in process	1. Currently, there are several isolated REDD pilot initiatives but Bolivia lacks an approved, standard methodological Framework for	1.1 A standard methodological framework for implementing pilot projects, approved by all stakeholders by the end of 2010 1.2 Pilot projects (3.2) will allow enhancing this	Cumulative achievements: The activities related to the accomplishment of Outcome 3 have not yet been initiated Achievements this reporting period: The activities related to the	1.1 Methodological Framework Document 2.1 Reports on the development of REDD+ projects 2.2 Assessment Reports	FAO UNDP	1. Topic complexity and uncertainty regarding reference scenarios, mechanisms for transferring resources and	The activity has not yet been initiated. It is necessary to reconsider the timeframe for the targets 2011 during the inception

	of being implemented	implementing pilot project. 2. So far, REDD+ pilot experiences in Bolivia have taken place in indigenous communities or community lands. It is important to carry out new projects in different contexts as well as operating under a standard methodological framework in order to compare and assess pilot projects	methodological framework. 2.1 REDD+ pilot projects being implemented by the beginning of 2012.	accomplishment of Outcome 3 have not yet been initiated			MRV issues hinder the development of such a framework hinder the development of such a framework 2. The methodological framework is ready and ratified on time	workshop due to delay in programme start-up.
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1.3 Financial Information

In the table below, please provide up-to-date information on activities completed based on the Results Framework included in the signed National Programme Document; as well as financial data on planned, committed and disbursed funds. The table requests information on the cumulative financial progress of the National Programme implementation at the end of the reporting period (including all cumulative yearly disbursements). Please add additional rows as needed. Definitions of financial categories:

- Amount transferred: From the MPTF to date for the programme me
- *Commitments*: Includes all amount committed to date. Commitment is the amount for which legally binding contracts have been signed and entered into the Agencies' financial systems, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years.
- *Disbursement*: Amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include un-liquidated obligations)
- Expenditures: Total of commitments plus disbursements
- *Percentage delivery*: Cumulative expenditure over funds transferred to date

PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	UN ORGANISATION	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS				
		Amount Transferred	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES		DELIVERY (%)	
			Commitments	Disbursements	Total Expenditures	Expenditure as percentage of the budget
1. Improving capacity among national government institutions for implementing REDD+ activities, and monitoring and assessing carbon stock in forests.	FAO	515,205.00		18,503.00	18,503.00	3.59
	UNEP		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	UNDP	314,925.00		30,290.16	30,290.16	9.6
2. Improving civil society's capacity for implementing REDD+ activities.	FAO					
	UNEP		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	UNDP	314,925.00		6,117.87	6,117.87	1.94
3. Generating REDD+-related experience at a local level, with the participation of territorial bodies and the civil society.	FAO					
	UNEP		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	UNDP	71,000.00		0,00	0,00	0,00
TOTAL:		1,216,055.00		54,911.03	54,911.03	5

1.3.1 Co-financing

If additional resources (direct co-financing) are provided to the UN-REDD National Programme me, please fill in the table below:

Sources of co-financing ¹¹	Name of co-financer	Type of co-financing ¹²	Amount (US\$)
N/A			

2. National Programme Progress

The questions in section two are intended to capture advancements and challenges that the National Programme has faced during the reporting period. It also aims to collect information on inter-agency coordination, ownership and development effectiveness, and communication. Please provide your answers after each question.

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

The questions below ask for a brief narrative describing progress on the implementation of activities, generation of outputs and attainment of outcomes. It also asks for a description of internal and external challenges to National Programme implementation, as well as the contingency actions planned to overcome them.

2.1.1 Please provide a brief overall assessment of the extent to which the National Programme is progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs. Please provide examples if relevant (600 words).

Programme activities were expected to initiate during the first quarter of 2011. However, the process of registering the programme funds in the national budget was started in January just after receiving the fund transfer from the MPTF, but not concluded until mid-June. Unfortunately this lengthy process caused significant delay in project start up. During the process of registration of the funds, the UN-REDD agencies worked closely with the governmental counterpart on identifying alternative ways of starting up programme activities; however, no acceptable solution was reached. In the meantime, progress was made in developing ToR for key staff, coordination with other REDD initiatives (GiZ y WB) was maintained and preparation for the Inception workshop undertaken.

In August/September 2011 programme staff was hired, including the supervisor, two administrative assistants, an economist, two forest specialists, and a communications specialist. The Inception workshop was re-scheduled for September. However, due to the TIPNIS conflict, a countrywide conflict that erupted in August 2011, by the decision of the government to construct a highway through the Indigenous Territory Isiboro Secure, the Inception workshop had to be postponed until further notice, as it was not possible to bring together government and indigenous groups during the conflict in which CIDOB played a leading role in the confrontation with the government. CIDOB is an important indigenous organization with a significant role in the implementation of the national UN-REDD program. Even though the government finally agreed to cancel the construction of the road, there is still a long way to go to mitigate the implications of the conflict. However, after this conflict ended in October 2011, the PNCC had an initial positive meetings with CIDOB in November as a first step to build a productive relationship regarding the implementation of the UNREDD programme and related activities.

Another important obstacle to the initiation of the implementation of the UN-REDD national programme activities during 2011 has been Bolivia's official position on REDD+ in the international climate change

¹¹ Indicate if the source of co-financing is from: Bilateral aid agency, foundation, local government, national government, civil society organizations, other multilateral agency, private sector, or others.

¹² Indicate if co-financing is in-kind or cash.

negotiations under the UNFCCC and a demand from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE), who is responsible for the negotiations, to align the NPD to the official position. This led to a paralysis of the programme activities from September onwards and a request from the designated focal point from Bolivia to the 7th UNREDD Policy Board meeting (PB7) in October to reformulate the National Programme Document (NPD). The UNREDD secretariat therefore requested Bolivia to submit the NPD with the changes highlighted, including budget implications, to the UNREDD Secretariat by 31 December, 2011. The Secretariat recommended that programme activities be put on hold until the assessment of this proposed reformulation is conducted and guidance on the next steps has been communicated. The UN-REDD agencies at various occasions stressed the need to put programme activities on hold and not initiate any new activities while reformulation of the NPD is undergoing. Some important changes in this context are worth mentioning: As per 22nd of November the representative from Bolivia to the PB7, has been removed from his position as Director of the PNCC and does no longer represent an official position on (UN)REDD. Also, the Government has announced its new climate change negotiation team headed by Mr. Rene Orellana, former minister of Environment, including Ms Cynthia Silva, Vice Minister for the Environment and Ms Alejandra Moreira, Director of the Mother Earth unit in Foreign Affairs. This modification was believed to represent a change in the government's strategy, aiming for a new engagement with the development community in Bolivia but also with a strong push for a more proactive role based on a strong multilateral approach in the global arena. It also represents a closer coordination between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) and the vice ministry of environment, which could facilitate the implementation of the UNREDD programme. However, during the latest COP17 in Durban Bolivia confirmed its position against REDD+ and market based approaches and presented during the COP its approach regarding integral and sustainable management of forests as a non-market alternative. Finally, as of 30th December the Viceminister of Environment, Ms Cynthia Silva, sent a letter to the UN REDD Programme Secretariat stating that "in light of the progress made at COP 17 of UNFCCC held at Durban...., which clearly includes the need for non-market mechanism in relation with forests which is an important part of the position of the Plurinational State of Bolivia,we state our intention to maintain the National Programme as approved by the UN REDD Policy Board. On the contrary, we will reinforce actions and initiatives that seek comprehensive consideration of forest functions, including mitigation capabilities, and seek to generate financial mechanisms not linked to carbon markets"

The delay in starting up the programme implementation and the current stand-by of programme implementation due to the request of re-formulation of the programme, means that the expected progress on outcomes and outputs for 2011 has not been achieved. During the last quarter of the year when a functioning UN-REDD Project Management Unit has been in place, project staff has mainly been working on the preparation of the reformulation of the NPD. The team has been working under the supervision of three different Directors of the PNCC and have during the year been subject to contradicting instructions from different authorities which, in combination with other factors described above, has not allowed the team to work effectively and advance in the implementation of the NPD. Regarding the changes in PNCC, Director Carlos Salinas left the PNCC in August and during a two weeks period Daniel Suazo replaced him until Emilio Garcia took over the responsibilities of leading the PNCC. Emilio Garcia was replaced by Marcelo Garcia in November.

2.1.2 Please provide a brief overall assessment of any measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme results during the reporting period. Please provide examples if relevant. (250 words)

In October, prior to PB7, a joint mission (FAO, UNEP and UNDP) took place to evaluate the situation of the implementation of the NPD and to identify possible ways of moving forward. During this mission the logical framework of the programme was analyzed during a joint meeting with the PNCC. As a result the least problematic activities to implement have been identified, and in parallel, all the activities and products presented in the NPD which are not aligned with the national priorities and position have also been identified.

Numerous meetings with high-level authorities from MRE and the Vice Ministry of Environment have been held after PB7, to identify ways forward.

The UN-REDD agencies, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator in Bolivia, will continue to support the process of implementing the NPD and work on ensuring its sustainability during the implementation.

2.1.3 If there are difficulties in the implementation of the National Programme me, what are the main causes of these difficulties? Please check the most suitable option.

- UN agency Coordination
- Coordination with Government
- Coordination within the Government
- Administrative (Procurement, etc) /Financial (management of funds, availability, budget revision, etc)
- Management: 1. Activity and output management
- Management: 2. Governance/Decision making (PMC/NSC)
- Accountability
- Transparency
- National Programme design
- External to the National Programme (risks and assumptions, elections, natural disaster, social unrest)

2.1.4 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *internal* difficulties¹³ the National Programme is facing in relation to the implementation of the activities outlined in the National Programme Document. (200 words)

As described above, the implementation of the NPD has not started during the two first quarters of the year given the administrative obligation to register the funds of the program into the VIPFE.. Despite the recruitment of the PMU in July-September, the difficulties in the coordination between the PNCC and the MRE described in point 2.1.2 have impeded effective decision making and the inception of the program. Internal disagreements and lack of coordination have characterized the institutional framework in which the NPD is to be implemented and have largely impeded implementation of the programme. In various occasions project staff has received contradicting instructions from supervisors.

2.1.5 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *external* difficulties¹⁴ (not caused by the National Programme me) that delay or impede the quality of implementation. (200 words)

The TIPNIS conflict, a national wide conflict caused by the decision of constructing a highway through the Indigenous Territory Isiboro Secure, represented a major challenge to the inception of the UN-REDD programme as all initiatives in the environmental sector were put on hold during the conflict which peaked during August, September and October. It is important to notice that the conflict has not been entirely solved by the cancellation of the construction of the road in October 2011, and that new conflicts between indigenous groups and the government may arise. However, as mentioned in point 2.1.1 the PNCC and CIDOB have taken steps to start rebuilding their relationship regarding the implementation of the UNREDD programme.

2.1.6 Please, briefly explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or manage the difficulties (internal and external referred to in question 2.1.3 and 2.1.4) described in the previous sections. (250 words)

The Programme Management Unit (PMU) has not been able to do much to resolve the problems faced by the programme as they have been of a more political than technical matter and has been dealt with at a higher level. The role of the PMU has been involved in the reformulation and in preparing presentations and concept notes to the MRE to explain UNREDD.

Preparing the Inception Workshop in a detailed and participatory manner and making sure that all relevant stakeholders are onboard and invited is key to foresee, avoid and prepare for future challenges in the implementation of the programme. It is of high importance to ensure that all stakeholders are aware of their specific responsibilities and mandate during the implementation of the programme.

The work plan and Budget for 2012 will be carefully revised and discussed to reach a basic consensus among key stakeholders prior to the inception workshop to ensure realistic planning and full appropriation.

The UN-REDD agencies involved in the joint programme will continue to support national efforts aimed at finding solutions to the challenges faced by the programme. If the NPD is to remain in its current format, then it is imperative to urgently begin implementation of activities in view of the significant delay in project start-up

¹³ Difficulties confronted by the team directly involved in the implementation of the National Programme

¹⁴ Difficulties confronted by the team caused by factors outside of the National Programme

considering the long time passed since approval and disbursement of funds.

2.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

The aim of the questions below is to collect relevant information on how the National Programme is contributing to inter-agency work and “Delivering as One”.

2.2.1 Is the National Programme in coherence with the UN Country Programme or other donor assistance framework approved by the Government?

Yes No

If not, does the National Programme fit into the national strategies?

Yes No

If not, please explain:

2.2.2 What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery? Please reflect on the questions above and add any other relevant comments and examples if you consider it necessary:

The Office of the Resident Coordinator has been involved in the design of management and coordination arrangements for the programme and its participation in committees has been foreseen in the organizational structure of the programme.

Regular teleconferences have been held with the participation of FAO, UNDP and UNEP at the regional level and between the regional and the national level. A joint UNEP/UNDP/FAO mission to Bolivia was carried out in October 2011, once the PMU was recruited.

Regular meetings between FAO and UNDP at national level have been held to ensure coordination of action and position for the joint meetings with governmental counterparts. Participating UN agencies meet frequently and convey agreed communications to the Government counterparts.

2.2.3 Is HACT being applied in the implementation of the National Programme by the three participating UN organisation?

Yes No

If not, please explain, including which HACT components have or have not been applied:

The recommendation of the HACT micro evaluation indicates that the UN-REDD national programme should be implemented according the modality of national execution (NIM). UNDP and UNEP are following this recommendation, transferring funds to the government. FAO will implement the funds under its supervision as direct technical assistance.

2.3 Ownership¹⁵ and Development Effectiveness

The questions below seeks to gather relevant information on how the National Programme is putting into practice the principles of aid effectiveness through strong national ownership, alignment and harmonization of procedures and mutual accountability.

2.3.1 Do government and other national implementation partners have ownership of the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

No Some Yes

Please explain:

The programme under UNEP and UNDP responsibility is implemented under the NIM modality meaning that the government partners are responsible for hiring the key programme staff and assuring that programme targets are being met in coordination with the involved UN agencies. However, as described in previous sections and as reflected in the results matrix, the implementation of the programme has so far been characterized by a series of challenges which have affected the ownership of the implementing governmental institutions and the ability of the government to implement the programme.

2.3.2 Are the UN-REDD Programme me’s Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement and Operational Guidance Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest Dependent Communities been

¹⁵ Ownership refers to countries exercising effective leadership over their REDD+ policies and strategies, and co-ordination of actions.

applied in the National Programme process?

No Partially Fully

Please explain, including if level of consultation varies between non-government stakeholders:

The programme has not yet initiated the implementation, but the guidelines have been shared with the government and the applications of the recommendations in the guidelines are in accordance with the NPD as well as with government policy on indigenous issues. The fulfillment of the current Political Constitution favors truthfulness, integrity, prior consent, involvement and transparency along the process. The information and consultation processes will continuously and progressively seek to prevent potential disputes, and look for consent of right-holders when needed.

2.3.3 What kind of decisions and activities are non-government stakeholders involved in?

Policy/decision making
 Management: Budget Procurement Service provision
 Other, please specify

Please explain, including if level of involvement varies between non-government stakeholders:

The programme has not yet initiated the implementation of activities, however, the involvement of non-governmental stakeholders is foreseen at various levels of decision making according to the managements arrangements set out in the NPD and service provision. Non-government stakeholders are members of the Technical Committee, and the Technical Committee has a seat within the Management Committee. Non government organizations have been involved throughout the process of developing the NPD. The NPD has been validated by the five most important social organizations (CIDOB, CSUTCB, CSCIB, CONAMAQ and CNMCIQB-BS). It is expected that non-government organizations will play a role in facilitating the diffusion of information and knowledge on REDD+.

2.3.4 Based on your previous answers, briefly describe the current situation of the government and non-government stakeholders in relation to ownership and accountability¹⁶ of the National Programme me. Please provide some examples.

The programme has not yet initiated the implementation of activities, and therefore the level of non-government stakeholders in relation to ownership and accountability cannot be assessed at this stage of implementation.

3. General Programme Indicators

This section aims to aggregate information on results for the six work areas of the UN-REDD Programme defined in the Programme's Strategy (2011-2015), delivered through the Global and National Programmes. Information is to be provided cumulatively. If the information requested is not available at this stage of Programme implementation, check the "does not apply" box.

1.3.2 Number of MRV and monitoring related focal personnel with increased capacities:

Women Total No
 Men Total No

Comments: Information not available at this stage

1.3.3 Does the country have a functional MRV and monitoring system in place?

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

1.3.4 Does the country have nationally owned governance indicators, developed through a participatory governance assessment?

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

¹⁶ Accountability: Acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies and encompassing the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences.

1.3.5 Was a participatory governance assessment supported by the UN-REDD Programme and incorporated into the National REDD+ Strategy?

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments, including if the assessment was supported by another initiative:

1.3.6 Does the National REDD+ Strategy include anti-corruption measures, such as a code of conduct, conflict of interest prohibitions, links to existing anti-corruption frameworks, protection for whistleblowers or application of social standards?

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

1.3.7 Number of Indigenous Peoples/civil society stakeholders represented in REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation of REDD+ at the national level:

Women Total No.

Men Total No.

Comments: The programme has not yet initiated the implementation of activities, however, the involvement of non-governmental stakeholders is foreseen at various levels of decision making according to the managements arrangements set out in the NPD. Non-government stakeholders are members of the Technical Committee, and the Technical Committee has a seat within the Management Committee. Non government organizations have been involved throughout the process of developing the NPD. The NPD has been validated by the five most important social organizations (CIDOB, CSUTCB, CSCIB, CONAMAQ and CNMCIQB-BS).

1.3.8 Number of consultation processes (Meetings, workshops etc.) underway for national readiness and REDD+ activities:

Total No.

Comments: To be defined by the PMU in accordance with the NPD and in coordination with UN agencies and other stakeholders.

1.3.9 Grievance mechanism established in order to address grievances of people alleging an adverse effect related to the implementation of the UN-REDD national programme me:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

1.3.10 Country has undertaken to operationalize Free Prior and Informed Consent for the implementation of readiness or REDD+ activities that impact Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' territories, resources, livelihoods and cultural identity:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: Representatives from indigenous organizations participated in the UNREDD regional workshop on this issue in October 2010. Non government organizations have been involved throughout the process of developing the NPD. The NPD has been validated by the five most important social organizations (CIDOB, CSUTCB, CSCIB, CONAMAQ and CNMCIQB-BS). FPIC process for project activities has not yet been initiated.

1.3.11 Country applying safeguards for ecosystem services and livelihood risks and benefits:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

1.3.12 Application of the UN-REDD Programme social principles and criteria:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

1.3.13 REDD+ benefit distribution system contributes to inclusive development¹⁷, with specific reference to pro-poor¹⁸ policies and gender mainstreaming¹⁹:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

1.3.14 Country adopting multiple benefit decision tool kit:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

1.3.15 National or sub-national development strategies incorporate REDD+ based investments as means of transformation of relevant sectors²⁰:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

1.3.16 Investment agreements supported or influenced so that they take advantage of the REDD+ as a catalyst to a green economy:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

4. Government Counterpart Information

The aim of this section is to allow the Government Counterpart to provide their assessment, as well as additional and complimentary information to Section 1-3 which are filled out by the three participating UN organizations.

Comments by the Government Counterpart:

During the first months of the year the Bolivian government undertook the task of registering the funds from the UN-REDD NPD Bolivia in the national budget and with this the fund registered in a request for the first transfer of funds. For this purpose a work plan and budget was completed in July 2006.

With this first administrative step in place, the PNCC initiated in July 2011 the process of hiring programme staff in order to begin implementing the planned activities. However, due to problems of political nature and misinterpretation of the national UN-REDD Programme; it was not possible for Bolivia to carry out the Inception workshop as planned.

In this context, the programme team has been mainly working with activities related to the reformulation of the NPD, preparation of terms of reference for consultancies and in the identification of gaps and needs to implementation the NPD. A work plan for 2012 was developed which needs to be adjusted considering that the objectives for 2011 have not been met. The project staff has participated in different events to inform and clarify the UN-REDD program design and its compatibility with Bolivia's strategy on climate change and forests

¹⁷ Inclusive development is development that marginalized groups take part in and benefit from, regardless of their gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability or poverty. Inclusive growth implies **participation** and **benefit-sharing**. On the one hand, it ensures that everyone can participate in the growth process, both in terms of decision-making for organizing the growth progression as well as in participating in the growth itself. On the other hand, it makes sure that everyone shares equitably the benefits of growth.

¹⁸ Pro-poor policies are those that directly target poor people (i.e. benefit the poor more than the non-poor), or that are more generally aimed at reducing poverty. There is also a general consensus that pro-poor policy processes are those that allow poor people to be directly involved in the policy process, or that by their nature and structure lead to pro-poor outcomes. For some, the aim of pro-poor policies is to improve the assets and capabilities of the poor.

¹⁹ The overall intention of gender mainstreaming with regard to environment and energy is to ensure the inclusion of gender equality considerations in planning systems at all levels, and to expand both the access of women to finance mechanisms and the direction of that finance to areas that will benefit women. Gender mainstreaming tools include gender analysis, sex-disaggregated data and participatory approaches that explicitly consider women.

²⁰ Relevant sectors denote those that are related to forests and land use, e.g. including energy, agriculture, mining, transport and land use planning.

and the coordination with other REDD activities in the country.

For the Bolivian government is very important that the NPD is implemented under the framework of the National Strategy for Forests and Climate Change and it is believed that it can provide valuable tools in reducing deforestation and enhance a sustainable forest management.