Applicant: **Antelo Natusch, Carmen** Organisation: **Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force - Bolivia**

Funding Sought: £4,998,396.00

DIR31EX\1334

Sustainable Financing for Protected Area Management in Bolivia's Andean foothills

The Departmental Governments of Santa Cruz, Tarija and Pando will enhance the conservation status of 4 million hectares of Bolivian protected areas and alleviate poverty and increase resilience in neighbouring communities, through technical, institutional, and financial capacity building for protected area creation, management, and monitoring. Innovative Protected Area management funding streams will be identified and implemented, helping to conserve the watersheds, forests, carbon, and wildlife in and around a series of protected areas in the Andean foothills.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

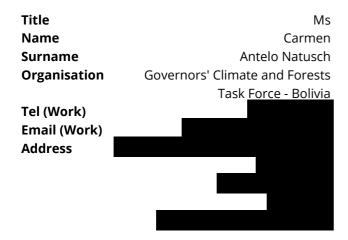
Name Carmen
Surname Antelo Natusch
Organisation Governors' Climate and Forests Task
Force - Bolivia
Tel (Work)
Email (Work)
Address

DIR31EX\1334

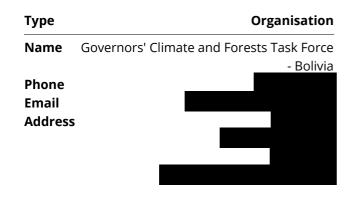
Sustainable Financing for Protected Area Management in Bolivia's Andean foothills

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS



GMS ORGANISATION



Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

Q3. Project title

Sustainable Financing for Protected Area Management in Bolivia's Andean foothills

Please upload a cover letter as a PDF document.

- & GDCTF-Cover-Letter
- **ii** 16/09/2024
- O 20:52:50
- pdf 619.85 KB

Q4a. Is this a resubmission of a previously unsuccessful application?

Yes

Please provide a response to any feedback you received below.

You must explicitly set out how and where you have addressed all the comments/feedback in the application form: briefly restating the feedback point, then clearly setting out how you have responded to it in the application.

We applied to the Darwin Extra fund last year but were not successful. Based on the comments of the DEC, the present proposal puts a greater focus on governmental leadership and has redirected funding flows, so that most project activities will be led by the Pando, Tarija and Santa Cruz governments. GCFTF and Natura will primarily provide administrative, logistical and grant management support.

We have also included a new partner -- the Vice President's office -- and a new result, with the objective of bringing national government into the project to maximize scaling potential.

Our specific responses to DEC comments comprise:

- How will the project mitigate the risk that development activities proposed by local communities could have adverse impacts on biodiversity, and how the environmental impact of these activities will be assessed: for the last 20 years Natura has provided development projects to local communities in return for their conservation commitments. There are specific, binding articles in the conservation agreement model that ensures that all development projects will have no negative environmental impact, and indeed prioritize projects such as bee keeping that have positive environmental impacts.
- Register the risk that Bolivia's political context returns to the previous situation of a government opposed to the monetisation of nature: As well as incorporating this risk into the register we have now included as a project partner the National Government (through the Vice President's Office). This will ensure that not only do we minimize political risk, but we also take advantage of the new political winds which are promoting the exploration of carbon financing options.
- Clarify the co-finance arrangements from state/municipal sources and the mechanism by which money will be channelled through governments to communities. We have entirely rethought how to run the project, and now propose that GCFTF/Natura facilitates and administers project funds, with the States running the field programmes. Partner's experiences over the last twenty years have helped us design and implement fluid mechanisms by which government money is transferred to community projects. For example, in 2022, Natura leveraged \$150,000 of donor funds to raise \$450,000 of local government funds. This meant that local communities benefitted from \$600,000 worth of projects, in exchange for their conservation commitments. Such governmental co-funding cannot be committed to until the beginning of the financial year, but we are confident, based on 20 years of experiences, that we will raise these funds.
- Purchase of eight vehicles should be justified no reference is provided as to how project staff are already able to travel within the country. The project area is enormous, covering three states. Pando is the size of Ireland, Tarija is the size of Switzerland, and Santa Cruz is 50% larger than the United Kingdom. Roads are often unpassable, and the governments currently have no usable vehicles with which to make field visits. We will directly manage and conserve area the size of the Netherlands, and so will require these vehicles to work effectively.
- It is unclear why 16 field technicians are included as consultants: Our goal is to maximize up take and ownership of the State Governments. The only way project partners can hire technicians is as temporary staff, not as permanent staff. This is why we use the term "consultant". However, our expectation and hope, is that as finance flows to governments, they will be able to permanently hire many of these staff post project

- Include logframe indicators to monitor changes in biodiversity: Logframe indicators now include
- 1 million hectares of habitat are under sustainable management.
- 20 new/improved habitat management plans are available and endorsed.
- 10 new conservation or species stock assessments are published.
- 75% of the species and habitats identified as threatened in show improved conservation status.
- Clarify the financing arrangements (output 2) and be explicit on indigenous people and local community governance and Clarify whether governance will be strengthened, including on building understanding and managing of finance, and sharing of benefits and disbenefits of new forms of finance. We have incorporated an entirely new output that focuses on building indigenous capacity and ensuring FPIC is met and governance is strengthened.

Q4b. Previous application number if known.

DIR30FX\1188

Q5. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 biomes that are of focus, up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Biome 1
Tropical-subtropical forests
Biome 2
Shrublands & shrubby woodlands
Biome 3
Freshwater Realm (Rivers and streams)
Conservation Action 1
Livelihood, Economic & Moral Incentives
Conservation Action 2
Conservation Designation & Planning
Conservation Action 3
Institutional Development
Threat 1
Agriculture & aquaculture (incl. plantations)
Threat 2
Biological resource use (hunting, gathering, logging, fishing)
Threat 3
Natural system modifications (fires, dams)

Q6. Summary of Project

Please provide a brief non-technical summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

The Departmental Governments of Santa Cruz, Tarija and Pando will enhance the conservation status of 4 million hectares of Bolivian protected areas and alleviate poverty and increase resilience in neighbouring communities, through technical, institutional, and financial capacity building for protected area creation, management, and monitoring. Innovative Protected Area management funding streams will be identified and implemented, helping to conserve the watersheds, forests, carbon, and wildlife in and around a series of protected areas in the Andean foothills.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q7. Country(ies)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working with?

Country 1	Bolivia	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q8. Project dates

Start date:	tart date: End date:	
01 April 2025	31 March 2030	months): 5 years

Q9. Budget summary

Darwin Initiative Funding Request	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	Total request
(1 Apr - 31 Mar) £	£995,800.00	£986,889.00	£997,188.00	£1,015,140.00	£1,003,379.00	£ 4,998,396.00

Q10. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

Please ensure you clearly outline your matched funding arrangement in the budget.

Q11. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will deliver the project if you don't manage to secure this?

Rewild (and the Andes-Amazon Fund (and Pew Foundation	have confirmed cash
co-financing. Co-f	inancing from project p <u>artners</u>	comprises Natura Boli <u>via Foun</u>	dation <u>i</u> n cash and
Purdue	<u>the State</u> Governments	the Vice Presidency	GTFCF
Dekma/Manurini	primarily in staff time.	Separate from this confirmed	matched funding, Departmental
and Municipal Go	vernments will likely contribute	far more (likely >	ndeed, activities 2.7 and 4.9 are
directed at raising	g such funds. These as-yet unco	nfirmed contributions are not o	critical to the success of the
project, rather the	ey would be a "plus" that will inc	rease project impact.	

Q12. Have you received, applied for, or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for your proposed project or a similar project?

No

Section 4 - Problem statement

Q13. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of <u>biodiversity and its relationship</u> <u>with multi-dimensional poverty</u>.

An Isoseño Guaraní legend tells of a fox watching a god approaching an enchanted Toborochi tree whose swollen trunk was full of water. The god opened the trunk and allowed the water to flow out, then carefully closed it, and picked up all the fish that had flowed out with the water. The fox tried to copy him, except the fox was irresponsible, and forgot to close the trunk back up, and the water was wasted. Sometimes the fox allowed a lot of fish to come out, but then carried off only a few, allowing the rest to rot. Every year that the fox opens the tree and kills fish for fun and not because he needs them, fish will be scarce, and the Parapetí River will be dry.

For the Isoseño Guaraní, water is an essential and fundamental life force. The Isoso river—the middle reaches of the Parapetí—is a world of permanent contrasts and contradictions: with water and without water. The Parapetí rises in Bolivia's humid Aguaragüe mountains, then dies in the dry heat of Charagua. Not only is the Parapetí the beating heart of Isoso, but it also nourishes the wildlife of Kaa Iya, a protected dry forest larger than Belgium. The annual ebb and flow of the Parapetí connects the water producing mountains of Aguaragüe, the dry ecosystems of the Chiquitania and the Chaco, and the indigenous Guarani communities of Charagua Iyambae. As the Isoseño Guaraní have known since the beginning of time: if we look after the water and fish of the Parapetí, then they will look after us.

The autonomous territory of Charagua includes Andean foothills and the lower reaches of the Parapetí. Its forests provide critical water supplies for more than 110,000 people, more than half of whom are indigenous. But although Charagua is rich in biodiversity, the Guaraní are desperately poor, with neither skills nor technology to diversify their production systems. Most are thus limited to subsistence agriculture, producing corn, beans, and livestock.

The lower reaches of the Parapetí host critically endangered biodiversity: more than 3,400 plant species (400 of which are endemic), and 150 mammal species (12 of which endemic) including eight different types of armadillos and the endangered Chacoan peccary (Catagonus wagneri). While Charagua's biodiversity is still reasonably

intact, agriculture and deforestation have now arrived. In early 2022 Mennonite settlers illegally built a bridge across the Parapetí to access the heart of the Bañados of Izozog Ramsar wetland and Kaa Iya.

Although the Guaraní cosmovision prioritizes conservation, local leaders wrestle with incursions from colonist settlers and the rapid spread of forest fires. Like elsewhere in the Andean foothills, the bottleneck to improving forest management is the lack of conservation finance. Bolivia's isolation from global carbon and other ecosystem service advances means that there is little experience in developing financial systems. Although local and state governments such as Charagua want to conserve their natural heritage, they have neither technical knowledge nor finance to do so.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q14. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q14a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported

- ☑ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- ☑ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- ☑ Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q14b. National and International Policy Alignment

Using <u>evidence</u> where available, please detail how your project <u>will contribute to national policy</u> (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAP etc.) and in turn <u>international biodiversity and development conventions</u>, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.

Bolivia's NBSAPs under the CBD are outlined in the 2019-2030 National Biodiversity Strategy. This project will help achieve the following within Strategic Line 3: "Maintenance of environmental functions and Living Well in harmony with Mother Earth, by promoting regional, sub-national and local actions for the conservation of ecosystems and species of flora and fauna with a certain degree of threat and in the Transversal Lines: "contributing to ecosystem-based adaptation as a strategy for socio-ecological resilience to climate change in life systems" and "Adjusting regulations, programs, projects and actions to gender equality to ensure the equitable participation of women in Integral Management and Sustainable Biodiversity"

As part of its NDCs under the UNFCCC Bolivia expects to achieve a series of objectives in mitigation and adaptation by 2030. In terms of water, the project will specifically help "increase in a holistic manner the adaptation capacity and systematically reduce the hydric vulnerability in the country" and provide a "significant improvement of social participation for local water management" and "Increase food production under irrigation".

In terms of forests the project will "increase the capacity of joint adaptation and mitigation through the comprehensive and sustainable management of forests" by "increasing forest areas with integrated and sustainable community management approaches" and "strengthening environmental functions (carbon capture and storage, organic matter, and soil fertility, biodiversity conservation and water availability)".

Natura has a formal cooperation agreement with the Bolivian governments "Mother Earth Authority" which commits Natura to provide "Technical and coordination support for the preparation of Bolivia's Nationally Determined Contributions", specifically through the "Technical, logistical and coordination support for the assignment of municipalities to the Joint Mechanism for Adaption and Mitigation".

The results of this project will thus directly help the implementation of Bolivia's NDCs.

This project also aligns with the national poverty alleviation framework by contributing to multiple UN

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- 1. SDG 1: End poverty: Financial security for local farmers vulnerable to climate change will be enhanced through development projects funded by per diems to monitors and rangers, diversifying income streams.
- 2. SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition: The project will promote the adoption of perennial crops via per diems for monitors and rangers, fostering climate-resilient food supplies.
- 3. SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives/promote well-being: The conservation efforts will lead to improved water quality, aligning with health and well-being objectives.
- 4. SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower women: The project will encourage women's active participation and equal leadership opportunities within the monitors and patrolling programs, advancing gender equality.
- 5. SDG 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation: By protecting forested water sources, the project will contribute to water source preservation.
- 6. SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change: Protecting water sources will enhance the capacity for climate change-related planning and management, including gender-focused initiatives.
- 7. SDG 15: Sustainably manage forests: The project will contribute to sustainable forest management through the conservation of forest ecosystems.

Section 6 - Evidence for Scaling

Q15. Evidence for Scaling

Darwin Initiative Extra projects should utilise and build on evidence from past Biodiversity Challenge Funds grants to demonstrate why the approach will deliver. Please provide evidence on how your proposed project will do this, including specific reference to the relevant past projects.

Earlier iterations of our model were evaluated with the publications (see references attached) showing that:

- 1. The logic of a reciprocity-based conservation finance mechanism is solid. Many landowners agreed to conserve and complied with their commitment (Wiik et al 2020).
- 2. Participation is based on social motivations: Participants are more socially embedded and viewed environmental protection as important (Grillos 2009, Grillos et al 2016).
- 3. Upstream contract signers often viewed themselves as the primary beneficiaries of cleaner water: and invested in co-financing project inputs with their own resources (Botazzi et al. 2018).
- 4. Between 10 and 39% of the agreements resulted in additional conservation: (Botazzi et al. 2018).
- 5. Conservation agreements had a small but significant effect on reducing deforestation: even though relatively small amounts of land were put under protection (Wiik et al 2020).
- 6. Watershed forest conservation improves water quality. Faecal coliform loads were lower downstream (Pynegar et al 2018).
- 7. Natura's conservation finance program led to significant improvements in rural livelihoods: Participating landowners had more fruit trees, more trees under production, and more areas under intensive cattle grazing, increased perceptions of benefits from forests, and water sources in participant communities were better protected (Wiik et al 2020).

Section 7 - Method, Change Expected, GESI & Exit Strategy

Q16. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:

- how you have reflected on and incorporated <u>evidence and lessons</u> learnt from past and present similar activities and projects in the design of this project.
- the specific approach you are using, supported by <u>evidence</u> that it will be effective, and <u>justifying why you</u> <u>expect it will be successful</u> in this context.

- how you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods).
- what will be the main activities and where will these take place.
- how will you **manage the work** (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

To stem the recent deforestation wave, the Guaraní of Charagua have created a series of new conservation areas to protect their forests, watersheds, and wildlife. However, although almost 70% of Charagua's forests are now legally protected, there is little conservation on the ground. The Guaraní have no technical expertise in conservation management, and no financial resources to make their ambitious conservation plans a reality.

This pattern is repeated across Bolivia. Natura alone has helped state and municipal governments legally protect 3.4 million hectares in 23 new protected areas. Few of these areas are actively managed or funded. Bolivia's isolation from global carbon and other ecosystem service advances means that there is little experience in developing such systems. Bolivia has long been in the wilderness of climate change adaptation and mitigation responses. But this is changing. Desperate for economic development, the Arce administration is assessing how far the "non-marketing of nature" philosophy, may, after all, be compatible with the type of forest carbon projects that the rest of us know as REDD+. In preparation for this sea change, Fundación Natura started working with the Charagua Government in 2015 to implement results-based conservation finance programs, and to develop the institutional architecture to facilitate flows of financial and technical resources to local authorities and communities in exchange for climate change mitigation activities.

At the heart of Natura's model is to prepare jurisdictions for all types of conservation financing, be it carbon, sales of non-timber forest products, conservation agreements or forest certification. The first step is building local capacity; the second step is attracting and leveraging existing and innovative finance, and the final step is to implement conservation and development projects that have biodiversity and poverty alleviation impacts.

The concept is working well in Charagua and elsewhere in the Parapetí watershed. With this project, we will expand and replicated the model across Bolivia. As per the steps, we will focus our work on four types of activities:

- 1. Building the technical, institutional, and financial capacity of government staff, indigenous leaders and their other partners in protected area creation, management, and monitoring.
- 2. Identifying, institutionalizing and implementing innovative Protected Area management funding streams
- 3. Alleviating poverty and enhancing resilience in the communities neighbouring PAs through the implementation of gender-transformative incentive-based conservation agreements.
- 4. Effectively conserving watersheds, forests, carbon, and wildlife.

Build capacity: we will hold training workshops in for state-, national-, indigenous- and municipal- government staff on Protected Area creation and management (building on lessons from DAR21008), watershed protection (building on lessons from DARNV006) and monitoring. To learn lessons from other jurisdictions we will further integrate the states into the Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force, including co-hosting a meeting that brings global experts and conservation finance innovators to Bolivia. Finally, we will support the national-, state-and municipal- governments as their design and promote policies and laws that prioritize conservation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and restrict expansion of the agricultural frontier and other threatening landuses.

Identify and implement innovative financing: as part of the capacity building, we will share experiences with sustainable forest management, certification, and biodiversity credits, ecotourism potential, especially bird tourism, conservation and watershed agreements, carbon finance and jurisdictional forest carbon, biocultural products, and will promote and advise on the replication of learnings. This will facilitate field projects and will incentivise the governments to develop new conservation finance models through laws, policies, strategies, and co-financing.

Alleviate poverty and enhance resilience: Reciprocal Conservation agreements allow users of environmental services to engage with for-est owners and landowners to manage their forests more sus-tainably and to directly negotiate incentives for upstream users. The Government of Charagua has implemented this results-based conservation finance model in 30 communities across the territory, supporting almost 2,000 families conserve 45,000 hectares of forest in exchange for water access systems, improved pasture, and other productive projects, at a cost of less than of which is materials and the rest is technical support and community labour.

Reciprocal agreements have also supported KBA management elsewhere in Bolivia. Natura has helped municipal governments sign agreements with 25,000 families in 80 municipalities, providing \$500,000 worth of development projects annually, in exchange for community commitments to protect almost 500,000 hectares of forest. We will replicate and scale the agreement model by providing communities with projects, such as honey and fruit production, improved grazing, and drip irrigation, training households to manage their projects, working with private sector forestry companies to enhance sustainability and employment opportunities expanding the "My forest, my first job" (para-biologists) employment programme, strengthening NTFP supply chains and facilitating commitments from state and municipal governments to co-finance watershed- and other compensation programmes.

Conserve effectively: By providing the communities in and around PAs with development projects linked to conservation commitments, we expect that conservation will be effective in and around existing PAs. In addition, we will identify high biodiversity value sites that are currently unprotected and undertake feasibility studies for PA creation. Municipal- and indigenous- governments will then undertake legal processes to create new PAs. We will research and publish management plans for the new PA, along with improved habitat management plans for existing PAs and conservation and species stock assessments.

All activities will take place in Bolivia, apart from international meetings in which we present project findings, other than data analysis and the writing of papers which will take place in the United States. Natura Bolivia will coordinate the project and lead field implementation support. Each state government will lead and manage the project in their own jurisdiction, with Dekma, GTFCF and Natura providing technical support and expertise. Purdue will lead monitoring and evaluation. Risks will be tracked and managed by a team of representatives of each institution, who will also form the project governing body. This body will guide implementation, ensuring that all laws and donor requirements are followed, and that outputs and activities are completed on schedule.

Q17. Capability and Capacity

How will the project support the strengthening of capability and capacity of identified local and national partners, and stakeholders during its lifetime organisational or individual levels? Please provide details of what form this will take, who will benefit (noting GESI considerations), and the post-project value to the country.

As local institutions, GCFTF-Bolivia and Natura focuses on building our own capacity and that of our partners and beneficiaries. In one sense this project is in its entirety about building Bolivian's capacity to manage the future of their economies and their biodiversity. All the community members who received the economic development projects will be trained in how to use them and hence in how to increase their productivity and incomes sustainably. Many community members will also be trained in monitoring, wildlife observation and patrolling. We have previously trained communities around three protected areas to develop teams of "barefoot ecologists" who monitor species and threats.

In short then, post project we will leave the communities better trained and better equipped to both develop their economies and look after their environment.

We will also focus on build the capacity of local and state government technicians in protected area creation, management, finance, and monitoring. Output 1 is entirely dedicated to strengthening the capability and

capacity of state and municipal government staff, indigenous leaders and local partners. This will be achieved through training workshops and exchanges with other jurisdictions in the Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force. We expect that after these exchanges, conservation managers from Pando, Santa Cruz and Tarija will be well-versed in the management of their protected areas, and in the potential of different finance options. This, we expect, will both lead to better conservation outcomes and prompt national-, state- and municipal-governments to promote policies and laws that prioritize conservation, climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Eight of the ten key project staff are female, we have two other dedicated project staff who are indigenous and minority (Afro-Bolivian), and the Governor Pando uses a wheelchair. We will therefore have a relentless focus on gender equality and social inclusion and improving opportunities for minorities. Our project will incorporate a continuous, critical transversal activity, 4.1 "Analyses and awareness-building exercises for staff are undertaken permanently to ensure that all activities (especially those linked to poverty alleviation) are gender- youth- and other minority- positive". We will endeavour to ensure that all our training programs include at least 50% women and proactively prioritize identifying and then supporting trainees from indigenous and other marginalized groups.

Q18. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Please include reference to the GESI context in which your project seeks to work. Explain your understanding of how individuals may be disadvantaged or excluded from equal participation within the context of your project, and how you seek to address this. You should consider how your project will proactively contribute to ensuring individuals achieve equitable outcomes and how you will ensure meaningful participation for all those engaged.

In the often-male dominated culture of Bolivia, women's and especially girl's voices are rarely heard. We recognize that gender disparities and a lack of inclusion have often reduced the effectiveness of conservation interventions. We have therefore designed a gender-transformative and socially inclusive project and will focus on gender and social inclusion throughout implementation.

As an important starting point, eight of the ten key project staff are female. We have two other dedicated project staff who are indigenous and minority (Afro-Bolivian), and the Governor Pando uses a wheelchair. These staff will lead a continuous, critical transversal activity to ensure that all activities are gender- youth- and other minority- positive.

In terms of focusing who benefits from our field activities, we recognize that many Bolivian women own land but are unable to use it effectively. Traditional development projects that focus on improving crop yields and productivity invariably benefit men. Our project will be different. In exchange for conservation commitments, we will provide economic development projects to local landowners and resource users. We will specifically prioritize types of compensation that benefit women, such as beehives and other tools for honey production. We will also prioritize signing such compensation agreements with females and guarantee that a female is a cosigner on all agreements. Women are most usually responsible for collecting and managing household water supplies, so by prioritizing projects that enhancing water access, we will immediately improve the living standards of many women. We will make full endeavors that by the end of the project, we and our state and municipal partners only sign conservation agreements when a woman is a co-signer.

Q19. Change expected

Detail the <u>expected changes and benefits to both biodiversity and multi-dimensional poverty reduction</u>, and links between them, this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the <u>short-term</u> (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the <u>long-term</u> (after the project has ended).

The short-term changes we expect during the project life comprise:

- 1.1 16 local/national organisations have improved capability and capacity.
- 1.2 200 indigenous and local community members (50% of whom are women) have improved their monitoring capacity to work in the "My forest, my first job" parabiologist" forest guardian programme.
- 1.3 100 trainers trained reporting to have delivered further training.
- 1.4 8 policies with biodiversity provisions have been enacted or amended.
- 1.5 200 decision-makers (50% of whom are women) from four states and the national government have attended briefing events.
- 2.1 6,000 families participate in community-based management groups and/or Payment for Ecosystem Service schemes.
- 2.2 100 new/improved sustainable livelihoods/poverty reduction management plans are endorsed.
- 2.3 200 Community members, policy makers and influencers respond to and create new social media content about funding mechanisms.
- 2.4 2,000 people report that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 months after training.
- 3.1 Three legal instruments are designed and enacted
- 3.2 Three carbon credit projects are developed that include social and environmental safeguards, with at least 30% participation from indigenous communities
- 3.3 70% of community members understand their rights related to carbon credit projects and benefits they can derive from them
- 3.4 2000 people have attended training sessions on the legal frameworks for carbon credits, avoidance, and removals, and their implications for local communities
- 4.1 6,000 families (of which 20% are female led) improve their livelihoods through participation in community-based management groups and/or Payment for Ecosystem Service (PES) programmes
- 4.2 24,000 people have improved disaster/climate resilience.
- 4.3 12,000 people (of whom 50% are female) benefit from improved sustainable agriculture practices and are more resilient to weather shocks and climate trends.
- 5.1 500,000 hectares important for biodiversity are designated as new Protected Areas (or other equivalent status)
- 5.2 1 million hectares of habitat are under sustainable management.
- 5.3 20 new/improved habitat management plans are available and endorsed.
- 5.4 10 new conservation or species stock assessments are published.
- 5.5. 75% of the species and habitats identified as threatened in Indicators 5.3 and 5.4 show improved conservation status.

The long-term changes that we expect will be consolidated after the project has ended comprise:

- 0.1 Four million hectares of forests are under effective conservation, contributing to the sustainability indicators of the Bolivian state and its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)
- 0.2 880 million tons of carbon are effectively sequestered.
- 0.3 Conservation status of 20 indicator species is improved.
- 0.4 Ecosystem Degradation is avoided on 1 million hectares.
- 0.5 Deforestation is avoided on 200,000 hectares.
- 0.6 24,000 people are supported to better adapt to climate change.

Q20. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline <u>why and how</u> you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, in the longer term, your expected Impact.

Our Theory of Change (ToC) starts with the assumption that conservation is rarely sustainable because of a lack of locally accessible finance. Moreover, local and state governments do not have the capacity to access and implement existing finance and have even less capacity to identify new and innovative mechanisms. Project Output 1, therefore, is an iterative process that will increase the institutional, management, and monitoring capacities of four state governments local indigenous leaders, and partners. Activities will comprise training workshops, further integrating each state into the Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force, hosting major meetings, and facilitating knowledge sharing among jurisdictions. We assume that these new capacities will enhance each government's ability to manage its natural resources.

The governments of Santa Cruz, Chuquisaca, Tarija and Pando will then use project funds and their own cofinance to initiate conservation and development projects (Output 3). Gender-transformative, incentive-based development projects such as sustainable forestry, cattle management and irrigation and potable water system improvements will help alleviate poverty in and around a series of recently created state and municipal protected areas.

We will then increase local capacity to access existing financing mechanisms (Output 2), such as conservation agreements and sustainable forest management practices, and subsequently introduce, promote and facilitate innovation financing mechanisms such as biodiversity credits and the UK-government sponsored LEAF coalition's carbon finance program (which is already being negotiated in Pando and Santa Cruz). We assume that with new management and finance capacities, the governmental institutions will be able to leverage their own resources, and project funds to access new private sector financing. This new financing will ensure the long-term conservation of Bolivia's Andean foothills (Output 4), by making protection economically and socially beneficial for national policymakers and local communities.

Q21. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

Q21a. How will the project reach a point where benefits can be sustained post-funding? How will the required knowledge and skills <u>remain available</u> to sustain the benefits? How will you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?

Intrinsic to our proposal is the development of financing mechanisms by which benefits continue post project, and we already have good evidence that our approach is self-sustaining. Natura has already piloted, refined, and replicated its conservation finance approach in 80 Bolivian municipalities (21-008 and DARNV006), and partners have replicated the model in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru (DARCC036). Many of these programs are now running without any further donor investments. Since 2015 Natura has increasingly used this financing model to support protected area management. We will spend significant project funds on data collection, learning and capacity building. To ensure that our data and evidence will be accessible, Dr. Zhao Ma will lead the publication of significant results in scientific and popular media, and all partners will incorporate our learnings into periodical workshops and conferences. GTFCF will make the evidence available globally in its annual meetings and technical sessions.

Q21b. If your approach works, what potential is there for scaling the approach further? Refer to Scalable Approaches (Landscape, Replication, System Change, Capacitation) in the guidance. What might prevent scaling, and how could this be addressed?

This project will expand the reciprocity-based conservation finance model through landscape scaling in Tarija, Chuquisaca and Santa Cruz (Output 2). Given that implementation will be led by the state governments, there is then potential to expand further into in an area twice the size of the UK. We will then undertake replication scaling in Pando (Activities 2.1, 2.4, 2.5, and 2.6) where sustainable forest management and carbon will likely provide the funding streams. By training the departmental governments (Activity 1.1) and other GTFCF jurisdictions (Activities 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6) we will undertake capacitation scaling and thus leave a legacy of higher

capacity for sub national governments to achieve change. The governments can then promote systems change scaling by developing new legislation and policies (Activity 1.7), thus ensuring that the benefits can be sustained. Given that we initiated our scaling experiments in 2005 we are confident that expansion can continue.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below.

- & Supporting Documentation
- © 20:16:22
- pdf 1.88 MB

Section 8 - Risk Management

Q22. Risk Management

Please outline the 7 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the Risk Guidance. This should include at least one Fiduciary, two Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
Fiduciary (financial): funds not used for intended purposes or not accounted for (fraud, corruption, mishandling or misappropriated). Partners, especially Program	moderate	rare	low	Natura accounting and safeguards system has been used with and approved by government donors including USAID (5 years \$1.7 million), The EU (8 years, \$2 million) and the IADB (5 years, \$1.6 million).	minor
participants who are not staff, misuse funds or payments are not accounted for				Natura will be supported administratively the much larger partner organization, GTFCF.	
Safeguarding: risk of sexual exploitation abuse and harassment (SEAH), or unintended harm to beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff.	moderate	rare	low	Natura's travel policies require no travel after dark, respect of speed limits, defensive driving, and vehicle tracking in real time using GPS. We will	minor
Participants will travel Significantly along potentially Dangerous roads, resulting in risk of accidents causing death or serious injury				also take out accident insurance policies for all participants.	

Safeguarding: risks to health, safety and security (HSS) of beneficiaries, the public. Implementing partners, and staff.	minor	unlikely	low	All participants will have to read and sign our safeguards policy. We will identify and publicize the contact details of a female Project staff member to be the point of contact for	minor
Sexual or other harassment or abuse of participants and project staff				complaints and concerns, to whom anonymous complaints can be made.	
Delivery Chain: the overall risk associated with your delivery model. Municipal and State governments do not provide the expected funding for the project	moderate	possible	low	Natura annually already leverages significant municipal funds for conservation, and our experiences suggests that the municipal commitments are trustworthy. Funds to partners will be disbursed gradually, and only when a full reporting has been made on how the previous	minor
				disbursement was spent. Our negotiation model is a	
Risk 5 Delivery Chain: Conflict between upstream and downstream communities or other stakeholders	moderate	possible	moderate	cooperative community-based participative process, and so can help resolve such conflicts. Our offer to invest along with our primary concept of reciprocity has been shown to be a low-cost, local mechanism for conflict resolution.	minor
Risk 6 Fiduciary: Natura cannot effectively manage close to 1 million from one donor each year (its most recent annual budgets are ~1.4 million from 5-10 donors)	high	rare	low	Natura will be supported administratively the much larger partner organization, GTFCF. Also, most funds will be spent by partners, not by Natura, especially in Year 1.	minor
Risk 7 Delivery Chain: Bolivia's political context returns to the previous situation of a government opposed to the monetisation of nature	possible	moderate	major	We have incorporated the Vice President's Office as a project partner, to ensure that we not only manage the risk of political change, but we embed national government in our project to ensure that we get the political change (i.e. the speeding up of carbon markets) we want.	moderate

Q23. Project sensitivities

Please indicate whether there are sensitivities associated with this project that need to be considered if details are published (detailed species location data that would increase threats, political sensitivities, prosecutions for illegal activities, security of staff etc.).

Yes

Please provide brief details

Politics have long restricted Bolivia's access to carbon and innovative conservation finance. This dynamic is shifting rapidly, thanks to efforts by the British embassy and a supreme court ruling that the 20-year ban market-based conservation was unconstitutional. We well positioned to take advantage of this tectonic shift, with the Office of the Vice President – the facilitator of this political sea change – as a project partner. Although there is unprecedented window of opportunity to show Bolivia how forest and marginalized people can benefit from carbon finance, but we must be cautious, as there are factions in government still opposed.

Please upload your Risk Register, with Delivery Chain Risk Map, here.

- & GCFTF-Bolivia-Risk-Registry
- ① 19:05:13
- 刷 xlsx 103.12 KB

Section 9 - Workplan

Q24. Workplan

Provide a project workplan that shows the key milestones in project activities.

- & GCFTF-Bolivia-Workplan
- © 06:02:07

Section 10 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q25. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe how the performance of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see Finance Guidance).

Darwin Initiative Extra Projects are required to commission an <u>Independent Final Evaluation</u> to report by the time that the project completes. The cost of this should be included in the project budget, and within the total project cost for M&E.

Monitoring, research, and evaluation will be critical to understand how we can best scale impact. The monitoring and evaluation component will be led by the Dr. Zhao Ma of the Human Dimensions Lab in Purdue University's Department of Forestry and Natural Resources.

Biodiversity Impact: To evaluate biodiversity impact, a series of variables will be monitored, including the number of hectares legally protected and the estimated biomass, reflective of carbon sequestration. The details each law, accompanied by GPS points and maps, will verify newly protected hectares. Biomass estimates will be deduced from the protected area size and existing studies, enabling an accurate assessment of carbon sequestration. We will also use reports of the Community Guardians patrols and camera traps.

Community/Social Impacts: We will undertake baseline and endline socioeconomic and perception surveys at all project sites. Community engagement will be monitored through the number of community members and families involved in project activities, such as patrolling.

Climate Impacts: Management of ecosystem connectivity will be tracked through variables encompassing hectares under management plans, frequency and length of monitoring patrols, and sightings of indicator and endangered species. Detailed reports, GPS points of patrols, species lists, and photographs will contribute to comprehensive monitoring.

Evaluation: The collected information will serve as the cornerstone for monitoring project progress and evaluating its success. Natura field staff and municipal staff will undertake data collection for other variables, conducting informal interviews with project participants and participants' families. These data will be processed, analyzed, and stored within Natura, facilitating a holistic assessment of project impacts on biodiversity, communities, and climate. The gathered insights will allow for a comprehensive evaluation of the project's effectiveness in achieving its goals and overall impact.

Dr. Ma will also be responsible for ensuring that the project is on track against intended milestones and targets and will scan for and track unintended consequences. This will be undertaken primarily through virtual interviews.

We will monitor implementation of activities to ensure that they occur according to the pre-defined work plan. We will also track the internal capacity of each of the partner institutions in their use and management of funds, and their performance in undertaking activities and delivering expected results. This will be undertaken through written and verbal reports from each institution's staff.

The project Accountant (Osvaldo Sanchez) will ensure that the project complies with all laws and ensures that we meet Darwin's and other ethical and safe-guarding requirements. Sanchez will also monitor risks and assumptions, as well as political and institutional factors that influence project progress. Finally, Sanchez will track the use of inputs for activities and the forecasting of costs and budget monitoring, ensure that there are clear and audited accounting procedures, and adequate safeguards to prevent fraud and corruption. This will be undertaken though visits to field offices and verbal and written reports from each partner's administrative and accounting teams.

Independent Final Evaluation in GBP	
Independent Final Evaluation (%)	
Total project budget for M&E (£)	
(this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	
Total project budget for M&E (%)	
(this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	•
Number of days planned for M&E	

Section 11 - Logical Framework & Standard Indicators

Q26a. Logical Framework (logframe)

Darwin Initiative projects will be required to monitor and report against their progress towards their Outputs and Outcome. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you will measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

- & GCFTF-Bolivia-Logframe Darwin
- © 06:05:13
- pdf 178.42 KB

Impact:

Protected areas in Bolivia's biodiversity-rich Andean foothills are effec8vely conserved because protection has been made economically and socially beneficial for national policy makers and local communi8es.

Outcome:

The conservation status of 4 million hectares of Bolivian protected areas is enhanced, poverty is alleviated, and resilience is increased in neighbouring communities

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Three state governments (Santa Cruz, Tarija and Pando), their indigenous leaders and their partners increase their technical, institutional, and financial capacity for protected area creation, management, and monitoring.

Output 2:

Innovative Protected Area management funding streams are identified, institutionalized, and implemented.

Output 3:

Subnational legal instruments are developed to enable innovative and equitable financial mechanisms for carbon sequestration, avoidance, and removals

Output 4:

Poverty is alleviated, and resilience enhanced in communities neighbouring Protected Areas through the implementation of gender-transformative incentive-based conservation agreements.

Output 5:

Watersheds, forests, carbon, and wildlife are more effectively conserved in and around Protected Areas.

Do you require more Output fields?

No

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

- 1.1 Hold training workshops in Pando, Santa Cruz and Tarija for state-, national-, indigenous- and municipal-government staff on Protected Area creation and management (building on lessons from DAR21008), watershed protection (building on lessons from DARNV006) and monitoring.
- 1.2 Further integrate the States of Pando, Santa Cruz, and Tarija into the Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force.
- 1.3 Co-host a series of GCFTF meetings to bring global experts and conservation finance innovators to Bolivia.
- 1.4 Provide technical support and share expertise from other jurisdictions in the GCFTF (e.g., Brazil, Mexico, and Colombia) in protected area financing, management, and monitoring.
- 1.5 Facilitate the sharing of private sector conservation successes in other GCFTF jurisdictions.
- 1.6 Lead efforts within the GCFTF to empower female, young, and indigenous leaders.
- 1.7 Support the national-, state- and municipal- governments as their design and promote policies and laws that prioritize conservation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and restrict expansion of the agricultural frontier and other threatening land uses such as gold mining and hydrocarbon development.
- 2.1 Forestry sector partner shares best practices on sustainable forest management, certification, and biodiversity credits and promotes and advises on replication of learnings from Santa Cruz, especially in Pando.
- 2.2 Local tourism operators and municipal governments share best practices on ecotourism potential, especially bird tourism, in and around Protected Areas (building on lessons from IW109) and promote and advise on replication of learnings.
- 2.3 80 municipal governments from across Bolivia, and from Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru (existing partners in project DARCC036) share best practices on conservation agreements and promote and advise on replication of learnings.
- 2.4 GCFTF partners from Latin America, Asia, and Africa share best practices on accessing carbon finance and the requirements for jurisdictional forest carbon projects and promote and advise on replication of learning.
- 2.5 Partners continue to support the LEAF coalition program (a UK government catalysed forest carbon financing initiative) in Pando and Santa Cruz (Charagua), to provide carbon finance for local communities, and lessons are learned, and replicated and scaled across project sites.
- 2.6 Producers of biocultural products (non-timber forest products), from around Bolivia share best practices and promote/advise on replication of learnings.
- 2.7 National, state, and municipal governments incentivise new conservation finance models through laws, policies, strategies, and co-financing.
- 3.1 The Bolivian National Government (i.e. the Vice Presidency) works with the Departmental Governments (Santa Cruz, Pando and Tarija) and local and indigenous communities to co-create, draft, discuss and enact subnational laws and policies
- 3.2 Support the design and implementation of the body responsible for managing carbon initiatives, within the framework of indigenous jurisprudence
- 3.3 Promote the regulatory framework for the implementation of carbon-based initiatives for environmental financial sustainability
- 3.4 Help national level decision makers (e.g. LEAF coalition partners, ministry of the environment etc.) to develop and promote enabling conditions and policies for forest carbon project development
- 3.5 Participatively design a culturally appropriate forest carbon management model for three indigenous areas using traditional institutional structures and ensure administrative articulation with the Protected Areas Directorate and traditional authorities
- 3.6 Share the indigenous model with the traditional authorities, the national protected areas service and other actors involved in PA management
- 3.7 Design, test, evaluate and implement a benefit distribution system for carbon initiatives within the framework of indigenous jurisprudence and linked to the departmental and national system
- 3.8 Design a long-term carbon monitoring system as a baseline for local MRV (measurements of above and below ground C stocks, permanent plots etc.)
- 4.1 Analyses and awareness-building exercises for staff are undertaken permanently to ensure that all activities

(especially those linked to poverty alleviation) are gender- youth- and other minority- positiv

- 4.2 Watershed- and carbon-based conservation programs are identified that will provide local communities with alternative development projects, such as honey and fruit production, improved grazing, and drip irrigation in exchange for conservation commitments.
- 4.3 Households are trained to manage their development projects effectively (e.g., workshops on fruit tree pruning, development of honey by-products)
- 4.4 Community members work with private sector forestry companies to enhance sustainability and employment opportunities.
- 4.5 Community members enhance incomes by receiving financial support from the "My forest, my first job" (para-biologists) forest monitoring programme by patrolling transects in conservation areas and reporting incursions/other threats to municipal authorities.
- 4.6 Female leaders improve their incomes by receiving training in, and then producing and selling biocultural products (NTFP), such as jewellery, fibre bags.
- 4.7 Supply chains are identified and strengthened for sale of NTFP.
- 4.8 Conservation agreements and packages (i.e. PES) are negotiated and signed incorporating contracts that clearly stipulate responsibilities and rights and delivered to support and finance the income- generating activities created through activities 4.2 4.7
- 4.9 Commitments are facilitated from state and municipal governments to co-finance watershed- (building on lessons from DARNV006) and other compensation programmes, so that by project end governments are paying for conservation agreements/alternative development projects.
- 4.10 Household surveys, focus groups and health-post worker interviews are undertaken to assess communities' socioeconomic status, resilience, and health outcomes (especially children's gastrointestinal health) pre and post project, to evaluate the impact of project activities.
- 5.1 High biodiversity value sites that are currently unprotected are identified, and feasibility studies for PA creation are undertaken.
- 5.2 Municipal governments and indigenous governments undertake legal process to create new protected areas.
- 5.3 Management plans for new PA are researched, written, and published.
- 5.4 Improved habitat management plans for existing PAs (those created at a State and Municipal level) are researched, written, and published (we will focus on the 3.5 million hectares of protected areas that Natura and the State and local governments have created in Pando, Santa Cruz and Tarija in the last 10 years, but we will also develop plans for other sub national protected areas that do not yet count on such plans).
- 5.5 Conservation and species stock assessments are researched, written, and published.
- 5.6 Forest guardians from the "My Forest, my first job" para-biologist program undertake monitoring activities in and around protected areas, focusing on endangered species, indicator species, forest quality and threats, using camera traps and field observations.

Q26b. Standard Indicators

Standard Indicator Ref & Wording	Project Output or Outcome this links to	Target number by project end	Provide disaggregated targets here
e.g. DI-A01: Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training	e.g. Output indicator 3.4 / Output 3	e.g. 60	e.g. 30 non-indigenous women; 30 non- indigenous men
DI-D01: Area of land or sea under ecological management	Outcome indicator 0.1	Four million hectares	No Response

DI-D06: Value of Ecosystem Services Generated or Protected	Outcome indicator 0.2	2 million	No Response
DI-D07: Number of threatened species with improving conservation status	Outcome indicator 0.3	20	No Response
DI-D02: Ecosystem Loss Avoided	Outcome indicator 0.4	avoided degradation on 1,000,000 hectares	No Response
DI-D02: Ecosystem Loss Avoided	Outcome indicator 0.5	avoided deforestation on 200,000 hectares	No Response
DI-D05: Number of people whose climate and disaster-resilience has been improved	Outcome indicator 0.6	24,000	gender and indigenous
DI-A03: Number of local or national organisations with enhanced capability and capacity	Output indicator 1.1	6	local/national
DI-A01: Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training	Output indicator 1.2	200	indigenous and gender
DI-C10: Number of decision-makers attending briefing events	Output indicator 1.5	200	gender
DI-C06: Analytics for funded project-specific social media posts	Output indicator 2.2	200	indigenous and gender
DI-B07: Number of policies with biodiversity provisions that have been enacted or amended	Output indicator 3.1	3	No Response
DI-B03: Number of new or improved community management plans available and endorsed	Output indicator 3.2	3	No Response
DI-D04: Number of people with enhanced wellbeing	Output indicator 4.3	12,000	male/female

If you cannot identify three Standard Indicators you can report against, please justify this here.

Section 12 - Budget and Funding

Q27. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application and ensure the Summary page is fully completed. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

- & BCF GCFTF final Budget
- O 06:04:15
- xlsx 106.09 KB

Q28. Alignment with other funding and activities

We expect projects to clearly demonstrate that they are <u>additional</u> and <u>complementary</u> to other activities and funding in the same geographic/thematic area or region.

Are you aware of any other organisations/projects carrying out or planning activities, or applying for funding for similar work in this geography or sector?

Yes

Please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional, avoiding duplicating and conflicting activities and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and share lessons learnt for mutual benefit.

The governments of Santa Cruz, Pando, and Tarija are responsible for approving and coordinating all activities in their respective departments. These government entities will ensure complementarity and avoid duplication with other efforts in their jurisdictions. We will initially focus on the 23 protected areas created in Santa Cruz, Chuquisaca, Pando, and Tarija with support of Natura.

WWF, ACEAA, and CI work on PA creation and management in Pando, and Nativa and FCBC in Santa Cruz. We have good working relationships with all these institutions and will coordinate closely with them. Natura's team is responsible for the creation of 100% of the new protected areas in Chuquisaca and Tarija in the last 20 years, and all of those in the Parapetí watershed. Given that no other conservation institutions work in this tridepartmental watershed, we will undertake our first activities there to maximize early impact and additionality.

Our project is designed for co-operation and lesson learning for mutual benefit. We will incorporate all institutions, public and private working in the same geographic space, a task which will be made easier with the departmental governments as on-the-ground leads. The governors will hold annual "lessons-learned" workshops to facilitate this process. The GTFCF will ensure that the project dovetails with and complements work being done in other international jurisdictions and will facilitate learning exchanges.

The project will build on lessons learned from a series of BCF projects: the creation and management of Protected Areas created in DAR21008, the potential for ecotourism (especially bird tourism to finance Bolivian Protected Areas (lessons from IW109), how to facilitate state and municipal government finance for watershed protection (DARNV006) and the best practices on conservation agreements (DARCC036). Indeed, this project will overlap with the tail-end of DARNV006 and DARCC036 to implement the scaling lessons of these projects more seamlessly.

Q29. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Why is it the best feasible project for the amount of money to be spent?

We will ensure good value for money in four ways:

Economic: This project has been designed primarily as a catalyst for leverage other financing for forest conservation biodiversity management and poverty alleviation. We will use Darwin funds to catalyze state municipal investments and to pay staff time and operating costs to institutionalize this support for the long term. Our experience in 80 municipalities creating similar water conservation funds shows a clear and proven path to sustainable financing using this model. Working at the state level will allow significant economies of scale in procurement, and we will take advantage of our experiences in procuring transport, meals, and accommodation. Partners will cover almost a quarter of project costs, providing at least £1,515,245 of match funding. DEKMA and Manuring have agreed to match-fund the costs of its participation, hence we will receive the expertise of these institutions in sustainable forest management at zero cost.

Efficiency: We will build on and take advantage of decades worth of intellectual property of consortium partners on forest, protected area, and Key Biodiversity Area management. Working at scale will provide economies of scale in achieving outcomes: Santa Cruz, Tarija, and Pando cover an area twice the size of the United Kingdom. One of our target watersheds, the Parapetí, is the size of Rwanda. We can gain significant biodiversity and poverty alleviation outcomes simply by working at scale in one of the world's "hottest" biodiversity hotspots, the Tropical Andes.

Effectiveness: Our project will have significant leverage and replication potential, as we will be training young professionals who will return to their institutions (many of which will be in state and municipal governments) to implement, repeat, and copy what they have learned across Santa Cruz, Tarija, and Pando and then the rest of Bolivia. The GTFCF will be the primary engine of replication and scaling internationally. Through the Governor of Pando (see his letter of support) we have political access to the leaders of 38 jurisdiction across five continents.

Equity: Our project is focused on improving water access for some of the poorest members of Bolivian society. Many of the families we serve have never had piped water in their houses until our interventions. At least 50% of project beneficiaries will be female. As the family members usually responsible for collecting and carrying water, women will gain the most with improved access to water.

Q30. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin Initiative funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

We will use project funds to purchase eight vehicles (one pick-up truck and one jeep for Pando and Tarija and two for Santa Cruz) at a total cost of £240,000 (<5% of BCF budget). These vehicles will be purchased by each state and maintained by GCFTF-Bolivia and Natura during the project. Eight vehicles for one project may seen excessive, but it is worth noting that:

- 1) Pando is the size of Ireland; Tarija is the size of Switzerland and Santa Cruz is 50% larger than the United Kingdom. Within these jurisdictions we will actively work on, manage, and protect four million hectares (an area roughly the size of the Netherlands).
- 2) Roads are often impassable without 4x4 vehicles. Even 4x4 have a useful lifespan of between 5 and 7 years (after this time, maintenance costs begin to rise excessively)
- 3) The environmental departments of the Governments of Pando, Tarija and Santa Cruz currently do not have sufficient roadworthy vehicles. Rather, technicians simply do not go to the field, or they use older vehicles and

pay high maintenance costs.

- 4) Departmental government staff are currently not visiting the protected areas will work in. Natura has cars for its own and government use, but the average age of its fleet is 7 years, so many cars need replacing.
- 5) Following project end, the vehicles purchased with project funds will be donated to continue not-for-profit activities at each location; without such transport options, activities even for a few years post project (i.e. steps towards sustainability) would be impossible.

Section 13 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q31. Safeguarding

All projects funded under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds must ensure proactive action is taken to promote the welfare and protect all individuals involved in the project (staff, implementing partners, the public and beneficiaries) from harm. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have specific procedures and policies in operation.

Please outline how your project will ensure:

- (a) beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff are made aware of your safeguarding commitment and how they can confidentially raise a concern,
- (b) safeguarding issues are investigated, recorded and what disciplinary procedures are in place when allegations and complaints are upheld,
- (c) you will ensure project partners also meet these standards and policies.

Indicate which minimum standard protocol your project follows and how you meet those minimum standards, i.e. CAPSEAH, CHS, IASC MOS-PSEA. If your approach is currently limited or in the early stages of development, please clearly set out your plans to address this.

All project partners commit to safeguarding and to zero tolerance to inaction. GCFTF and Natura commit, and commit our partners, to CAPSEAH minimum standards. Our safeguards policy applies to our staff and partners and beneficiaries. All new staff are required to read, be trained in, and agree to the safeguard policy, and all potential partners are required to be bound by safeguard policy before they are accepted as partners. Acceptance requires a commitment to enforce the agreement with next level partners, meaning that there is a cascade effect of all partners and sub-partners agreeing to be bound by the principles. Our main implementation tool is continual retraining and reminding of staff/partners of their commitment to safeguard and other best practices. Our Safeguarding budget provides funds for:

- 1. Prevention measures: awareness raising, risk analysis, recruitment procedures, induction of staff in the policy and codes of conduct for Natura representatives and incorporation of the policy into relevant existing systems.
- 2. Reporting and responding measures: steps for alerting and reporting safeguarding concerns, investigation and incident management, duties and responsibilities of assigned managers and safeguarding focal point persons.
- 3. Training and capacity building of staff and partners.

Our Whistleblowing Policy details a clear process for dealing with concerns raised and protects whistle blowers from reprisals, while our Code of Conduct sets out clear expectations of behaviours for staff and makes clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards.

Defra recommend you appoint a safeguarding focal point to ensure the project's PSEAH work is taken forward. This can be a separate member of staff or a current member of staff who spends a proportionate amount of time for safeguarding and PSEAH activities. Please name this individual here - this person should also be included in your overall staff list at Q34 and in your budget.

Q32. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key principles of good ethical practice, as outlined in the guidance.

We have not identified any potential human rights and/or international humanitarian law risks in relation to our project.

We commit to meeting all legal and ethical obligations and will ensure compliance by working with national state and local governments, and community governance structures, to ensure a transparent, deliberative, decision-making process.

All project staff and participants (except for Ma and Grey) are Bolivians, with most living in the project area. We are therefore confident that the perspectives, interests, and wellbeing of those directly affected by the project will be properly addressed.

We will respect the rights, privacy, and safety of people who are the subject of project activities or other intended beneficiaries by ensuring that all responses are kept anonymous, and only summary data are presented and analyzed. We will uphold the credibility of any research and other findings by committing to the independent publication of lessons learned and a project impact evaluation.

We will ensure that transactions are based on FPIC, by having municipal government officials help lead, manage, and guide the project, and will stop activities if we suspect FPIC is not being upheld. In general, we will rely on community governance structures to guide us.

Section 14 - British Embassy or High Commission Engagement

Q33. British embassy or high commission engagement

It is important for UK Government representatives to understand if UK funding might be spent in the project country/ies. Please indicate if you have contacted the relevant British embassy or high commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

- © 21:29:47

Section 15 - Project Staff

Q34. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Carmen Antelo Natusch	Project Leader	30	Checked

Alicia Bustillos	Project Manager	100	Checked
Andrea Prieto Martinez	Tarija Field Coordinator	100	Checked
Zulema Barahona	Santa Cruz Field Coordinator	100	Checked

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Zhao Ma	Monitoring and Evaluation	4	Checked
Jason Gray	Governors' Task Force Liaison	15	Checked
Denisse Quiroga	Management Plan Development Lead	75	Checked
Eduardo Quiroga	Forestry Expert	25	Checked
Sergio Arispe	National Government Liaison	100	Checked
Faviola Porcel	Legal Advisor	75	Checked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

<u> CV</u>

ii 16/09/2024

© 17:48:20

pdf 257.54 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 16 - Project Partners

Q35. Project Partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Organisation who will administer the grant and coordinate delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far.

Lead Organisation name:	Governors' Task Force on Climate and Forests (Bolivia)	
Website address:	www.gcftf-bolivia.org	

Why is this organisation the Lead Organisation, and what value to they bring to the project?

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

The GCFTF is the world's largest subnational governmental network focused on forests and climate, with 43 members from 11 countries, including 3 Bolivian jurisdictions (Pando, Santa Cruz, and Tarija). The GCFTF works with Governors, civil servants, and key stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, private sector leaders, and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities partners, to reduce deforestation and tropical greenhouse gas emissions while advancing low-carbon economies and sustainable, forest-based development. The Bolivia Secretariat is hosted by Fundacion Natura Bolivia, which will administer project funds (although the lion's share of funds will go directly to the jurisdictional partners). The GCFTF has been working with Natura and the Department of Tarija since the UNFCCC COP21 in Paris in 2015, paving the way for the accession of the three Bolivian jurisdictions to the Task Force. Since then, Natura has helped create and support the initial management of more than 3.4 million hectares of new protected areas across 23 municipalities in four Bolivian departments. Natura has also pioneered the use of results-based conservation in Bolivia, and its watershed agreements model ("Watershared") been replicated in 25 municipalities in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Mexico, and through GCFTF partners, piloted in Kenya and the Comoros.

International/In-country Partner	⊙ In-country
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	
Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure)	⊙ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from the Lead Organisation?	⊙ Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: Governors' Task Force on Climate and Forests Secretariat

Website address: https://www.gcftf.org

The GCF Task Force Global Secretariat is based at (and counts on logistical and administrative support from) the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), in collaboration with the University of Colorado, Boulder (CU), and has offices and technical staff in Peru, Brazil, Indonesia, Ecuador and Mexico.

The major technical project responsibilities of the GCFTF are within Output 1, namely to hold training sessions, to further integrate Bolivia into the Task Force, to bring leaders from elsewhere in the network to help build Bolivia's capacity and to help empower female and indigenous conservation leaders.

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

With administrative backstopping from UCLA, GCFTF will also ensure that GCTCF-Bolivia and Fundacion Natura Bolivia builds their financial management capacity to certify that all administrative procedures are followed appropriately (including safeguarding, GESI, whistleblowing and conflict of interest policies).

As an example of what we hope to achieve in this project, we recently facilitated a pivotal partnership between Acre, Brazil, and Pando, Bolivia. As the latest in a series of ongoing efforts to enhance regional cooperation, the Government of Acre has committed to support Pando's efforts in developing its REDD+ policy, reflecting a shared vision for sustainable development and climate resilience in the Amazon Basin.

State Governments of Pando, Santa Cruz, Tarija and Chuquisaca

International/In-country Partner	International	
Allocated budget:		
Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure)	⊙ Yes	
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	⊙ Yes	

https://pando.gob.bo/index.php/about/
https://www.tarija.gob.bo/gobierno/desarrollo-productivo-recursosnaturales https://chuquisaca.gob.bo/portal/el-gobernador/
https://www.santacruz.gob.bo

2. Partner Name:

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Pando is a department in Northern Bolivia, with an area of 63,827 km2, 95% of which is high-biodiversity Amazon Rainforest. The other departments in the project -- Santa Cruz (370,621 km2) and Tarija (37,623 km2) -- straddle mountains, foothills and lowland plains. The State Governments of these jurisdictions are thus responsible for managing natural resources in a global biodiversity hotspot twice the size of the United Kingdom. Each of the three governments have worked with the GCFTF for the last five years, setting the stage for this project, by creating 3.4 million hectares of protected areas. They now want to manage these areas, but have limited resources to do so. The State governments will be responsible in their jurisdictions for training for staff on creation, management, and monitoring of PAs; the creation and implementation of Departmental Public Policies; support for international events to obtain experiences in sustainable financing mechanisms; support in the practices on the potential of ecotourism; training for producers of biocultural products (non-timber forest products), and various other activities. Each government has committed staff time to the project, both of technical staff and of political leaders, including the Governors of Pando and Santa Cruz.

International/In-country Partner	⊙ In-country	
Allocated budget:		
Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure)	⊙ Yes	
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	⊙ Yes	
3. Partner Name:	Vice Presidency of the Plurinational State of Bolivia	
Website address:	https://www.vicepresidencia.gob.bo	

The Vice Presidency of the Plurinational State, part of the Executive Branch, coordinates relations between the Executive and Legislative Branches, and Autonomous Governments, assisting the Presidency in directing the Government's general policy, participating in the formulation of foreign policy, articulating, agreeing, and generating goods, services, norms, programs, and projects in favor of public institutions and civil society.

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Over the past three years, the Administration of President Arce Catacora, through the Office of Vice President David Choquehuanca, has actively pursued initiatives that align with sustainable development and environmental stewardship. This project represents a significant opportunity to build upon these efforts, particularly in strengthening subnational jurisdictions, which have been identified as an Achilles' heel in our climate strategy. By collaborating with local governments and indigenous communities, we aim to co-create policies that empower these jurisdictions and enhance their capacity to manage protected areas effectively.

The increasing interest from Voluntary Carbon Market developers in engaging with subnational levels of government underscores the necessity of this collaboration. In this project the Vice Presidency will focus on establishing robust governance frameworks at all levels—from national to indigenous—to facilitate the transition towards High Integrity Carbon Credit emissions.

International/In-country Partner	● In-country
Allocated budget:	
Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure)	⊙ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	⊙ Yes

4. Partner Name: Purdue University

Website address: https://www.purdue.edu/fnr/sites/ma/

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

International/In-country Partner

Purdue University is a public land-grant research university in West Lafayette, Indiana. The university was founded in 1869 and it has been ranked as among the best public universities in the United States by major institutional rankings. The Project Partner is the Human Dimensions Lab in the Department of Forestry and Natural Resources, led by Dr. Zhao Ma. Dr. Ma's Lab uses both quantitative and qualitative research methods, including conducting surveys, focus groups, and interviews, conducting document analysis and policy inventory, and using econometric and agent-based models to understand individual and organizational decision-making processes. Dr. Ma's has been working with Natura for seven years to evaluate what information, assistance, and incentives may be helpful for promoting sustainable natural resource decisions by individuals, and how individual attitudes and behaviours across the landscape and over time cumulatively affect the effectiveness of various natural resource policies and programs. Professor Ma and her team will lead the Monitoring and Evaluation Component of the project, collecting and analysing socioeconomic, biological, hydrological, water quality and forest biomass data. Dr Ma will work closely on project design with the implementation team, but she will have full independence in publishing the research results

international/in-country raither	O International	
Allocated budget:		
Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure)	⊙ Yes	
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	⊙ Yes	
5. Partner Name:	DEKMA BOLIVIA S.A. and Manurini Eco Import Export	
Website address:	https://www.dekmabolivia.com	

International

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

DEKMA BOLIVIA S.A. is a Bolivian company, part of the Dutch group Dekker Hout Groep (founded in 1885, www.dekkerhout.nl). DEKMA has been operating since 2005, transforming hard and semi-hard tropical wood into high quality and high added value products. DEKMA operates its own concession, sawmill, industrial plant and strategic logistics center, employing 350 workers, managing a 120,000 hectare concession in Santa Cruz,processing 25,000 m3 of logs per year, and shipping 20 to 40 containers per month to Europe/the US. DEKMA's partner in Pando, Manurini Eco Import Export is a Bolivian forestry company with 10 years of experience. It offers top quality wood under sustainable management and generates employment, improving the quality of life of indigenous and peasant communities in the department of Pando. All of Dekmas's and Manurini's activities are carried out in compliance with Forest Stewardship Council standards.

Manurini and DEKMA will:

- Share best practices on forest management, certification, and biodiversity credits and promote and advise on the replication of learning.
- Support community members who work with forestry companies to improve sustainability and employment opportunities.
- Exchange best practices and experiences on access to carbon finance and requirements for jurisdictional forest carbon projects

International/In-country Partner	⊙ In-country
Allocated budget:	
Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure)	⊙ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	⊙ Yes
6. Partner Name:	No Response
o. Partner Name:	- No kesponse
Website address:	No Response
What value does this Partner bring to the project?	— No Response
(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	_
International/In-country Partner	⊙ In-country
Allocated budget:	No Response
Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure)	⊙ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	● Yes

If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.

We faced a conundrum in preparing this proposal. Two partners can administer project funds: the GCFTF Secretariat and Natura. According to Guidance, "maximum annual value of funds requested should not >25% of the Lead Partner's average annual turnover for the previous 3 years" but that Darwin "strongly encourage(s) projects to have in-country Lead Partners".

If GCFTF administers, we could apply for up to the with no concerns. However, GCFTF is based at UCLA (not in-country), which demands high overhead, little of which will help the project directly. If GCFTF/Natura Bolivia administers, then we can only apply for This is less than we need, but all administrative expenses will directly support the project in Bolivia.

After much deliberation we propose that Natura administer funds, noting:

- This will ensure that most funding stays in-country while keeping overheads low
- · Natura has experience managing multi-million-pound projects
- Most funding will immediately be passed on to partners and runs little risk of Natura's administrative structures being overwhelmed
- GTFCF/UCLA commits to improve Natura's administrative processes if so required

If the DEC likes our project technically, we will be happy to discuss alternatives for project leadership or safeguards for funds management processes.

Please provide a combined PDF of all letters of support.

- & letters of support
- **ii** 16/09/2024
- ① 18:46:58
- pdf 11.57 MB

Section 17 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q36. Lead Organisation Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Biodiversity Challenge Funds (Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund) funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

Yes

If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
DARCC036	Maria Teresa Vargas	Building Capacity for Reciprocal Watershed Agreements in the Tropical Andes
DARNV006	Nigel Asquith	Replenishing Bolivia's Water Footprint: Scaling Watershed Conservation through Public-Private Partnerships

IWT109	Nigel Asquith	Preventing the extinction of Bolivia's Critically Endangered Red-fronted Macaw
21-008	Nigel Asquith	Reciprocal Watershed Agreements: conserving Bolivia's Chaco through improved livelihoods
No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

Yes

Section 18 - Certification

Certification

If this section is incomplete the entire application will be rejected.

Please note if you do not upload the relevant materials below your application may be made ineligible.

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

GCFTF-Bolivia /Natura

I apply for a grant of

£4,998,396.00

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, cover letter, letters of support, a budget, risk register (inclusive of delivery chain risk map), logframe, theory of change Safeguarding and associated policies, and project workplan (uploaded at appropriate points in the application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years) are also enclosed.

Checked

Name	Maria Teresa Vargas
Position in the organisation	Executive Director

Signature (please upload e- signature)	 ♣ Certification ★ 16/09/2024 ◆ 18:38:00 ♠ pdf 112.99 KB
Date	16 September 2024

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

& Audit 2023	♣ Audit 2022
	ii 16/09/2024
O 18:29:38	© 18:29:29
pdf 246.63 KB	pdf 309.72 KB

Please upload the Lead Organisation's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct as a PDF. Optionally you can also upload your Health, Safety and/or Security policy or Security Plan here.

- Natura-Bolivia-Safeguarding-and-Whistleblowing
 Policies-and-Code-of-Conduct
 16 (2022)
 16 (2022)
 17 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (2022)
 18 (202
- **ii** 16/09/2024
- © 18:30:28
- pdf 218.07 KB

Section 19 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Standard Indicator Guidance", "Risk Guidance", and "Finance Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided a budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that the budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application: • a cover letter from the Lead Organisation	Checked
a risk register, including delivery chain risk map, as an Excel file using the template provided	Checked
 a completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided and using "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance" and "Standard Indicator Guidance". 	Checked

a 1 page Theory of Change as a PDF which includes the key elements listed in the guidance	Checked
a budget (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.	Checked
 a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts (covering three years) for the Lead Organisation, or provided an explanation if not. 	Checked
a completed workplan as a PDF using the template provided.	Checked
 a copy of the Lead Organisation's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 31). 	Checked
 a copy of the Lead Organisation's Health, Safety and/or Security policy or Security Plan (Question 31) 	Checked
 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 34, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF. 	Checked
 a letter of support from the Lead Organisation and partner(s) identified at Question 35, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF. 	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country(ies) and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
The additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin Initiative website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our regular newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the <u>Forms and Guidance Portal</u>.

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead organisation, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Sustainable Financing for Protected Area Management in Bolivia's Andean foothills

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
=	olivia's biodiversity-rich Andean foothills are effectively conse makers and local communities.	erved because protection has been made	e economically and socially
Outcome: The conservation status of 4 million hectares of Bolivian protected areas is enhanced, poverty is alleviated, and resilience is increased in neighbouring communities	0.1 Four million hectares of forests are under under ecological management (i.e. conservation), contributing to the sustainability indicators of the Bolivian state and its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) (by March 2029, baseline 1 million hectares) [DI-D01] 0.2 880 million tons of carbon are effectively sequestered (by March 2030, baseline 220 million tons with a value of at least £ 2 million) [DI-D06] 0.3 Conservation status of 20 indicator species is improved (by March 2030, baseline 0 species) [DI-D07] 0.4 Ecosystem Degradation is avoided on 1 million hectares (by March 2030, baseline 1 million ha) [DI-E01] 0.5. Ecosystem loss (i.e. deforestation) avoided on 200,000 hectares (by March 2030, baseline 0 ha) [DI-D02] 0.6 24,000 people have improved climate and disasterresilience) (by March 2030, baseline 0 families) [DI-D05]	 0.1 Satellite imagery, drone and field transects, independent assessments of Management Plan implementation. 0.2 Satellite imagery, representative forest carbon sample plots 0.3 Field monitoring reports, camera traps and sightings 0.4 Satellite imagery, drone and field transects. 0.5 Satellite imagery, drone and field transects. 0.6 Household surveys, focus groups. 	Local and national authorities maintain the commitments assumed in the NDC 2030.
Outputs: 1. Three state governments (Santa Cruz, Tarija and Pando), their indigenous leaders and their partners increase their technical, institutional, and financial capacity for protected area creation, management, and monitoring.	1.1 16 local/national organisations have improved capability and capacity (by March 2026, baseline 0 organizations) [DI-A03] 1.2 200 indigenous and local community members (of which 50% are women) have improved their monitoring capacity to work in the "My forest, my first job" parabiologist" forest guardian programme (by March 2027, baseline 0) [DI-A01] 1.3 100 trainers reporting to have delivered further training (by March 2030, baseline 0 trainers) [DI-A05] 1.4 8 policies with biodiversity provisions have been enacted or amended [DI-B07] 1.5 200 decision-makers (of which 50% are women) from four states and the national government have attended briefings (by March 2029, baseline 0 events) [DI-C10].	 Self-assessments by state- (departmental) municipal- and indigenous- governments, and water providers, # of meetings at which trainees have attended and presented. Number of trained individuals who implement monitoring Reports from trainers, training workshop minutes, # of new conservation programs set up by people trained by trainers. Policies signed and published by national, state and local officials. Attendance records 	Authorities and leaders, men, women and young people at different levels of government, prioritize strengthening their capacities to achieve their management objectives.

2. Innovative Protected Area management funding streams are identified, institutionalized, and implemented.	2.1 100 new/improved sustainable livelihoods/poverty reduction management plans are endorsed (by March 2027, baseline 0 management plans) [DI-B04] 2.2 200 Community members, policy makers and influencers respond to and create new social media content about funding mechanisms (by March 2026, baseline 0) [DI-C06] 2.3 2,000 people report that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 months after training (by March 2029, baseline 0) [DI-A04]	 2.1 Municipal/community records of developments plans that were participatively created and implemented. 2.2 Social media posts and likes. 2.3 Post training programme surveys 	Communities have technological capacity to access social and other media content.
3. Subnational legal instruments are developed to enable innovative and equitable financial mechanisms for carbon sequestration, avoidance, and removals	3.1 Three legal instruments are designed and enacted (by March 2027, baseline 0 instruments) [DI-B07]. 3.2 Three carbon credit projects are developed that include social and environmental safeguards, with at least 30% participation from indigenous communities (by March 2029, baseline 0 projects) [DI-C15]. 3.3 70% of community members understand their rights related to carbon credit projects and benefits they can derive from them (by March 2029, baseline 0%) [DI-B05]. 3.4 2000 people have attended training sessions on the legal frameworks for carbon credits, avoidance, and removals, and their implications for local communities (by March 2027, baseline 0 sessions) [DI-A01].	 3.1 Documentation of legal instruments from legislatures 3.2 Project reports and evaluations that detail participation and adherence to social and environmental safeguards. 3.3 Surveys and reports of focus group discussions conducted with community members 3.4 Attendance records and training materials from workshops on carbon credit legal frameworks, avoidance, and removals. 	 Governments and local leaders commit to developing initiatives. There is a sustained social demand to emit High Integrity Carbon Credits. Communities are willing to engage in carbon credit projects Effective grievance mechanisms are established
4. Poverty is alleviated, and resilience enhanced in communities neighbouring Protected Areas through the implementation of gender-transformative incentive-based conservation agreements.	4.1 2.6,000 families (of which 20% are female led) improve their livelihoods through participation in community-based management groups and/or Payment for Ecosystem Service (PES) programmes (by March 2030, baseline 0 families) [DI-D03] 4.2 24,000 people have improved disaster/climate resilience (by March 2030, baseline 0) [DI-D05] 4.3 12,000 people (of whom 50% are female) benefit from improved sustainable agriculture practices and are more resilient to weather shocks and climate trends (by March 2028, baseline 0 people) [DI-D04]	 4.1 Household surveys, focus groups, health records, % of watershed protection projects funded by local authorities, self-reporting by programme recipients, field visits, # of contracts signed and monitored. 4.2 Surveys, focus groups, number of water sources fenced. 4.3 Number and type of income generating activities per family. 	Local women are willing to participate in project activities and have the support of their families and organizations

5. Watersheds, forests, carbon, and wildlife are more effectively conserved in and around Protected Areas.	5.1 500,000 hectares important for biodiversity are designated as new Protected Areas (or other equivalent status) (by March 2029, baseline 0 hectares) [DI-D01c] 5.2 1 million hectares of habitat are under sustainable management (by March 2029, baseline 0 ha) [DI-D01a] 5.3 20 new/improved habitat management plans are available/endorsed (by March 2027, baseline 0) [DI-B01] 5.4 10 new conservation or species stock assessments are published (by March 2027, baseline 0) [DI-C02] 5.5. 75% of the species and habitats identified as threatened in Indicators 4.3 and 4.4 show improved	 5.1 Park creation decrees published by municipal and state governments and indigenous territories. 5.2 Satellite imagery, municipal and state government reports, private sector company reports 5.3 Management plans and reports on their implementation 5.4 Conservation/species stock assessments 	 Existing laws that prevent clearing and settlements in protected areas are enforced. Municipalities continue to be interested in the declaration of Protected Areas
	<u>'</u>	· ·	
	conservation status (by March 2030, baseline 0 species and habitats) [DI-D07]	5.5 Reports of "My Forest, my first job" para-biologist monitoring	
	and masters, [21, 201]	program	

Activities

- 1. Three state governments (Santa Cruz, Tarija and Pando) their indigenous leaders and their partners have increased technical, institutional, and financial capacity for protected area creation and management.
- 1.1 Hold training workshops in Pando, Santa Cruz and Tarija for state-, national-, indigenous- and municipal- government staff on Protected Area creation and management (building on lessons from DAR21008), watershed protection (building on lessons from DARNV006) and monitoring.
- 1.2 Further integrate the States of Pando, Santa Cruz, and Tarija into the Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force.
- 1.3 Co-host a series of GCFTF meetings to bring global experts and conservation finance innovators to Bolivia.
- 1.4 Provide technical support and share expertise from other jurisdictions in the GCFTF (e.g., Brazil, Mexico, and Colombia) in protected area financing, management, and monitoring.
- 1.5 Facilitate the sharing of private sector conservation successes in other GCFTF jurisdictions.
- 1.6 Lead efforts within the GCFTF to empower female, young, and indigenous leaders.
- 1.7 Support the national-, state- and municipal- governments as their design and promote policies and laws that prioritize conservation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and restrict expansion of the agricultural frontier and other threatening land uses such as gold mining and hydrocarbon development.

2. Innovative Protected Area management funding streams are identified, institutionalized, and implemented.

- 2.1 Forestry sector partner shares best practices on sustainable forest management, certification, and biodiversity credits and promotes and advises on replication of learnings from Santa Cruz, especially in Pando.
- 2.2 Local tourism operators and municipal governments share best practices on ecotourism potential, especially bird tourism, in and around Protected Areas (building on lessons from IW109) and promote and advise on replication of learnings.
- 2.3 80 municipal governments from across Bolivia, and from Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru (existing partners in project DARCC036) share best practices on conservation agreements and promote and advise on replication of learnings.
- 2.4 GCFTF partners from Latin America, Asia, and Africa share best practices on accessing carbon finance and the requirements for jurisdictional forest carbon projects and promote and advise on replication of learning.
- 2.5 Partners continue to support the LEAF coalition program (a UK government catalysed forest carbon financing initiative) in Pando and Santa Cruz (Charagua), to provide carbon finance for local communities, and lessons are learned, and replicated and scaled across project sites.
- 2.6 Producers of biocultural products (non-timber forest products), from around Bolivia share best practices and promote/advise on replication of learnings.
- 2.7 National, state, and municipal governments incentivise new conservation finance models through laws, policies, strategies, and co-financing.

3. Subnational legal instruments are developed to enable innovative and equitable financial mechanisms for carbon sequestration, avoidance, and removals.

- 3.1 Departmental Governments (Santa Cruz, Pando and Tarija) work with the Bolivian National Government (i.e. the Vice Presidency) and local and indigenous communities to co-create, draft, discuss and enact subnational laws and policies
- 3.2 Support the design and implementation of the body responsible for managing carbon initiatives, within the framework of indigenous jurisprudence
- 3.3 Promote the regulatory framework for the implementation of carbon-based initiatives for environmental financial sustainability
- 3.4 Work with national level decision makers (LEAF coalition partners, vice presidency, ministry of the environment etc.) to develop and promote enabling conditions and policies for forest carbon project development

- 3.5 Participatively design a culturally appropriate forest carbon management model for three indigenous areas using traditional institutional structures and ensure administrative articulation with the Protected Areas Directorate and traditional authorities
- 3.6 Share the indigenous model with the traditional authorities, the national protected areas service and other actors involved in PA management
- 3.7 Design, test, evaluate and implement a benefit distribution system for carbon initiatives within the framework of indigenous jurisprudence and linked to the departmental and national system
- 3.8 Design a long-term carbon monitoring system as a baseline for local MRV (measurements of above and below ground C stocks, permanent plots etc.)

4. Poverty is alleviated, and resilience is enhanced in communities neighbouring protected areas through a gender-transformative incentive-based conservation agreements programme.

- 4.1 Analyses and awareness-building exercises for staff are undertaken permanently to ensure that all activities (especially those linked to poverty alleviation) are gender- youth- and other minority- positiv
- 4.2 Watershed- and carbon-based conservation programs are identified that will provide local communities with alternative development projects, such as honey and fruit production, improved grazing, and drip irrigation in exchange for conservation commitments.
- 4.3 Households are trained to manage their development projects effectively (e.g., workshops on fruit tree pruning, development of honey by-products)
- 4.4 Community members work with private sector forestry companies to enhance sustainability and employment opportunities.
- 4.5 Community members enhance incomes by receiving financial support from the "My forest, my first job" (para-biologists) forest monitoring programme by patrolling transects in conservation areas and reporting incursions/other threats to municipal authorities.
- 4.6 Female leaders improve their incomes by receiving training in, and then producing and selling biocultural products (NTFP), such as jewellery, fibre bags.
- 4.7 Supply chains are identified and strengthened for sale of NTFP.
- 4.8 Conservation agreements and packages (i.e. PES) are negotiated and signed incorporating contracts that clearly stipulate responsibilities and rights and delivered to support and finance the income- generating activities created through activities 4.2 4.7
- 4.9 Commitments are facilitated from state and municipal governments to co-finance watershed- (building on lessons from DARNV006) and other compensation programmes, so that by project end governments are paying for conservation agreements/alternative development projects.
- 4.10 Household surveys, focus groups and health-post worker interviews are undertaken to assess communities' socioeconomic status, resilience, and health outcomes (especially children's gastrointestinal health) pre and post project, to evaluate the impact of project activities.

5. Watersheds, forests, carbon, and wildlife are more effectively conserved in and around protected areas

- 5.1 High biodiversity value sites that are currently unprotected are identified, and feasibility studies for PA creation are undertaken.
- 5.2 Municipal governments and indigenous governments undertake legal process to create new protected areas.
- 5.3 Management plans for new PA are researched, written, and published.
- 5.4 Improved habitat management plans for existing PAs (those created at a State and Municipal level) are researched, written, and published (we will focus on the 3.5 million hectares of protected areas that Natura and the State and local governments have created in Pando, Santa Cruz and Tarija in the last 10 years, but we will also develop plans for other sub national protected areas that do not yet count on such plans).
- 5.5 Conservation and species stock assessments are researched, written, and published.
- 5.6 Forest guardians from the "My Forest, my first job" para-biologist program undertake monitoring activities in and around protected areas, focusing on endangered species, indicator species, forest quality and threats, using camera traps and field observations.