



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

BOLIVIA



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Bolivia		
Year Started	1997		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	448	15	463
Grant amount committed	12,662,401	482,640	13,145,041
Project level co-financing in cash	3,696,705	174,854	3,871,559
Project level co-financing in kind	8,795,897	262,246	9,058,143
Total co-financing *	13,412,342		
Source: SGP database as of 2023			
* 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 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	4	-	7	6	5	2	24
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	2	61

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note the total values 2016-2023 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	-	2	24
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	4	5	3	3	3	-	3	21
Hectares of PAs	308,518	17,018	17,990	7,362	11	-	16,399	367,298
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Hectares of ICCAs	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,364	2,364
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	1	-	7	6	2	-	4	20
Number of significant species conserved	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	12
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	-	-	-	4
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	8
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	-	-	-	2,008	2,673

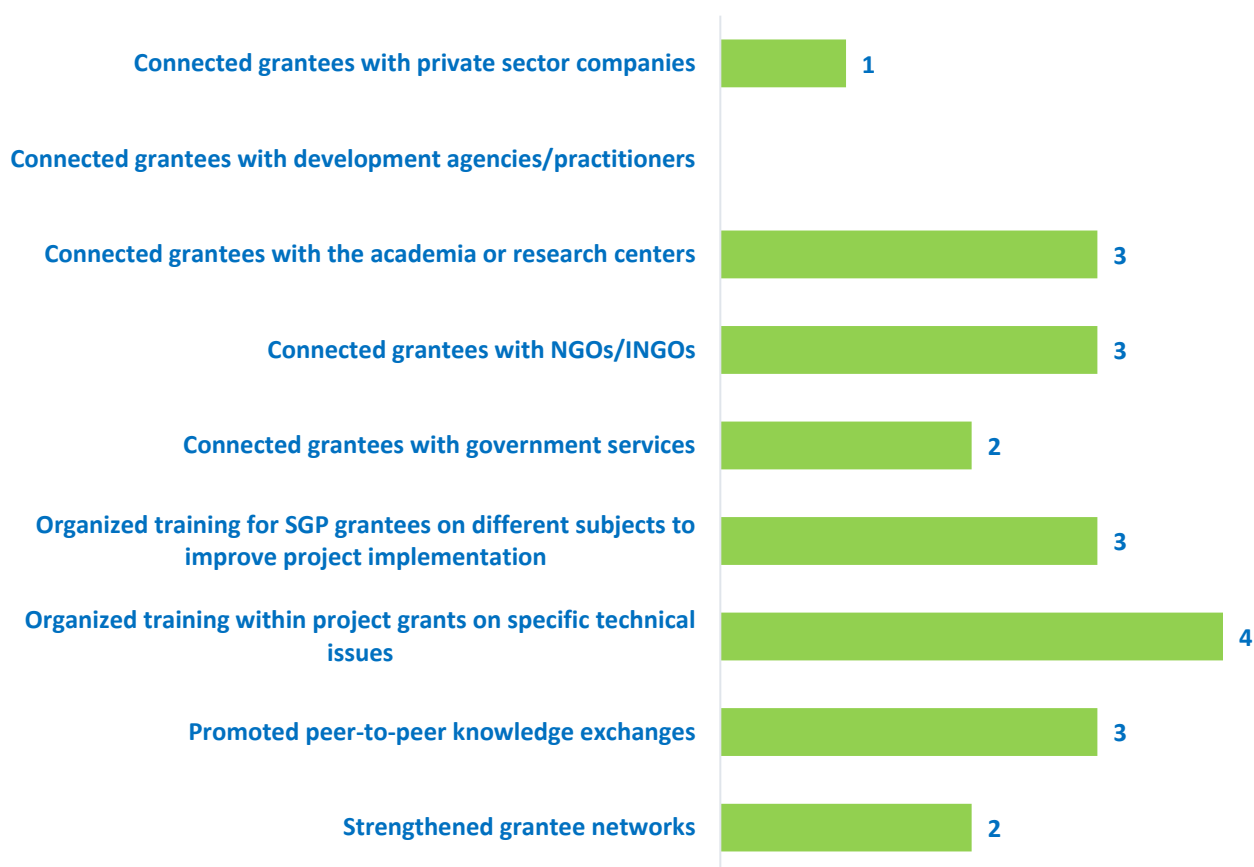
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Capacity Development								
Number of capacity development projects completed	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	1	-	-	3	12	-	3	19
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	4	-	-	1	51	-	5	61
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	624	-	-	166	84	-	860	1,734
GRANTMAKER PLUS								
CSO-Government Dialogue								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	7
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	-	-	50	-	-	14	64
South-South Exchange								
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gender								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	10	4	23	16	6	-	2	61
Number of completed projects led by women	4	3	10	6	1	-	2	26
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Indigenous Peoples								
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	4	2	6	9	4	-	2	27
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	9	2	8	30	44	-	3	96

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Ways to encourage IP projects								
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	4
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	3
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	1	4	6	16	2	-	2	31
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)								
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	-	-	5	1	-	4	10
Projects with policy influence	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	4
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	6	4	21	15	6	-	2	54
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	8
Community-level trainings conducted	-	-	2	4	10	-	10	26
Number of projects monitored through field visits	17	24	23	10	32	-	14	120
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	1	3	5	2	6	1	2	20
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	6	7	7	7	6	7	8	7

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 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



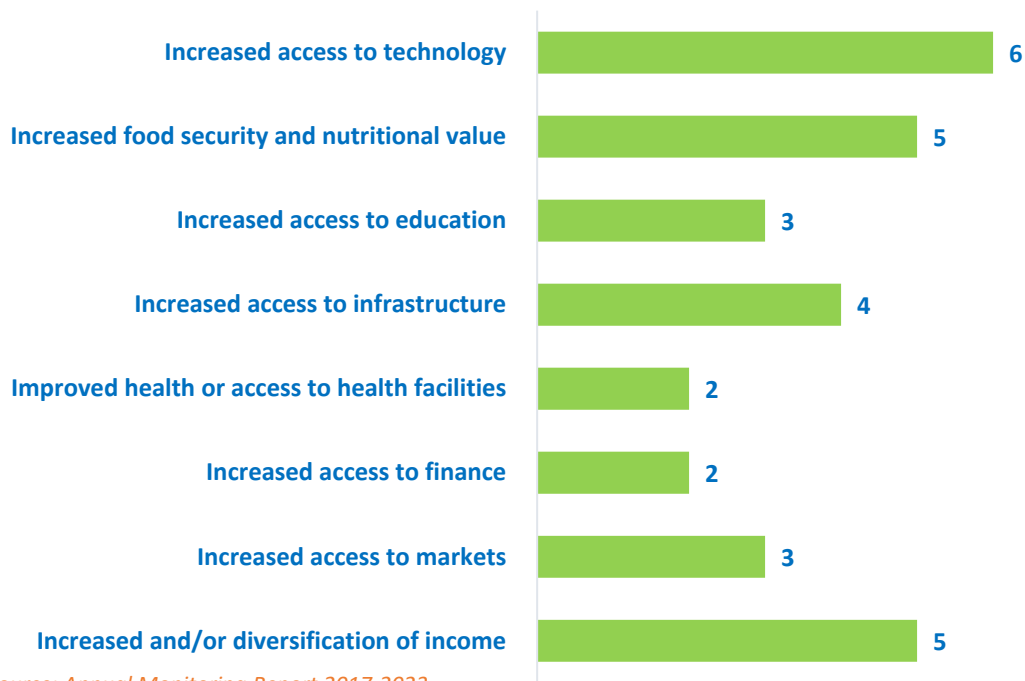
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



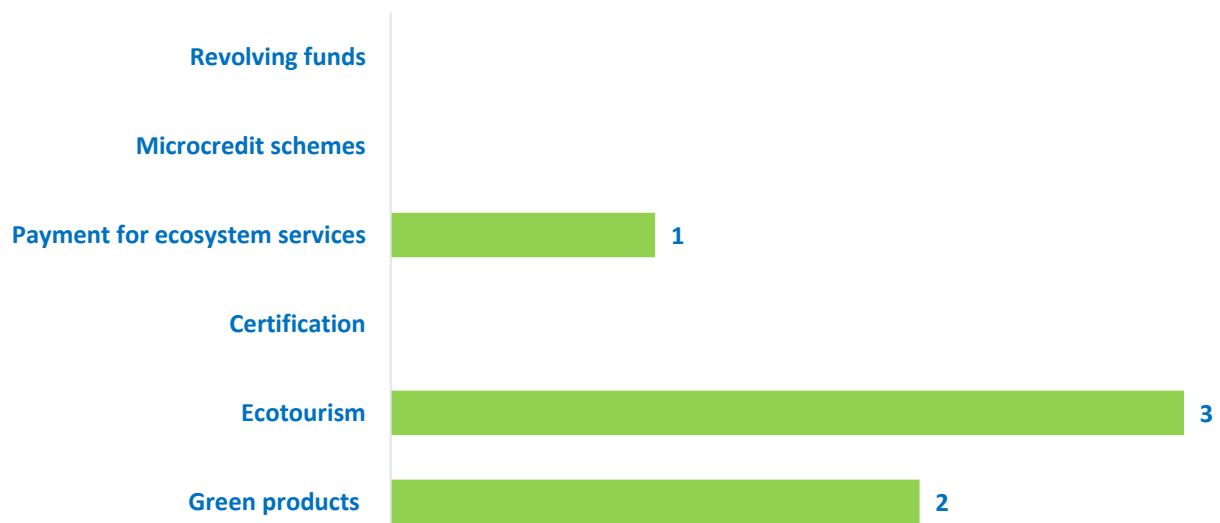
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



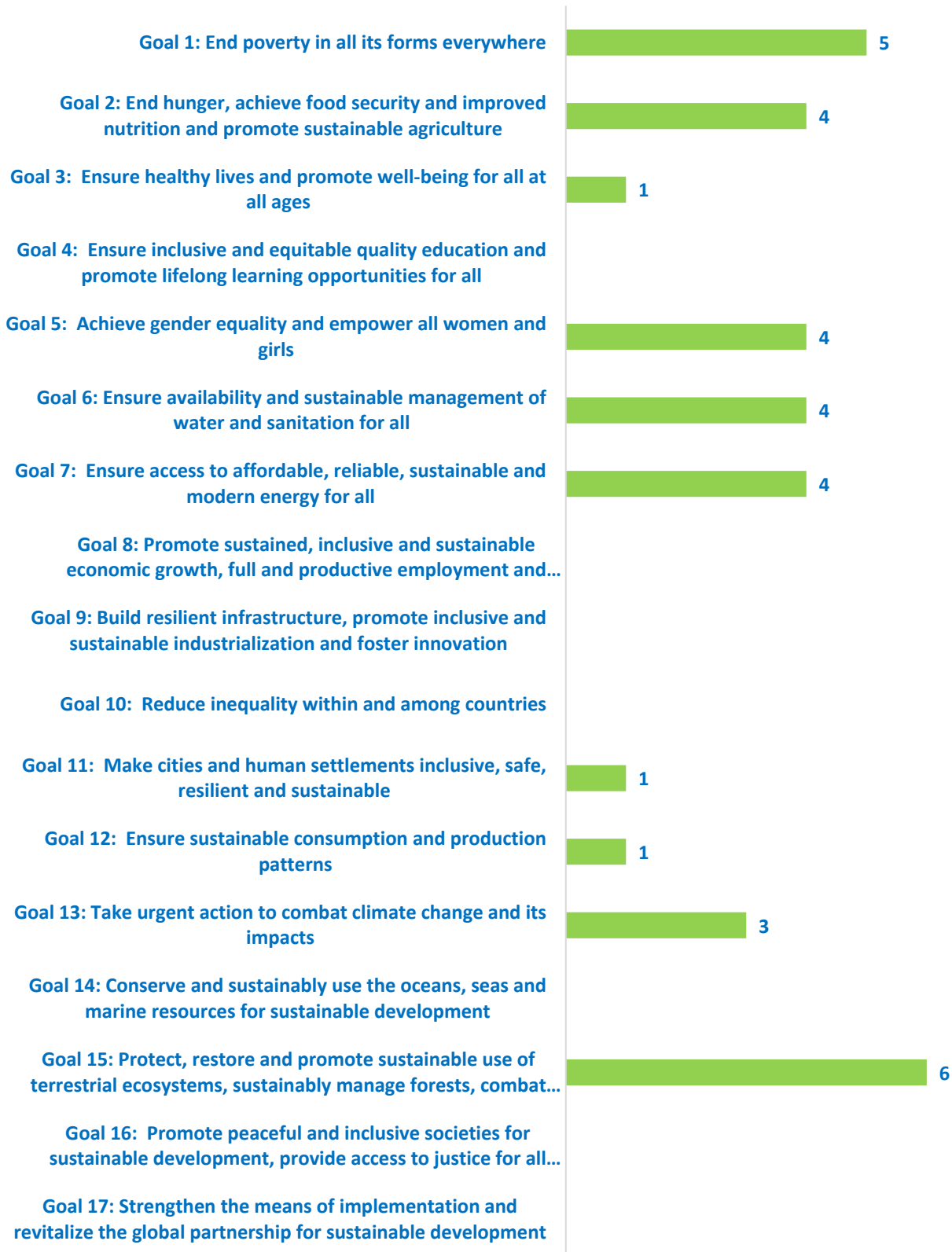
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

EVALUATIVE EVIDENCE

UNDP [Independent Country Programme Evaluation: Bolivia, 2021](#)

- Through the UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) and the 'Biodiversity Conservation' project in the Amoro-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.

UNDP [Formative Evaluation of the Integration by UNDP of the principles of Leaving No One Behind, 2022](#)

- Projects funded through the SGP apply an 'empower' lens to LNOB and typically target predetermined 'groups', with limited prior gender or power analysis (but paying some attention to overlapping vulnerabilities). Examples are integrating indigenous biodiversity knowledge systems and facilitating intergenerational learning in South Africa; supporting sustainable land and forest management while promoting women's rights and empowerment in Guatemala; and educating indigenous leaders on property rights and conflict resolution in Bolivia. In 2020, SGP launched a 'Global Innovation Programme on Persons with Disabilities and Responsive Development'. Youth have led initiatives on ancestral knowledge and practices in Guatemala and Viet Nam; women's empowerment in Morocco, and ocean pollution reduction in Seychelles and the Bahamas.

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)**

Sustainable Forest Management

In **Bolivia**, a project completed by *Proyecto de Desarrollo Comunitario (Community Development Project)* focused on the *Palmera* and *Santa Rosa de Bocaina* communities within the *San Matías Integrated Management Natural Area (ANMI San Matías)*. The project conducted a comprehensive ordering of the territorial surface of both communities, carefully identifying and delineating various areas for specific purposes. The project achieved this through a participatory process, actively engaging community members in decision-making. Utilizing satellite images and local knowledge, the project successfully defined the different spaces, including forest surfaces earmarked for protection and conservation, agricultural production areas, silvopastoral zones, agrosilvopastoral spaces, and the urban area. This process of territorial ordering provided crucial information that now enables effective planning, conservation, and management of their territories, aligning with their vision for sustainable development and the preservation of natural resources. Additionally, the established communal regulations further strengthen governance and sustainable practices, ensuring the continued protection and management of their ancestral lands.

The project ensured that 155 *Chiquitano* indigenous girls and boys have access to content related to indigenous medicine and ecological rights, presented in a context that aligns with their culture and school environment. Educational forests and medicinal food school gardens were established in two educational units. These facilities were managed by indigenous children and adolescents, providing valuable learning opportunities about the environment and traditional medicine. To enhance the incorporation of traditional medicine content and environmental values in the educational system, the project strengthened 10 teachers in curricular planning, fostering a greater understanding of the importance of conservation within the *ANMI San Matías*. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2022-2023)**

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)**

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

One of the stated purposes in the State Constitution (CPE) is to promote and ensure responsible and planned utilization of natural resources and promote industrialization through the development and strengthening of the productive bases in different dimensions and levels, as well as environmental conservation, for the welfare of present and future generations (Article 6, paragraph 6). SGP provides local examples of how the well-being of communities and community organizations may be achieved through the conservation, restoration, and enhancement of livelihoods that also contribute to building climate resilient landscapes.

To realize the mandate of the CPE, in 2013 the Patriotic Agenda 2025 was consolidated as a long-term plan whose purpose is to establish coordination and an integrated approach between the different levels of government so that development plans are constructed around common goals. Three of the thirteen Patriotic Agenda pillars are directly related to the management of natural resources and the environment: Pillar 6. Sovereignty with diversification and productive integral development without the dictatorship of the capitalist market, 7. Sovereignty over our natural resources: nationalization, industrialization, and commercialization in harmony and balance of Mother Earth, and 9. Environmental sovereignty with integral development and respect for Mother Earth's rights.

A goal of the agenda which the SGP contributes directly to is that by 2025 Bolivia will have achieved consolidation of the link between the agricultural and forest agenda and full complementarity between food production and forest conservation.

In 2012 Bolivia adopted the Law of Mother Earth and Integral Development for Living Well (No. 300), as a framework law which is relevant as it becomes the framework under which specific sectoral legislation (e.g., water, environment, hydrocarbons, etc.) must be enacted in the coming years under the new Constitution of the emerging state for the transformation process in Bolivia.

For the operational implementation of this Law, Bolivia has adopted an approach to livelihoods of Mother Earth, allowing a territorial scope of action based on complementarity and interdependence among human rights, development and Mother Earth. This approach is compatible and harmonious with the landscape approach for integral, sustainable development supported by this SGP project.

Regarding the Plurinational Climate Change Policy (2015 Working Document) the project is consistent with the following policy objectives:

- Integrated and sustainable forest and livelihood management for adaptation and mitigation of climate change (No.1)
- Transformation of the energy grid towards less contaminating fuels and use of renewable energies to reduce GHG emissions. (No.2)
- Implementation of energy efficiency in industry, productive development, commerce and services to reduce GHG emissions. (No.3)
- Strengthen climate resilience in productive agricultural, forestry, pisciculture, adaptation systems to improve food security and sovereignty in harmony with Mother Earth. (No.5)
- Restoration, protection and conservation of soils in climatically vulnerable areas. (No.6)
- Integrated water management in areas vulnerable to climate change to strengthen climate resilience. (No.7).
- Reduction of risk and integrated capacity development and strengthening, based on knowledge management, for the prevention, mitigation and recuperation of disasters related to climate change. (No.8).

- Recuperation and application of traditional knowledge and techniques relevant to mitigation and adaptation to Climate Change complemented with modern sustainable technology.
- Inter-cultural and inter-scientific investigation and knowledge production for integral development in harmony with Mother Earth.

Furthermore, the SGP project for GEF 6 took into account the three mechanisms for adaptation and mitigation as well as the fund described in the CC Policy and defined under the Law of Mother Earth and Integral Development for Living Well: a) The Joint Adaptation and Mitigation mechanism for Integrated Management of Forests and Mother Earth that has the objective so strengthen, conserve and protect ecosystems and their functions, b) Mitigation mechanism for Living Well is oriented to strengthen and promote climate mitigation actions in industrial, productive, energy and other activities, c) Adaptation mechanism for Living Well is oriented to strengthen and promote adaptation processes especially for water management, food sovereignty and security, risk prevention and reduction, education and health. Furthermore, the Mother Earth Plurinational Fund is designated as the financial mechanism under the Mother Earth Plurinational Authority which will constitute the mechanism to administer, assign, mobilize resources to implement plans, programs, projects, initiatives and activities for the Mechanisms described above.

Another relevant national instrument to which this project contributes is the Master Plan for the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP, in Spanish). The landscape approach promoted by SGP is consistent with capacity strengthening for the social participation of communities and social organizations within PAs as well as the promotion and application of management models with more social inclusion (Policy 4 of the Master Plan), and the generation of opportunities for economic development of local populations in harmony with Mother Earth (Policy 3 Master Plan) and the conservation of the natural patrimony for common well-being (Policy 2).

Bolivia has advanced in terms of the commitments assumed in the framework of the global environmental conventions, such being the case of the conservation of biological diversity. It has presented the seventh report to the CBD Conference of the Parties (COP) of the plurinational policy and strategy for comprehensive and sustainable management of biodiversity, for which it has designed an Action Plan for 2019-2030.

In relation to the Convention on Climate Change, Bolivia has prepared the Third National Communication and is currently in the stage of preparing its NDCs, working in three integrated areas that are: water, energy and forests / agriculture. In this review process, the AFOLU sector and the urban sector will be incorporated. The process is in the initial stage, and it is expected that by the next COP, Bolivia will present its adjusted NDCs.

Regarding the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Bolivia has worked to contribute to land degradation neutrality and is in the process of submitting reports on land degradation neutrality to the UNCCD COP. The report seeks as strategic objectives to: improve the state of the affected ecosystems, combat desertification or land degradation, promote sustainable land management; improve the living conditions of the affected populations; mitigate, adapt and manage the effects of drought to increase the resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems and; generate global benefits through the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

During the last stage of implementation of OP6, a series of forest fires of a magnitude never seen before affected the ecoregions of Chaco, Chiquitanía and Pantanal, impacting 3.5 million hectares of forest with high levels of damage to ecosystems, biodiversity, environmental functions and livelihoods of the indigenous and peasant population. As a result of this, the Government of Bolivia, through an inter-ministerial task force, designed and prepared the **Recovery Plan for Areas Affected by Fire in the Department of Santa Cruz**; likewise, the departmental government of Santa Cruz formulated the Departmental Plan for the Restoration of affected ecosystems, which includes the participation and support of various local, regional, national and international organizations. In this framework, SGP Bolivia, following the guidelines and thematic intervention axes of these plans, aligns its interventions and support by joining forces to achieve the proposed

objectives. It is important to mention that a large part of the affected areas correspond to the three priority protected areas that have been selected as the project's intervention area (Kaa Iya, San Matias and Otuquis); in the same way, of the 16 most affected Municipalities, the SGP will work in seven of them.

Under the project's strategic approach, working in alignment with national and departmental policies will imply developing actions and activities that promote the use of good agricultural practices for the qualification, preparation and planting of new plots, activities for prevention and management of fire risks, the conformation of volunteer community brigades of forest firefighters, the protection and conservation of water sources, the restoration and recovery of forests, the sustainable use of biodiversity, the development of sustainable ecological productive initiatives, etc. The following are the guiding documents for fire recovery in Santa Cruz:

- 1) Recovery plan for the areas affected by fires in the department of Santa Cruz, prepared in March 2020 that incorporates the actions of various ministries and led by the Ministry of Development Planning and the Autonomous Municipal Government of Santa Cruz (GAD-SCZ);
 - 2) Strategic Plan for the Implementation of the Plan and Strategy for the Recovery of the Areas Affected by Forest Fires in the Department of Santa Cruz, prepared by the GAD-SCZ;
 - 3) National contingency plan for forest fires, prepared by the Ministry of the Environment and Water - MMAyA;
- The policy guidelines of the Restoration Plan for areas affected by fires, prepared by the MMAyA;

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.
- 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 a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. 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 behavioural 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 behaviours 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.