

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

PPCR/SC.6/7
June 7, 2010

Meeting of the PPCR Sub-Committee
Washington DC
June 23, 2010

BOLIVIA: PROPOSAL FOR PHASE 1 FUNDING

Proposed Sub-Committee Decision

The PPCR Sub-Committee reviewed the proposal PPCR/SC.6/7, *Bolivia: Proposal for Phase 1 Funding*, and approves \$1.5 million in financing to support the preparation of Bolivia's Strategic Pilot Program. The Sub-Committee invites the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank Group to work with Bolivia, in consultation with other development partners, prepare the Bolivia's Strategic Program for Climate Resilience.

PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE- BOLIVIA - PHASE 1
Summary Funding Proposal

1. Country:	<i>Bolivia (pilot country program)</i>	2. CIF Project ID #:	(Trustee will assign ID.)
3. Date of First Joint Mission:	22-26 February, 2010		
4. Funding request:	US \$ 1,500,000		
5. Type of request:	Accelerated funding for phase 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Funding for phase 1:		
6. Multilateral Development Banks/focal points:	World Bank (Lead MDB for PPCR Phase 1) Inter American Development Bank	Willem Janssen, Lead Agricultural Specialist wjanssen@worldbank.org Erwin De Nys, Water Resources Specialist edenys@worldbank.org Alfred Grünwald, alfredg@iadb.org	

7. NATIONAL IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:

Executing Agency: Ministry of Environment and Water Resources – Vice ministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Forestry Development – National Program for Climate Change

Recipients' Representative: Ministry of Development Planning – Vice-ministry of Public Investment and External Finance

Government focal point: Juan Pablo Ramos – Vice minister of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Forestry Development jprbol@gmail.com

8. PPCR-BOLIVIA PHASE 1 DESCRIPTION:

8.1 Main problems/challenges related to climate change

- (i) The systematic climate observation networks (mainly meteorological, hydrological, and hydro-geological) and governmental entities that generate information and knowledge lack sufficient specialized human resources, equipment, and capacity for processing, systematizing, and analyzing information, and to address the climate observation challenges in a country highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
- (ii) The public planning and investment systems at national, regional and municipal levels, make reference to general strategies of risk management and climate change; however, there are no policies, norms or operative mechanisms to implement concrete actions that mainstream climate resilience.
- (iii) Consultation processes have prioritized the most vulnerable sectors to climate change (water resources, food security, infrastructure, human settlements and risk management, mainly for investment; and the sectors of health, ecosystems, education, research and technology, mainly for capacity building). Recent climate change studies and scenarios, as well as projects and research, have generated information about the most vulnerable regions, human groups, and general and productive infrastructure which are exposed to gradual and extreme impacts of climate change. However, there no comprehensive systematization or diagnosis exists, neither a strategic national action nor investment plan of climate resilience.

8.2 AREAS OF INTERVENTION: COMPONENTS OF THE PPCR-BOLIVIA PHASE 1

Component 1: Strengthening the information system and database to support decision making. This component includes: a comprehensive diagnosis of vulnerabilities, impacts, and adaptative capacity to climate change; identification of the strengthening needs of the systematic observation networks; identification of needs for capacity building and strengthening of knowledge and information generating institutions (including the university system).

Component 2: Integration of climate resilience in planning, investment, and public management through the definition and integration of policies, operational guidelines, and climate resilience tools in the new Plan of Economic and Social Development as well as in the Public Investment and Planning systems of the Plurinational State of Bolivia. It also proposes the establishment of the Plurinational Council on Climate Change, as a platform of dialogue and consultation on climate change, including for the design of financing mechanisms and strategies to secure and assign resources for climate resilience.

PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE- BOLIVIA - PHASE 1
Summary Funding Proposal

Component 3: Sectoral, Territorial and National implementation strategy for climate resilience. This component includes the formulation of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience, which will have a Planning-Action approach and a corresponding investments plan (covering institutional capacity strengthening, policy reform, as well as investment proposals in prioritized sectors).

9. RESULTS OF THE PPCR-BOLIVIA PHASE 1

9.1. Main outcomes (expected results at the end of PPCR-Bolivia Phase 1):

- (i) Bolivian Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) to finance PPCR-Bolivia Phase 2 with CIF funds and/or other sources.
- (ii) National Plan of Social and Economic Development that integrates climate resilient policies and strategies.
- (iii) Comprehensive diagnosis of: climate change risk analysis, needs of institutional capacity building and strengthening strategies for climate resilience (for institutions in charge of the systematic climate observation networks, institutions responsible for generating knowledge and information, including the university system)

9.2 Key results/outputs of PPCR-Bolivia Phase 1

- Systematization and analysis document of current and future climate threats.
- Institutional analysis and diagnosis of institutional capacity building/strengthening needs.
- Pilot model of university curricula with climate resilience thematic.
- Operational guidelines, tools and indicators for integration of climate resilience into the Planning and Public Investment Systems.
- Proposal document for the funding mechanism for climate resilience.
- Proposal document for the establishment of the Plurinational Advisory Council on Climate Change and its Technical Secretariat.
- Strategic Programs at Sectoral level for Climate Resilience (at least 3).
- Strategic Programs at Territorial level for Climate Resilience (at least 3).
- Studies for Investment Projects with climate resilience approach.

10. BUDGET (indicative):

Components	Amount (US\$) – timates
Consultancies <i>(Priority Studies for investment proposals)</i>	1,067,080
Equipment	160,518
Consultation and Dissemination incl. workshops	144,459
Contingencies	75,000
Operational Costs	52,943
TOTAL AMOUNT	1,500,000

Other contributions (bilateral or private sector):

Project (BID's Technical Assistance)
 Aprox. 100,000 US\$.

Project National Mechanism of Adaptation to Climate Change (Royal Danish Embassy)
 Aprox. 210,000 US\$.

11. EXECUTION PERIOD (Provisional) – MILESTONES

Submission of Proposal for PPCR-Bolivia Phase 1 for Trust Fund Committee approval:	June 2010
PPCR-Bolivia Phase 1 - Second Joint Mission:	November 2010
Submission of Strategic Program for Climate Resilience PPCR-Bolivia Phase 2 for Trust Fund Committee approval.	July 2011



La Paz, 31 de Mayo del 2010

MMAyA-. No. 757/10

Climate Investment Funds
World Bank
Washington, D. C. 20433
USA

RE: BOLIVIAN PROPOSAL FOR THE PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE PHASE 1

Dear Sir

The Minister of Development Planning and the Minister of Environment and Water Resources, on behalf of the Plurinational State of Bolivia wishes to formally present the Proposal for Phase 1 of the Pilot Program Climate Resilience, with the following annexes: Executive Document (in English) and the Extended Document (in Spanish).

The proposal is the result of a consultative process addressed by local teams of both the Ministries mentioned and the sectors concerned with climate change. It is worth mentioning that the proposal had feedback from the Joint Mission conducted from February 22 to 26 2010, under the leadership of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

The following preparatory activities for the joint mission were carried out: inventory of information and progress relevant to climate resilience, compilation of programs and activities at the national level relevant to PPCR, also the consultative process with priority sectors, key actors and Donor Platform was started. During the joint mission the structure and content of the Proposal PPCR-Bolivia Phase 1 document was consolidated.

The Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, presents the proposal document to the Climate Investment Fund (CIF) and requests the financing of 1,5 million US\$ to implement the activities of PPCR-Bolivia Phase 1.

Reiterating our most distinguished consideration, we greet you cordially.

Sincerely,

E. Viviana Caro Hinojosa
MINISTRA DE PLANIFICACIÓN
DEL DESARROLLO

Lic. Maria Esther Udaeta Velásquez
MINISTRA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y AGUA

MEUV/UPR/JV_IB_GR_JF_RF

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Adjunto citados



PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA

Ministry of Environment and Water Resources

Ministry of Development Planning

Technical Focal Point: Ministry of Environment and Water Resources – Vice ministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Forestry Development – National Climate Change Program.

Political Focal Point: Ministry of Development Planning – Vice Ministry of Public Investment and External Financing.



May – 2010

PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA
PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE (PPCR)
EXECUTIVE DOCUMENT OF PROPOSAL PPCR-BOLIVIA PHASE 1

TITLE: PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN BOLIVIA – PHASE 1 (PPCR-BOLIVIA PHASE 1)

COUNTRY: PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA

FINANCING ENTITY: CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS (CIF) THROUGH THE WORLD BANK.

Technical Focal Point: Ministry of Environment and Water Resources – Vice ministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Forestry Development– National Climate Change Program.

Political Focal Point: Ministry of Development Planning – Vice Ministry of Public Investment and External Financing.

DURATION: 10 months

STRUCTURE OF THE PROPOSAL

Components	Amount (\$us)
1. Strengthen the information system and data base to support decision making	442.409
2. Integration of climate resilience in planning, investment and public management	118.483
3. Climate resilience strategy at sectoral and territorial levels	715.558
4. Management system for Bolivian PPCR-Phase 1	148.550
Contingencies	75000
Total	1.500.000

TIME SCHEDULE

Phase 1: September 2010 - June 2011. Formulation of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience. institutional capacity building, studies and preparation of portfolio of investment projects. Once Phase 1 is completed, there will be a presentation of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience to access the resources for implementation of Phase 2. During Phase 1, the elaboration and/or complementation of pre-investment and investment studies with climate resilience approach is planned.

Phase 2: July 2011 - June 2016. Implementation of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience and management of portfolio of investment projects; institutional capacity building and enhancement of research; complementary studies with CIF and other funds.

1. BACKGROUND OF THE COUNTRY AND MAIN VULNERABILITIES TO CLIMATE CHANGE

1.1 Background

Bolivia is located in the center of South America, bordering with Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile and Peru, its vast territory extends to 1,098,581 km² and has a population of 10,4 million people (INE 2010).

The three major watersheds of the country can be identified as that of La Plata, El Amazonas and of the closed watershed of the Altiplano (high Plateau). The topography is extremely variable with elevations between 6,542 to 90 m above sea level, which results in a mosaic of different ecosystems beginning with the snow-covered heights passing into an arid and semi-arid mountain landscape then descending to the subtropical lowlands of the Yungas. The slopes in this transition zone are variable, reaching the tropical lowlands of the Amazon rainforest with abundant vegetation and wetlands, while in the South these plains are characterized by different precipitation regimes of subtropical, semi-arid to very dry, predominantly plains with slight undulations and a large variety of vegetation.

Most of the economical, social and environmental activities of the country are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. It is worth noting that according to a series of studies of impacts of hydro meteorological disasters in the last decades, agriculture, livestock, infrastructure, basic services, transportation, communication, and health are among the most frequently affected, which makes climate resilience strategies and planning essential.

Figure 1. Geographic Map of Bolivia



1.2 Main Climate Change Risks in Bolivia

The main climatic threat that affect Bolivia consist of floods, droughts, hailstorms and frosts, but there are also heavy snowfall and strong winds among the hydro meteorological exacerbated events caused by climate change. Also, there are gradual impacts of climate change expressed mainly in temperature increases and changes in rainfall patterns (UMSA, 2005) which are diminishing returns of productive systems mainly the ones for subsistence, and are increasing the migratory flows.

Bolivia is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change mainly due to the following conditions, among others:

- i) Biophysical: Its geographical location is within the South American region with the most dramatic climate extremes. Also, its physiographic characteristics make Bolivia one of the most biodiverse countries as well as the one with the most vulnerable ecosystems.
- ii) Socio economical: The human development index range varies between 0.319 a 0,765¹. They are among the lowest in the region, and the country has a precarious development on infrastructure and deficient basic services coverage. In terms of water supplies, the occidental region is more affected due to the accelerated melting of the tropical glaciers because of climate change.

The population with high poverty levels is among the most vulnerable to climate change.

- iii) Institutional and development Conditions: Infrastructure against extreme climate events goes from deficient to precarious. Also, institutional capacities in public and private sectors need strengthening (and build up in some cases) to face adverse impacts and develop climate resilience policies and actions.

The damage and loss caused by extreme climate events to public infrastructure, especially in roads, productive capacity and the diminishing profit in economical activities has caused a reduction of between 1% and 17% of the national annual GDP in the last three decades. The same studies indicate that only loss and extreme damage were considered, thus underestimating by a factor of 3 or 5 times the costs of real impact². These estimations do not consider the high costs of rehabilitation and reconstruction nor the lost opportunities for development.

In summary, past, present and the foreseen scenarios indicates that Bolivia is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, both extreme and gradual, from institutional, biophysical, socio economical and environmental vulnerability point of view. These vulnerabilities are sector and region specific.

¹ PNUD 2007 "Informe Nacional sobre Desarrollo Humano: el estado del Estado en Bolivia"

² Sources:

- DEM-DATA the OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database www.emdat.be-universit%C3%A9%20Catholique%20de%20Lovain-Brussels-Belgium,1950-2008.
- D- Guha-Sapir, D. Hargit, P. Hoyois, 2004
- Programa Nacional de Cambios Climáticos Base de datos de Segunda Comunicación Nacional
- Ministerio de Defensa Nacional, Viceministerio de Defensa Civil y Cooperación al Desarrollo Integral. 2002-2008
- CAF,1998
- CEPAL, 2007 y 2008
- Sven Harmeling, Global Climate Risk Index 2009, (Índice Global de Riesgo Climático 2009) Germanwatch, diciembre 2008, disponible en <http://www.germanwatch.org/klima/crri2009>. Bolivia ingresó a la lista en la sexta posición

2. EXISTING AND FUTURE CLIMATE RESILIENCE STRATEGIES

The Plurinational State of Bolivia gives a substantial importance to reducing vulnerability to climate change and to strengthening its response capacity to climate change, in the framework of the basic principles of the Political Constitution of the Plurinational State, the National Development Plan, and the Government's Plan (2010-2015), based on integral approach of "Well Living in Harmony with Mother Earth" (*Vivir Bien*) and "Fighting Extreme Poverty".

The National Government has given the mandate to the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources, through its National Climate Change Program, of the Vice ministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Forestry Development, together with the Ministry of Development Planning, to mainstream this issue in all sectors and territories.

Some of the main achievements in terms of public management regarding climate resilience have been:

- The NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN BOLIVIA (ENI) was published in 2000, identifying main actions and expressing the Government's priorities within the Framework of the Climate Change Convention.
- THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (PND) of 2006, in the chapter on NATURAL RESOURCES, mentions specific statements of climate resilience linked to the prevention of natural disasters in vulnerable sectors, and of adaptation of vulnerable sectors such as water resources, energy resources, food security and education programs.
- In line with the National Development Plan, and based on extensive consultation and participatory bottom-up processes, the National Mechanism of Adaptation to Climate Change (MNACC – abbreviation in Spanish) was launched in 2007 as a strategic tool that in addition to identifying key vulnerable sectors, develops guidelines to reduce climate vulnerability in the country, and promote a cross-sector climate resilience approach in order to reduce the climatic change impact risks.

The MNACC is made up of five main sector programs: (a) Adaptation of food security to climate change, (b) Adaptation of the health sector to climate change, (c) Adaptation of water resources to climate change, (d) Adaptation of ecosystems to climate change, y (e) Adaptation of infrastructure, human settlements and disaster risk management. These sector programs correspond to projects identified through a participative process. These programs are articulated with transversal programs: a) Scientific research, and technology transfer b) Training, dissemination and education, c) Anthropological Aspects and Ancestral Knowledge.

- At the COP 15 conference in Copenhagen 2009, the Plurinational State launched the "Second National Communication", "Greenhouse Gas Inventory for 2002 and 2004" and "National Strategy on Education and Communication facing climate change".
- The constitutional recognition of 36 indigenous nations in the new Political Constitution strengthens the treatment of climate change, as indigenous nations are the first to recognize the Rights of the Mother Earth and who at the same time possess the ancestral local techniques and knowledge to protect her.

- The April 2010 World People's Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth (CMPCCC) in Tiquipaya-Bolivia, expressed a demand for the payment of climate debt, the change of the consumerist and capitalist development Model linked as a structural cause of climate change, the drastic and domestic reduction of Green House Gas Emissions, the fulfillment of the commitments of industrialized countries to transfer finance, technology and capacity building to "less developed countries". Also, the CMPCCC established a national binding mandate for Bolivia for the development of national climate resilience policies, strategies and actions.

The strategies and actions are positioning the Plurinational State of Bolivia among the pioneers at regional and global level facing the climate change issue. Also, pose a challenge for the formulation of public policies and public management to face climate change, the integration of climate resilience into the planning and investment systems, and the empowerment of the answer to climate change by the prioritized sectors and the autonomous territorial governments, implementing concrete climate resilience actions as answers to the demands of the society.

3. BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE CONSULTATION PROCESSES AND MAIN RESULTS OF THE JOINT MISSION.

3.1 Consultation Processes to formulate the proposal of PPCR-Bolivia Phase 1

The proposal for Phase 1 of the PPCR-Bolivia is the result of a broad participative process that includes:

- The establishment of an Inter-Vice ministerial Group to provide political and strategic guidance.
- Two regional events (one in Santa Cruz with 70 participants in October 2009 and another one in Cochabamba with 98 participants in November 2009) and a national event (in La Paz with 75 participants in February 2010) that counted with representatives from relevant institutions from the Executive Branch involved, departmental governments, universities and private sector representatives. The aim of the events was to exchange criteria, principles and priorities that will condition the proposal and the possible contents of the PPCR-Bolivia Phase 1.
- During the last period of 2009, specialists were contracted to work in each of the sectors identified in the MNACC. Furthermore, technical focal points in departmental governments were identified. In this way, it has been possible to take the first steps in order to make mainstream climate resilience and enhance the empowerment of the PPCR proposal in the prioritized sectors.
- Inter-institutional working groups with the institutions responsible for Systematic Observation Networks and from the Ministries prioritized by the MNACC.
- Meetings with the representatives of the existent International Cooperation Platform for Climate Change and relevant UN agencies in order to exchange criteria regarding lessons learned in the development of climate change projects and the potential synergies with PPCR-Bolivia Phase 1.
- Feedback and exchange of criteria between the teams of the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank

3.2 Main results from the joint mission

Three missions took place: one informative mission in August 2009 (three days), a follow up mission in early February 2010 (five days) after the new authorities in ministries were named and the first joint mission in end February 2010 (five days). Among the main contributions and results stand out:

- Increased political commitment towards the proposal, due to increased involvement and engagements of the decision-makers and hierarchical authorities.
- Contribution and validation of the mainstreaming process for climate resilience in prioritized sectors by the MNACC by establishing meetings with high ranking authorities and technical teams.
- Critical analysis and feedback of technical and administrative aspects to address the proposal of the PPCR-Bolivia Phase 1, based on international and national experiences. Team work between the WB and the IADB with the local team, to produce a proposal based on a first document.

Also, the PPCR-core team was hired with IADB's financial aid. The team started its work in March, 2010 in the PNCC and the Ministry Development Planning offices.

4. OBJECTIVES

4.1 Overall objective of the PPCR-BOLIVIA

The final and overall objective of the PPCR-Bolivia is to contribute to the integration of climate resilience in the productive, social and environmental development policies and actions, as well as in the mechanisms of planning, investment and management both sectorally and territorially in order to achieve the Well Living in harmony with Mother Earth.

4.2 Objectives of the PPCR-BOLIVIA PHASE 1

The objective of the PPCR-Bolivia Phase 1 is to strengthen (and build up in some cases) the basis for the implementation of specific pilot actions in order to reduce social, economical and environmental vulnerability to climate change, including actions to incorporate climate change in the planning process, in the investment system and public management, assigning resources for climate resilience at national, sactoral, and territorial levels.

4.3 Specific Objectives of the PPCR- BOLIVIA PHASE 1

The specific objectives are:

- A. Contribute to the incorporation of climate resilience into policies, in planning, investment and management at sectoral and territorial levels.
- B. Strengthen institutional and management capacity to improve the response to climate change in the prioritized vulnerable sectors.

- Formulate financial mechanisms to scale up investment oriented to capacity building in climate resilience.
- Strengthen the information systems and data base to support decision making.
- Enhance coordination between key actors and sectors to integrate climate resilience during the elaboration and execution of investment programs or projects, especially the productive ones.
- Develop planning-action approaches, integrating climate resilience considerations.
- Support the formulation of regional and inter sectoral programs and projects with a climate change approach.

5. DESCRIPTION PPCR-BOLIVIA PHASE 1

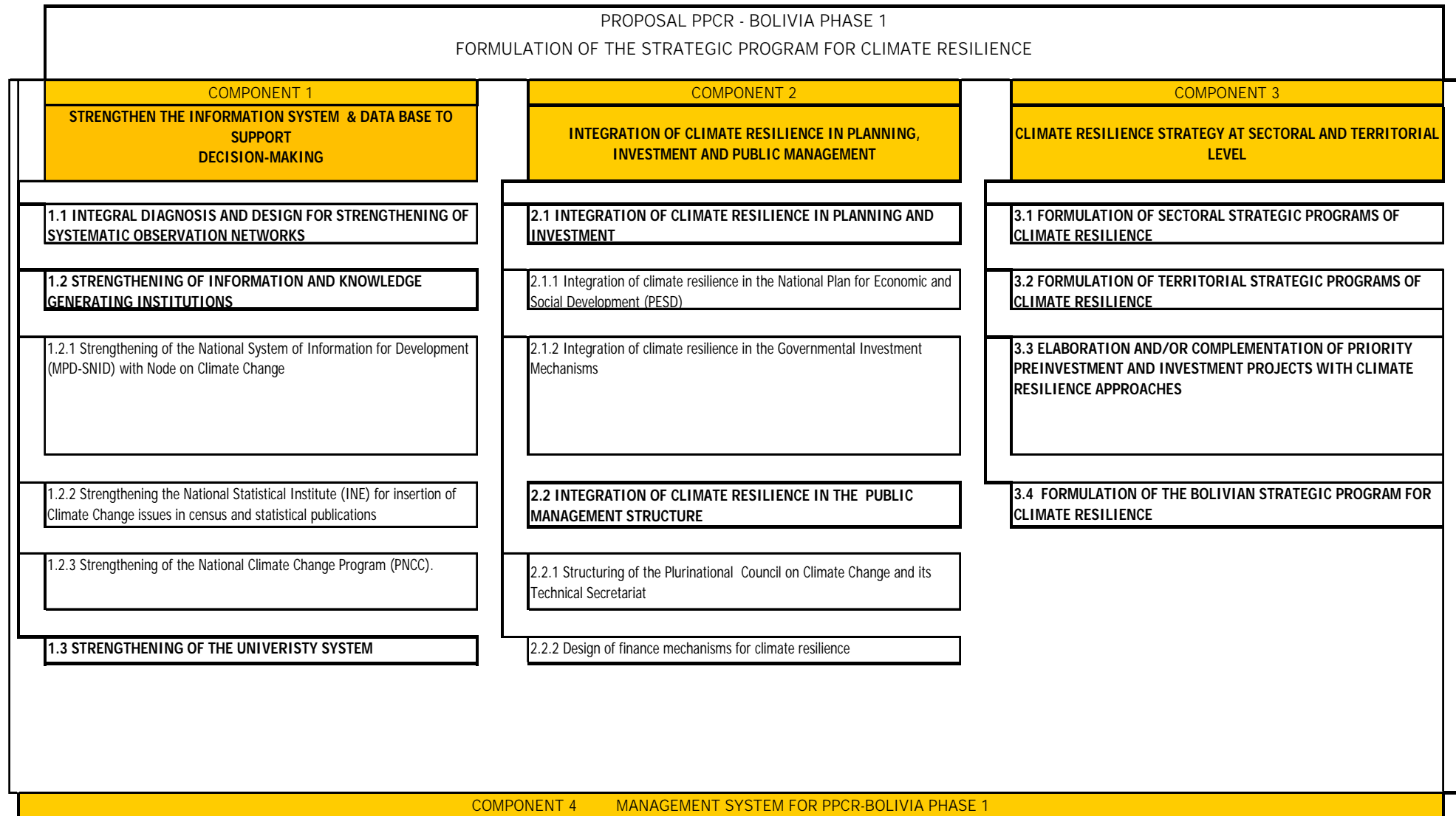
5.1 Structure of the PPCR-Bolivia Phase 1

The proposal for Phase 1 is divided in three intervention components and one management component; see Table 1 and Figure 2:

Table 1. Structure of the Proposal

Component	Amount (\$us)
1. Strengthen the information system and data base to support decision making	442.409
2. Integration of climate resilience in planning, investment and public management	118.483
3. Climate resilience strategy at sectoral and territorial level	715.558
4. Management system for PPCR-Bolivia Phase 1	148.550
Contingencies	75.000
Total	1.500.000

Figure 2. Components and Subcomponents of the Proposal



5.2 Component 1. Strengthen the information system and databases to support decision making

This component aims to establish the fundamental basis to manage information and develop institutional capacities in analysis and research that contribute not only to decision making but also to sectoral and territorial planning and investment in Climate Resilience. To achieve such goals it has been planned:

- ***Integral Diagnosis and Design for Strengthening of Systematic Observation Networks*** (subcomponent 1.1) with the integral evaluation of the meteorological, hydrological, and hydro geological observation networks, in order to identify the demands on institutional capacity building (including equipment provision) and design of climate change observation networks in prioritized regions.

A main study that will systematize actual and future climate threats will be developed based on the existent documentation. It also includes a compilation of the best practices and methodologies at national and international levels with its application in a socio economical relevant pilot area.

- ***Strengthening of Information and Knowledge Generating Institutions.*** (subcomponent 1.2) with the capacity building of governmental institutions that can systematize and analyze the information related to climate change. Also, the establishment of methodologies, tools and indicators (of vulnerability, impact, and adaptation capacity) for the interface and management of information for decision makers and general public.

As a result of the integral diagnosis of the systematic observation networks and governmental institutions, specific recommendations will be formulated for the integral strengthening of these networks for the purpose of forming a national system for climate and environmental observation.

- ***Strengthening of the University System Capacities*** (Subcomponent 1.3) Strengthen academic and research capacities on climate resilience, as well as the design and incorporation of climate change modules in the university curricula.

The main areas of the analytic capacities strengthening will be: vulnerability diagnosis formulation, threats and impacts of climate change, generation of climate change scenarios and hydrologic modeling oriented to planning and early warning systems in a pilot watershed.

5.3 Component 2: Integration of climate resilience in planning, investment and public management

The government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia aims to update its National Plan of Economical and Social Development (PDES) for 2010. This plan will include the Territorial, Economical, and Autonomous Models from the Bolivian Political Constitution. Consequently, Phase 1 of the PPCR-Bolivia will allow the incorporation of the climate resilience into the main political, planning, management, and public policies directive. Therefore, Component 2 of the PPCR-Bolivia proposes:

- **Integration of climate resilience in planning and investment** (subcomponent 2.1) through the definition of national, sectoral, and territorial policies and guidelines to face the impacts of climate change to be integrated into the PDES.

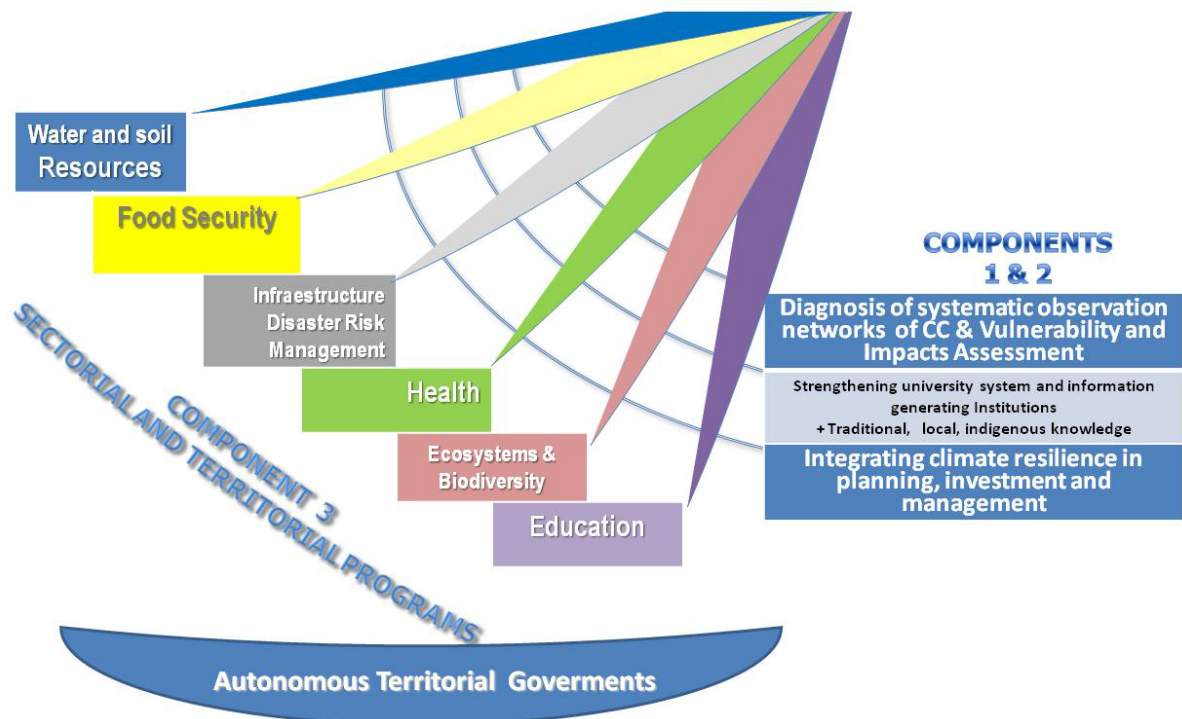
At the same time, it is proposed the formulation of operative guides and tools to integrate the climate resilience analysis in the cycle of projects and in the Public Investment systems.

- **Integration of climate resilience in the public management structure** (subcomponent 2.2) through the structuring of the Plurinational Climate Change Council and its Technical Secretariat in order to count with an instance of dialogue and consensus building for the creation of national policies regarding climate change issues. Also, financing strategies and mechanisms will be designed to capture and assign climate resilience resources in a sustainable way.

5.4 Component 3: Climate resilience strategy at sectoral and territorial levels

This component proposes the formulation of the Strategic Climate Resilience Program with a planning-action approach through the mainstreaming of response to climate change in vulnerable sectors and territories (Figure 2), emphasizing in areas such as Water Resources, Food Security, Infrastructure, Human Settlements, and Risk Management. To develop the proposal document to access resources for the Phase 2, it is proposed:

Figure 2.- Prioritized Sectors



- **Formulation of Climate Resilience Strategy at Sectoral and Territorial levels (departmental or/and regional)**

(subcomponents 3.1 and 3.2) The internalization in the identification process with the recent climate impacts on socio economical, productive, and environmental areas is propitiating sectoral and territorial planning processes that demand the incorporation of climate change issues.

The climate change vulnerability and impacts assessment as well as the elaboration of climate resilience programs will be carried out by the ministries heads of their sectors and by the autonomous territorial governments accompanied by the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources- National Climate Change Program (MMAyA-PNCC) and the Ministry of Development Planning-Vice ministry of Planning and Coordination (MPD-VPC) besides the feedback of all involved actors and stake holders. As a result, it is expected to count with 3 Strategic Sectoral Programs and at least 3 Strategic Territorial Programs, all of them with their respective investment plans.

- **Elaboration and/or complementation of prioritized pre investment and investment projects with climate resilience approaches** (subcomponent 3.3) which will be part of the investment projects portfolio to be financed in Phase 2 of the PPCR-Bolivia.

It is important to mention that in the cycle of all the PPCR investment projects, the valid legal environmental framework of the Plurinational State of Bolivia shall be complied to guarantee its solidity and sustainability in harmony with Mother Earth. Specifically, the preparation of each investment project, according to location, nature, and scale, will follow certain guidelines, measures, and procedures in order to guarantee that actions will be identified and developed to diminish and/or mitigate their potential negative social, environmental or other impacts.

- **Formulation of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience**, (subcomponent 3.4) that includes:
 - Diagnosis to actual and future climate threats, vulnerability, impacts and adaptation capacity associated to the potentials of productive and socio economical development.
 - Inventory of the existent sectoral and territorial policies related to this issue and development of proposals or of complementary policies, plans, and sectoral / territorial programs on climate resilience.
 - Diagnosis of the institutional framework, identifying the strengthening needs of institutional capacities, management and coordination mechanisms.
 - Memoir of the plurinational meetings to face climate change with the delegates of all levels of the Executive Body and a broad participation of private sector, indigenous peoples, local communities other vulnerable social groups and stake holders.

- Investments prioritization methodology to face climate change with the corresponding application.
- Investment, budget plan and time table.
- Proposal document for PPCR-Bolivia Phase 2.

5.5 Component 4: Management System for PPCR-BOLIVIA Phase 1

The implementation of the PPCR-Bolivia Phase 1 will be based on the Grant Agreement signed by the Plurinational State of Bolivia through the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources (MMAyA) and the Ministry of Development Planning (MPD) and the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), which will be processed through the World Bank.

Phase 1 will be executed by the MMAyA through the Climate Change National Program (PNCC) of the Vice ministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Forestry Management (VMA).

The actual Inter viceministerial Group, composed by vice ministries of the MMAyA and the MPD, will continue as the highest level of orientation, executive coordination and control.

During the time period between the approval of the PPCR-Bolivia Phase 1 proposal by the PPCR committee of CIF and the signing of the Grant Agreement, this group will approve the procurement plan, annual operating plan, operating manual or other instruments so as to ensure that Phase 1 will have an efficient implementation without additional administrative processes delegating directly the implementation to the PPCR management head.

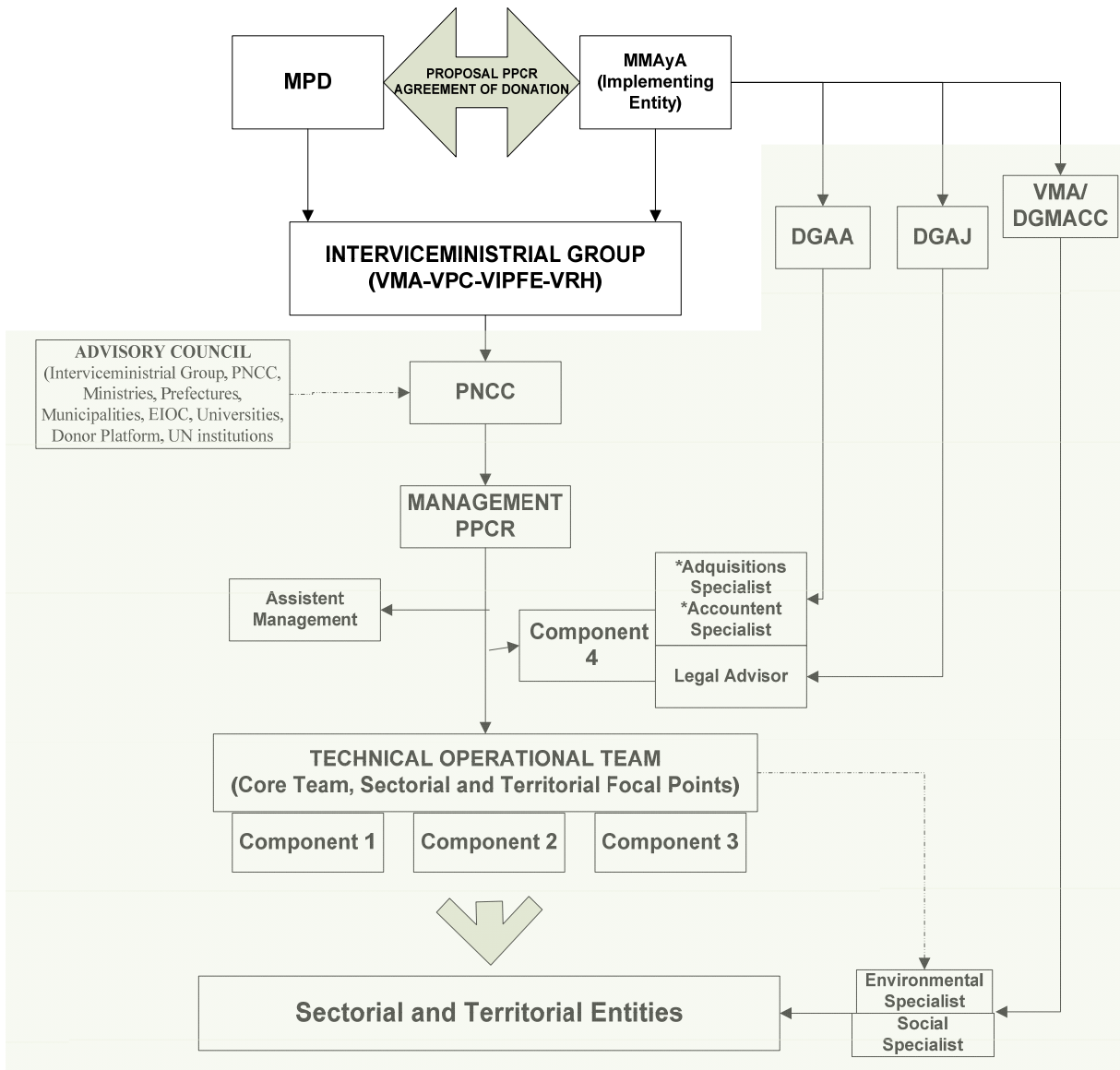
The MMAyA establishes the Executing Agency, (or PPCR-Bolivia Management Head) to be responsible for the programmed technical and administrative operations. The General Direction for Administrative Affairs (Dirección General de Asuntos Administrativos DGAA) of this ministry will be in charge of the financial resources. Legal advice will be in charge of the General Direction of Legal Affairs (Dirección General de Asuntos Legales DGAL). Finally, the environmental management of the PPCR Phase 1 will depend on the General Direction of Environment and Climate Change (Dirección General de Medio Ambiente y Cambio Climático DGMACC). Those directions will be enhanced exclusively for PPCR-Bolivia Phase 1.

An Advisory Council will be established with the participation of all entities and civil society involved in climate change issues. Also, entities of the existent International Cooperation Platform for Climate Change and the United Nations System institutions will be part, in order to find synergies and strengthen the programs and/or projects being executed or being planned.

The Inter vice ministerial Group will be locally responsible for the monitoring and general supervision of the PPCR-Bolivia Phase 1 while the World Bank will be the external agent in coordination with the International Development Bank.

The organizational scheme is the following:

ORGANIZACIONAL CHART PPCR-BOLIVIA PHASE 1



PPCR: Pilot Program for Climatic Resilience
 MMAyA: Ministry of Environment and Water Resources
 MPD: Ministry of Development Planning
 VMA: Viceministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Changes, and Forestry Development
 DGMACC: General Direction Environment and Climate Change
 DGAA: General Direction Administrative Affairs of MMAyA
 DGAJ: General Direction Legal Affairs of MMAyA
 PNCC: National Program for Climate Changes
 EIOC: Indigenous Originating Peasant Organizations

Shaded block: Operational Structure of PPCR-Bolivia Phase 1

6. RISKS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PPCR-BOLIVIA PHASE 1

According to what was programmed in this proposal, the following risks have been identified for the accomplishment of the objectives and results of the PPCR-Bolivia Phase 1:

- The timely and necessary availability of financial resources, mainly considering the relative short duration of the first phase.
- Additional frameworks to the valid national legislation will put at risk the implementation in the programmed time.
- Time-consuming monitoring mechanisms of the multilateral development bank.
- Time-consuming administrative and management mechanisms of the public sector.
- The beginning of autonomic processes and new structures of departmental and municipal governments delay the processes of institutional capacity building towards climate change.
- Low interest and/or participation of private sectors in the development of policies, actions and initiatives of climate resilience.
- A slow appropriate empowerment of climate change issues at operative levels of vice ministries and all involved entities.

7. ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES OF PHASE 1 AND 2 OF THE PPCR-BOLIVIA.

In the framework of the social and political context, the Strategic Climate Resilience Program will be designed and elaborated. This program will consider the identification and programming of sectoral and territorial actions with climate change approach in the framework of the Political Constitution and the Economical and Social Development Program impulsed by the Government.

The objective of Phase 2 is the implementation of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience. It includes the implementation of specific sectoral-territorial programs with climate change approach. The second phase goes beyond the Strategic Program since it includes the formation of the Plurinational Council on Climate Change and its Technical Secretary, and mainly, the establishment of a financing mechanism that guarantee the program's sustainability.

There will be a strong interdependence between activities of Phase 1 and Phase 2. we can name the following: (i) The climate resilience operative integration in the new Economical and Social Development Program and in the planning and investment integral system that generates chain effects in sectoral and territorial planning at different levels; (ii) The provision of equipment to the meteorological, hydro metric, and hydro meteorological systemic observation networks to be done in Phase 2 based on the diagnosis and strengthening designs developed during Phase 1; and iii) the diagnosis for strengthening of institutional capacities of information generating institutions and of academic institutions, will lead to actions that could be developed during PPCR-Bolivia Phase 2 or leverage funding from other sources.

On the other hand, priority pre investment and investment studies with climate resilience approaches that began in Phase 1 and whose elaboration could last between 6 months and two years, will leverage resources for Phase 2.

Annex 1: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK PPCR-BOLIVIA PHASE 1

Narrative Objectives Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>OBJECTIVE of the PPCR-BOLIVIA (Phase 1 and 2) Contribute to the integration of climate resilience in the productive, social and environmental development policies, in order to achieve the Well Living in harmony with Mother Earth.</p>			
<p>PPCR-BOLIVIA PHASE 1 OBJECTIVE Strengthen (and build up in some cases) the base for the implementation of specific pilot actions in order to reduce social, economical and environmental vulnerability towards climate change, including actions to incorporate climate change in the planning process in the investment and public management systems assigning resources for climate resilience at national, sectoral, and territorial levels.</p>	<p>The Central Government, autonomous regional governments, key actors and stakeholders in priority sectors and representative organizations of the private sector have internalized the issue of climate change and identify key vulnerabilities, impacts and priority responses to climate change.</p>	<p>National, sectoral and territorial policies, plans and programs, with climate resilience approach.</p>	<p>The Plurinational State and Government authorities maintain their priority on the integration of climate resilience in the economic, social and environmental development. Financial institutions maintain support for PPCR-Bolivia</p>
<p>Component 1. Strengthen the information system and data base to support decision making Objective: Establish the fundamental basis to manage information and develop capacities in analysis, research, and institutional terms that can contribute to decision making but also to sectoral and territorial planning and investment in Climate Resilience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive diagnosis of systematic observation networks and design of the institutional capacity of relevant institutions • A study of current and future climate threats • The National System of Information for Development (MPD-SNID) strengthened with Climate Change Node • The National Statistics Institute strengthened for the insertion of Climate Change theme in census and statistical publications • The National Climate Change Program with strengthened capacities in climate resilience • The University System with strengthened capacities in climate resilience <p>Total duration component: 7 months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A document of the network diagnosis, database and institutional capacities of SENAMHI AASANA, SERGEOTECMIN, Naval Hydrography. • A document on current and future climatic threats. • A node operating on climate change and at least two protocols for information exchange • Census and statistical publications • Inter-agency agreement • Modules on climate changes designed and inserted in university curricula 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic observation institutions maintain collaborative interest. • INE and SNID maintain openness and collaboration • The international cooperation maintains the will to strengthen institutional and analytical capacities of PNCC, relevant national institutions and universities. • Active participation of the institutions. • Availability of historical and aerospace climate information, and global and regional models

<p>Component 2: Integration of climate resilience in planning, investment and public management</p> <p>Objective: Integrate climate resilience into development planning and management of the Executive Entity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES) integrating climate resilience guidelines • Mechanisms and State Investment tools include methods and indicators for climate resilience • The Plurinational Council of Climate Change and its Technical Secretariat have an organizational and functional structure. • A funding mechanism design for Climate Resilience <p>Total duration of the component: 8 months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Plan for Economic and Social Development • Methodological guidelines and indicators of climate change • Document of the Organizational Structure of the Council • Document on funding mechanisms 	<p>Authorities of the Ministry of Development Planning and sectoral agencies, maintain the political and institutional will to mainstream climate resilience at sectoral and regional levels.</p>
<p>Component 3: Climate resilience strategy at sectoral and territorial level</p> <p>Objective: Formulate the Strategic Program of Climate Resilience from sectoral and territorial strategic programs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Sectoral Strategic Climate Resilience Programs formulated • 3 Regional Strategic Climate Resilience Programs formulated • At least six pre-investment and investment (Identification Survey, TESA, Final Design) studies with climate resilience approach elaborated and / or supplemented. • The Strategic Climate Resilience Program elaborated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectoral Strategic Climate Resilience Program Documents • Regional Strategic Climate Resilience Program Documents • Documents of priority pre-investment and investment Studies. • Strategic Climate Resilience Program Document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sectoral and territorial authorities maintain political will. • Inter-institutional coordination is maintained for institutional capacity building tasks
<p>Component 4: Management System for PPCR-BOLIVIA Phase 1</p> <p>Objective: Implement and monitor PPCR-Bolivia Phase 1 with transparency, efficiency and effectiveness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational structure with coordinating executive, advisory, operative, administrative, and control instances. • Coordination with international cooperation agencies in implementing climate resilience projects <p>Total time component: 10 months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal PPCR-Bolivia Phase 1 • Grant and Funding Agreement • Acquisition Plan • Contracting. • Operations Manual. • Monthly progress reports. • Memories of events. • Cooperation Agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The highest executive authority maintains the commitment and institutional will. • Agile administrative and financial management.

Annex 2: Budget and Results, PPCR-Bolivia Phase 1

COMPONENT 1	Amount (\$us)	Strengthen the information system and data base to support decision making	
STRENGTHEN THE INFORMATION SYSTEM AND DATA BASE TO SUPPORT DECISION MAKING PROCESSES	442.409	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	RESULTS
1.1 INTEGRAL DIAGNOSIS AND DESIGN FOR STRENGTHENING OF SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION NETWORKS	83.839		
1.1.1 Integral diagnosis of the systematic observation networks and design of institutional capacity building of relevant entities	63.439	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources in coordination with SENAMHI, HIDROGRAFIA NAVAL, AASANA, SERGEOTECMIN	a) Comprehensive Assessment of systematic observation networks at national level, and design of a comprehensive network of meteorological, hydrometric and hydro stations in priority regions, including the identification of needs in terms of equipment, operation mechanisms, maintenance and finance for these stations. b) Diagnosis of institutional capacity of relevant institutions (SENAMHI, HIDROGRAFIA NAVAL, AASANA, SERGEOTECMIN) to collect, process and supply information to different sectors. Similarly, the definition of requirements for strengthening institutional capacities, including mechanisms for processing, analysis and transfer of information.
1.1.2 Studies of actual and future climatic threats	20.400	SENAMHI-PNCC. System of the Universities	a) Document of climatic threats that include: - Compilation of best practices and methodologies at international and national level for the analysis of climatic threats in coordination with universities. - Adaptation of a methodology for analyzing current and future climatic threats, and its application in a pilot area of socio-economic importance b) Production of historical maps with identified climate indices.
1.2 STRENGTHENING OF INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE GENERATING INSTITUTIONS	197.130		
1.2.1 Strengthening of the National System of Information for Development (MPD-SNID) with Node on Climate Change	93.099	Ministry of Development Planning	a) Document of diagnosis of the information available in SNID and other information systems for the analysis of vulnerabilities to climate change. b) Analysis of vulnerabilities to climate change in the productive sector as an input for the formulation of territorial development plans (regional and macro-regions). c) Database with standardized geographic information in georeferenced formats and systems, and protocols for information exchange, d) Server interface diffusion of thematic maps on climate change available to government and private entities, and the society in general.
1.2.2 Strengthening the National Statistical Institute for insertion of Climate Change thematics in census and statistical publications	20.996	Ministry of Development Planning	Document that includes: a) Generation and processing of indicators of climate change vulnerability from the existing information, in coordination with the SNID and the PNCC. b) Proposal of basic information needed to be generated by the INE, for the formulation of new climatic indicators (eg vulnerability, impacts, etc.), with an estimate of the budget required.
1.2.3 Strengthening of the National Climate Change Program (PNCC).	83.035	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources	a) Geographic Information System (GIS) installed in the PNCC and training of human resources of MEWR and priority sectors and institutions. b) Training modules in the use of GIS applications relevant to climate change. c) Document "Action Plan of the National Communication and Dissemination Strategy to climate change" including characterization of audiences, media, schedule of priority actions and budget and development of diffusion materials for different target audiences.
1.3 STRENGTHENING OF THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM CAPACITIES	161.440	Ministry of Education	a) A strategic document with at least one university to include climate change in the curricula b) Design and insertion of climatic changes modules in university curricula, both undergraduate and graduate, and development of profiles for research protocols and training in coordination with higher education institutions and potential users of information. c) Case studies of climate scenario development, analysis and recommendations of multi-model climate change scenarios. d) Development of tools and / or methodologies to support the planning and management of water resources. e) Pilot study for hydrological modelling in watersheds prioritized in order to study the expected hydrological response to new climate scenarios, identify risks, and propose possible solutions. f) At least one case study in development of early warning systems.

COMPONENT 2	Amount (\$us)	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	RESULTS
INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN PLANNING, INVESTMENT AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	118.483		
2.1 INTEGRATING CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN PLANNING AND INVESTMENT	46.507		
2.1.1 Integration of climate resilience in the National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PESD)	27.758	Ministry of Development Planning - VPC	a) Document with strategic climate resilience guidelines for the PESD b) The PESD with the incorporation of climate resilience policies
2.1.2 Integration of climate resilience in the Governmental Investment Mechanisms	18.749	Ministry of Development Planning - VIPFE	a) Document with guidelines and operational climate change indicators for the project b) Documents with Cost and Benefits analysis of climate resilience pilot projects in P priority sectors.
2.2 INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN THE PUBLIC MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE	71.976		
2.2.1 Structuring of the Plurinational Council on Climate Change and its Technical Secretariat	35.988	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources	a) Document of Design of the Plurinational Council on Climate Change, including: mission, structure, powers and legal framework.
2.2.2 Design of finance mechanisms for climate resilience	35.988	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources	a) Document that includes: - Analysis of possible fundraising and allocation mechanisms for Climate Change, - Conceptualization and development of systems of governance for resource management, institutional arrangements, financial flows, reporting mechanisms, and monitoring and evaluation, among others; - Technical, operational, administrative and financial structure as well as a definition of functions, codes of conduct and transparency, operating manuals, budgets manual, accounting manuals, preparation and training manuals for the programs and projects, monitoring and evaluation of accomplishments, among others. b) A proposal for legal and administrative establishment of a fundraising and resource allocation mechanism for climate change.

COMPONENT 3	Amount (\$us)		
CLIMATE RESILIENCE STRATEGY AT SECTORAL AND TERRITORIAL LEVELS	715.558	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	RESULTS
3.1 FORMULATION OF SECTORAL STRATEGIC PROGRAMS OF CLIMATE RESILIENCE	97.000	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources	Strategic Sectoral Programs for each of the sectors (at least 3), with their investment
3.2 FORMULATION OF TERRITORIAL STRATEGIC PROGRAMS OF CLIMATE RESILIENCE	142.291	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources	Strategic Departmental and / or Regional Programs (at least 3), with their investment
3.3 ELABORATION AND/OR COMPLEMENTATION OF PRIORITIZED PRE INVESTMENT AND INVESTMENT PROJECTS WITH CLIMATE RESILIENCE APPROACHES	435.885	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources in coordination with Ministry of Development Planning and priority sectors (water resources, food security, infrastructure, health, education, research, ecosystems and biodiversity).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 6 final design documents of existing proposals complemented with a focus on climate change. b) At least six profiles of prioritized climate resilience projects c) Prioritized climate resilience final design documents
3.4 FORMULATION OF THE BOLIVIAN STRATEGIC PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE	40.382	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Document of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience, that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diagnosis of current and future climate threats, vulnerabilities and impacts. - Inventory of existing sectoral and regional policies related to the subject. - Guidelines for response and action on climate change. - Analysis of institutional capacity. - Investment plan, schedule and budget. b) Report of the plurinational meeting on climate change.

COMPONENT 4	Amount (\$us)		
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR PPCR-BOLIVIA PHASE 1	148.550	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	RESULTS
4.1 MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL, LEGAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS	148.550	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources	<p>Reports and administrative discharges for both the technical, financial, administrative, legal implementation and for the monitoring, reporting and verification of the implementation of the activities of Phase 1 of PPCR-Bolivia.</p> <p>a) Reports and administrative discharges for both the technical, financial, administrative, legal implementation and for the monitoring, reporting and verification of the implementation of the activities of PPCR-Bolivia Phase 1</p> <p>b) Approved POA, Plan of Acquisition, Procurement, etc.</p> <p>c) Monthly progress reports</p> <p>d) An Operations Manual</p> <p>e) A document describing the management structure and technical equipment Interministerial Group and the Advisory Council</p> <p>f) Reports meetings with: the Committee, Cooperation Platform and others</p>
Contingencies	75.000		
TOTAL OF THE PROPOSAL OF PPCR - BOLIVIA PHASE 1	1.500.000		

PPCR BOLIVIA PHASE 1: TIME TABLE

COMPONENTS/SUBCOMPONENTS		TIME PPCR Months	NEGOTIATION OF AGREEMENTS			IMPLEMENTATION											
			June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dic.	Jan	Febr	Mar	Apr	May	June		
			pre-phase			MONTHS											
			1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
NEGOTIATION OF AGREEMENTS		3 Months															
	PPCR-CIF Sub Committee considers and approves Proposal PPCR Bolivia Phase 1	23-28 jun															
	Preparation of legal documents, agreements and others with World Bank	2															
	Subscription of agreements and ensure registration of budget	1															
	Process of contracting and hiring	4															
IMPLEMENTATION PPCR Bolivia Phase 1		10 Months															
1	STRENGTHEN THE INFORMATION SYSTEM AND DATA BASE TO SUPPORT DECISION MAKING																
1.1	INTEGRAL DIAGNOSIS AND DESIGN FOR STRENGTHENING OF SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION NETWORKS																
1.1.1	Comprehensive diagnosis of the systematic observation networks and design of institutional capacity building of relevant entities	6															
1.1.2	Study of current and future climate threats	5															
1.2	STRENGTHENING OF INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE GENERATING INSTITUTIONS																
1.2.1	Strengthening of the National System of Information for Development (MPD-SNID) with Node on Climate Change	9															
1.2.2	Strengthening of the National Statistical Institute for insertion of Climate Change thematics in census and statistical publications	6															
1.2.3	Strengthening of capacity of the Climate Change National Program PNCC	5															
1.3	Strengthening of the University System	12															
2	INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN PLANNING, INVESTMENT AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT																
2.1	INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN PLANNING AND INVESTMENT																
2.1.1	Integration of climate resilience in the Plan for Economic and Social Development (PDES)	9															
2.1.2	Integration of climate resilience in the mechanisms of national investment	4															
2.2	INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION																
2.2.1	Structuring of the Plurinational Council of Climate Change and its Technical Secretariat	3															
2.2.2	Design of funding mechanisms for climate change	5															
3	CLIMATE RESILIENCE STRATEGY AT SECTORIAL AND TERRITORIAL LEVELS																
3.1	FORMULATION OF SECTORAL STRATEGIC PROGRAMS OF CLIMATE RESILIENCE	5															
3.2	FORMULATION OF TERRITORIAL STRATEGIC PROGRAMS OF CLIMATE RESILIENCE	7															
3.3	ELABORATION AND/OR COMPLEMENTATION OF PRIORITIZED PREINVESTMENT AND INVESTMENT PROJECTS WITH CLIMATE RESILIENCE APPROACHES	24															
3.4	FORMULATION OF THE BOLIVIAN STRATEGIC PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE	8															
4	MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR PPCR-BOLIVIA PHASE 1																
4.1	MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL, LEGAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS	10															

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