



# Semi-Annual Report – Bolivia National Programme

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July 28 2011

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## **Semi-Annual Report Template for the National Programmes**

The *Semi-Annual Report* for the National Programmes, for each six months period ending 31 June (1 January-31 June), should be submitted to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat no later than one month (31 July) after the end of the applicable reporting period. Prior to submitting the report to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat ([un-redd@un-redd.org](mailto:un-redd@un-redd.org)), the report should be co-signed by the selected focal point for each participating UN organization, as well as the Government Counterpart. For more background information, roles and responsibilities please refer to the *UN-REDD Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework Document*.

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

# 1. National Programme Status

## 1.1 National Programme Identification

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

<b>Date of submission:</b>  <b>Submitted by:</b>	<b>Country:</b> Bolivia  <b>Title of programme:</b> UN-REDD National Joint Program Bolivia (UN-REDD Bolivia)
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<b>Implementing partners<sup>1</sup>:</b> UNDP FAO UNEP The National Climate Change Program (PNCC) Office of the Resident Coordinator	<b>Reporting period:</b> 1 January-30 June 2011  <b>Programme duration:</b> 36 months  <b>Official starting date<sup>2</sup>:</b> 09 November 2010 <sup>3</sup>
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The financial information reported should include overhead, M&E and other associated costs.

Financial summary		
Budget		
<b>Total approved National Programme budget<sup>4</sup></b> <i>(This information is available on the MDTF Office GATEWAY <a href="http://www.mdtf.undp.org">www.mdtf.undp.org</a>)</i>	FAO: US\$ 2,033,000 UNDP: US\$ 1,822,210 UNEP: US\$ 852,790 Total: US\$ 4,708,000	
<b>Total amount transferred to date</b> <i>(This information is available on the MDTF Office GATEWAY <a href="http://www.mdtf.undp.org">www.mdtf.undp.org</a>)</i>	<b>MDTF Transfer</b>	<b>Agency Activities</b>
	FAO: US\$ 515,205 UNDP: US\$ 700,850 UNEP: - Total: US\$ 1,216,055	US\$ 515,205 US\$ 470,265 US\$ 230,585 <sup>5</sup> Total: US\$ 1,216,055
Expenditure		
<b>Commitment to date</b> <i>(Amount for which legally binding contracts have been signed, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years)</i>	FAO: US\$ 0 UNDP: US\$ 0 UNEP: US\$ 0 Total: US\$ 0	
<b>Disbursement to date</b> <i>(Amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include un-liquidated obligations))</i>	FAO: US\$ 0 UNDP: US\$ 0 UNEP: US\$ 0 Total: US\$ 0	

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization focal points <sup>6</sup>			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	

<sup>1</sup> Please list all the partners working on implementing the National Programme





<sup>2</sup> Date of first transfer of funds from the MDTF Office to the National Programme

<sup>3</sup> Date of the last signature on the project document.

<sup>4</sup> Total budget for entire duration of the Programme as specified in the signed National Programme Document. UNEP funds are executed directly through UNDP.

<sup>5</sup> The US\$ 230,585 for UNEP activities is managed by UNDP-Bolivia. Therefore, the funds were released by the MDTF to UNDP. This is in accordance with the UN-REDD Submission Form signed by the Policy Board co-chairs.

<sup>6</sup> Each UN organisation is to nominate one or more focal points to sign the report. Please refer to the *UN-REDD Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework* document for further guidance

## 1.2 Monitoring Framework

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

Expected Results (Outcomes)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall National Programme Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks and Assumptions	Comments
From Results Framework	From Results Framework	Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme  <u>Baseline for all indicators:</u>	The desired level of improvement to be reached at the end of the National Programme	The actual level of performance reached at the end of the reporting period. Please provide a substantive assessment of the achievement of target to date, <b>no more than 300 words per outcome.</b>	From identified data and information sources	Specific responsibilities of participating UN organizations (including in case of shared results)	Summary of assumptions and risks for each result	
1. Improving capacity among national government institutions for implementing REDD+ activities, and monitoring and assessing carbon stock in forests.	1. Models for estimating biomass and carbon 2. Forest and Land-Use Monitoring System 3. Emission Benchmarks 4. National monitoring and Assessment system on REDD+ impacts	1.1 There is no nationally validated model for estimating biomass and carbon  1.2 There are some lessons learned on biomass measurements (IBIF)  2.1 Bolivia has a fire monitoring system and	1.1 The assessment of existing models and the establishment of technical specifications for carrying out research on additional models by the end of 2011  1.2 The development of models according to previously established	The activities related to the accomplishment of Outcome 1 has not yet been initiated because of the legal requirement to register the funds on the UN-REDD	1.1 Technical documents on research carried out for developing models  1.2 Documents on the developed models	FAO, PNUD, PNUMA	1.1 The diversity of forests in Bolivia might cause difficulties for creating simple biomass estimation models  2.1 The approval of a	The activity has not yet been initiated It is necessary to reconsider the timeframe for the targets set for 2010 and 2011 during the inception workshop due

	<p>5. A legal and normative framework to ensure the success of the REDD Programme</p> <p>6. Mechanism(s) for transferring and distributing REDD+ benefits among stakeholders</p>	<p>the bases for a Forest and Land-Use Monitoring System. Previous experiences on forest monitoring could function as a baseline for future monitoring systems</p> <p>2.2 The roles and responsibilities of stakeholders involved in the development and implementation of the system are yet to be defined</p> <p>3.1 Bolivia does not have emission benchmarks yet. There are analyses on deforestation through history and prognosis attempts but these do not take forest degradation into consideration and they still require validation and approval from the National Competent Authority</p> <p>4.1 There is currently no national monitoring and assessment system on REDD+ impacts</p>	<p>Technical specifications by the end of 2012</p> <p>2.1 A completed Forest and Land- Use Monitoring System in process of being implemented by the end of 2011. Institutional responsibilities have been defined and there is a financing plan for implementing the system</p> <p>2.2 Deforestation analysis through history by mid-2011</p> <p>2.3 By mid-2012, the first outcomes of the national forest inventory are available</p> <p>3.1 Development and validation of emission benchmarks by the end of 2011</p> <p>4.1 By the end of 2011 a national impact monitoring and assessment system including indicators and protocols for collecting</p>	<p>programme into the national budget This process usually takes 6 months and has been finalized in June 2011.</p>	<p>2.1 A document on the design of a Forest and Land-Use Monitoring System Refining institutional responsibilities</p> <p>2.2 Maps showing forest biomass and forest carbon in Bolivia</p> <p>2.3 Technical reports on inventories</p> <p>2.4 A databank accessible to everyone</p> <p>3.1 A published document on emission benchmarks</p> <p>4.1 A guide on criteria and indicators for monitoring and evaluation. Protocols for collecting and assessing</p>		<p>cost-efficient Methodology</p> <p>2.2 Human and Financial resources necessary for implementing and maintaining the monitoring system are secured</p> <p>2.3 Rules for measuring emissions under a REDD+ mechanism are established worldwide</p> <p>3.1 Technical errors might significantly affect emission reduction estimates and, therefore, resources originating from REDD+.</p> <p>3.2 Disagreements on indicators Lack of</p>	<p>to delay in programme start-up</p>
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		<p>5.1 The current legal and normative framework is not adapted for implementing REDD+</p> <p>6.1 Bolivia is currently analyzing alternatives for transferring and distributing REDD+ benefits</p> <p>6.2 Pilot projects will help to prove the feasibility of such mechanisms</p>	<p>information has been defined</p> <p>5.1 By the end of 2010 the main reforms for adapting the legal and normative framework to REDD+ has been identified</p> <p>5.2 By the end of 2012, adjustments should be defined and agreed upon</p> <p>6.1 By the end of 2011 a mechanism for transferring and distributing REDD+ benefits has been defined and designed</p> <p>6.2 Such mechanism should be ready to be implemented as of 2012</p>		<p>information</p> <p>5.1 A document on the legal analysis and proposed reforms</p> <p>5.2 Proposal of adjustments to the legal and normative framework regulating the implementation of REDD+</p> <p>6.1 Document containing mechanism design (legal and human aspects, benefit transfer and distribution systems, economic and institutional analyses, etc.)</p>		<p>methodological clearness when assessing impacts</p> <p>4.1 The Bolivian Government ratifies the priority of actions for controlling DD and promotes an adequate legal framework and consistence among its policies.</p> <p>5.1 The involved stakeholders reach an agreement on the mechanism and allow its implementation</p> <p>5.2 Institutional instability and capacity loss.</p> <p>5.3 Corruption</p>	
2. Improving civil society's capacity for implementing REDD+ activities.	1. Number of local Stakeholders that are aware of and qualified for REDD	1. Stakeholders in general are not sufficiently aware or empowered to implement and monitor	1. A number of well-informed and qualified stakeholders – to be defined during the initial phase of the	The activities related to the accomplishment of Outcome 2 has not yet	1.1 An available communication and training strategy		1.1 Local stakeholders and their representatives show interest in	The activity has not yet been initiated. It is necessary to reconsider

	<p>2. Number of officials who are qualified for REDD+ at a local/departmental level</p> <p>3. Number of social organizations participating in the REDD dialogue</p> <p>4. Number of universities and institutes that include REDD in their curricula</p>	<p>REDD+</p> <p>2. Wrong REDD-related concepts are being disseminated in the country</p> <p>3. Some leaders of indigenous communities are aware of REDD+ and participate in dialogues with the Government. However, they do not have a sufficiently qualified team to work with</p> <p>4. REDD is not a topic included in academic curricula yet</p>	<p>project – by the end of 2010</p> <p>2. A number of qualified officials – to be defined during the initial phase of the project – at a local/departmental level by the end of 2011</p> <p>3. By the end of 2010, the five most important social organizations in Bolivia should be participating in the REDD+ dialogue and should become part of the REDD+ Technical Committee</p> <p>4. By the end of 2012, a number of universities and institutes will have included REDD in their curricula (number to be defined during the initial phase of the project)</p>	<p>been initiated because of the legal requirement to register the funds on the UN-REDD programme into the national budget. This process usually takes 6 months and has been finalized in June 2011.</p>	<p>1.2 Register of training and information dissemination actions</p> <p>1.3 Assessing available training</p> <p>2.1 Register of meetings on REDD+ with the participation of representatives of indigenous communities</p> <p>2.2 REDD+ Technical Committee Records</p> <p>3.1 Curriculum</p> <p>3. Reports, publications and other documents deriving from scientific research on REDD+ and its impacts in Bolivia</p>		<p>obtaining information on and becoming qualified for REDD+</p> <p>1.2. Conflicts among stakeholders and potential beneficiaries are being prevented</p> <p>2. Indigenous communities remain interested in maintaining a dialogue on REDD+ issues with the national government and implementing the National Forest and Climate Change Strategy</p> <p>3. The government deems forestry issues a priority for</p>	<p>the timeframe for the targets set for 2010 and 2011 during the inception workshop due to delay in programme start-up</p>
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					3.3 A databank accessible to everyone		development and fighting climate change – which encourages universities to work on REDD+ topics	
3. Generating REDD+-related experience at a local level, with the participation of territorial bodies and the civil society.	<p>1 . A standard methodological framework for implementing pilot projects.</p> <p>2. Number of REDD+ pilot projects in process of being implemented</p>	<p>1. Currently, there are several isolated REDD pilot initiatives but Bolivia lacks an approved, standard methodological Framework for implementing pilot project.</p> <p>2. So far, REDD+ pilot experiences in Bolivia have taken place in indigenous communities or community lands. It is important to carry out new projects in different contexts as well as operating under a standard methodological framework in order to compare and assess pilot projects</p>	<p>1.1 A standard methodological framework for implementing pilot projects, approved by all stakeholders by the end of 2010</p> <p>1.2 Pilot projects (3.2) will allow enhancing this methodological framework.</p> <p>2.1 REDD+ pilot projects being implemented by the beginning of 2012.</p>	The activities related to the accomplishment of Outcome 3 has not yet been initiated because of the legal requirement to register the funds on the UN-REDD programme into the national budget This process usually takes 6 months and has been finalized in June 2011.	<p>1.1 Methodological Framework Document</p> <p>2.1 Reports on the development of REDD+ projects</p> <p>2.2 Assessment Reports</p>		<p>1. Topic complexity and uncertainty regarding reference scenarios, mechanisms for transferring resources and MRV issues hinder the development of such a framework hinder the development of such a framework</p> <p>2. The methodological framework is ready and ratified on time</p>	The activity has not yet been initiated. It is necessary to reconsider the timeframe for the targets set for 2010 and 2011 during the inception workshop due to delay in programme start-up

### 1.3 Financial Information

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

- *Budget:* Amount transferred from the MDTF to date for the programme
- *Commitments:* Includes all amount committed<sup>7</sup> to date
- *Disbursement:* Amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include un-liquidated obligations)
- *Expenditures:* Total of commitments plus disbursements
- *Percentage delivery:* Cumulative expenditure over funds transferred to date

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES	UN ORGANISATION	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS				
		BUDGET	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES		DELIVERY (%)	
			Commitments	Disbursements	Total Expenditures	Expenditure as percentage of the budget
1. Improving capacity among national government institutions for implementing REDD+ activities, and monitoring and assessing carbon stock in forests.	FAO	1.600.000	0	0	0	0
	UNEP	705.000	0	0	0	0
	UNDP	300.000	0	0	0	0
2. Improving civil society's capacity for implementing REDD+ activities.	FAO		0	0	0	0
	UNEP	92.000	0	0	0	0
	UNDP	603.000	0	0	0	0
3. Generating REDD+-related experience at a local level, with the participation of territorial bodies and the civil society.	FAO	300.000	0	0	0	0
	UNEP		0	0	0	0
	UNDP	800.000	0	0	0	0
Indirect costs		308,000				
	<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>4.708.000</b>	0	0	0	0

<sup>7</sup> Commitment is the amount for which legally binding contracts have been signed, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years

## 2. National Programme Progress

### 2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

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

NJP activities have not yet been initiated due to the requirement of registering the funds in the national budget. This process usually takes about 6 months. It has been initiated in January 2011 just after the reception of the funds from the MDTF, and concluded on June 15 2011.

It is worth noting that during the lengthy process of registration of the funds, the UN-REDD agencies have been working closely with the government focal point on identifying alternative ways of starting up program activities, such as hiring key staff using UNDP contracts for instance. However, no acceptable solution was reached due to differences in norms and procedures between government and UN agencies. In the meantime, progress has been made in developing ToRs for key staff and preparation for the Inception workshop to be carried out.

The process of hiring the staff of the UN-REDD program management unit has been initiated just after the 15<sup>th</sup> of June. This process is expected to take approximately 6 weeks, meaning that program activities are likely to start up by mid August 2011. The delay in starting up the program means that expected progress on outcomes and outputs for 2010 and 2011 will have to be adjusted by the time of the inception workshop.

a team of DANIDA sponsored consultants originally involved in the process of developing the World Bank REDD readiness project for Bolivia, is currently working with the governmental counterpart in coordination with the involved UN agencies in Bolivia to prepare the Inception workshop and preparing an assessment on possible pilot project sites and other issues to be dealt with and decided upon at the Inception workshop. In this way, some progress in terms of preparation for the program start up is being achieved while the UNREDD team is being contracted.

During the first 6 month continuing coordination with GiZ has been undertaken as GiZ is also at an initial phase of starting up their planned activities in REDD in Bolivia. GiZ is currently undertaking various studies to prepare their REDD intervention, studies which will be shared with the UNREDD team. UNDP and FAO have been invited to comment on ToRs for the studies and have participated in interviews related to the studies.

It is also worth mentioning that an employee from the National Climate Program who is expected to have a key role in the implementation of the UN-REDD program participated in a regional workshop (“Estimación de los Costos de Oportunidad y Costos de Implementación de REDD+”) in Columbia in May 2011.

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

Because of the position of Bolivia on REDD+ in the international arena, the question of the sustainability of the national UN-REDD programme in Bolivia is logical. However, it is important to acknowledge that the UN-REDD national programme document has been signed by the government in October 2010, demonstrating an interest from the government to contribute to the efforts of mitigating climate change by reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and to define and implement the “comprehensive forest management” plan at the national level. The UN-REDD agencies, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator in Bolivia, will continue to support the efforts of the government to implement the National UN-REDD programme in Bolivia, and will work on ensuring its sustainability during the implementation.

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

- UN agency Coordination
- Coordination with Government
- Coordination within the Government

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

**2.1.4 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *internal* difficulties<sup>8</sup> the National Programme is facing in relation to the implementation of the activities outlined in the National Programme Document. (200 words)**

The national REDD team under the National Climate Change Program (PNCC) currently has very limited capacity to push the UN-REDD program forward until key UN-REDD staff has been hired. Furthermore there is a very hierarchical government structure which has impeded the process of registering the funds in the national budget from advancing at a reasonable pace and which has made the development of ToR s for key staff a slow process.

**2.1.5 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *external* difficulties<sup>9</sup> (not caused by the National Programme) that delay or impede the quality of implementation. (200 words)**

N/A

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

The process of registering the funds has finally been concluded in June 2011 and the process of hiring key staff initiated. Once the UN-REDD team is in place it will mean a significant improvement of the human resources of the government to implement effectively the UN-REDD programme which is currently being managed by one person.

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

The work plan and Budget for 2011 will be carefully revised prior to the inception workshop to ensure realistic planning.

## 2.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

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

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

Yes  No

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

Yes  No

**If not, please explain:**

<sup>8</sup> Difficulties confronted by the team directly involved in the implementation of the National Programme

<sup>9</sup> Difficulties confronted by the team caused by factors outside of the National Programme

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

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

Regular teleconferences have been held with the participation of FAO, UNDP and UNEP at the regional level and between the regional and the national level.

Regular meetings between FAO and UNDP at national level have been held to ensure coordination of action and position for the joint meetings with governmental counterparts.

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

Yes  No

**If not, please explain:**

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

## **2.3 Ownership<sup>10</sup> and Development Effectiveness**

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

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

No  Some  Yes

**Please explain:**

The program has not initiated yet, but will be implemented under the NIM modality meaning that the government partners are responsible for hiring the key program staff and assuring that program targets are being met in coordination with the involved UN agencies.

**2.3.2 Are the UN-REDD Programme's Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement and Operational Guidance Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest Dependent Communities been applied in the National Programme process?**

No  Partially  Fully

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

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

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

Policy/decision making  
 Management:  Budget  Procurement  Service provision

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<sup>10</sup> Ownership refers to countries exercising effective leadership over their REDD+ policies and strategies, and co-ordination of actions.

Other, please specify

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

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

**2.3.4 Based on your previous answers, briefly describe the current situation of the government and non-government stakeholders in relation to ownership and accountability<sup>11</sup> of the National Programme. Please provide some examples.**

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

### 3. Government Counterpart Information

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

#### **Comments by the Government Counterpart:**

In the first semester of 2011 several coordination meetings with office of UNDP and FAO in Bolivia have been held to try to find ways to initiate programme activities, for example the governments request to UNDP to administer the UN-REDD funds for a period of six months, during the period of registration of funds in the national budget. However, due to administrative differences between UNDP and National norms and requirements, this request could not be agreed between parties.

It should be emphasized that due to the delayed start up of the programme activities originally planned for 2010 and 2011, the programme will not be able to meet its targets this year. However, during the first semester of 2011 progress has been made on developing institutional arrangements to facilitate programme implementation.

During the past months, the Bolivian Government has been working on the registration of UN-REDD funds and recently the funds were successfully registered in the national budget (the General Treasury of the Nation). The next step was to open a specific bank account for the UNDP to transfer the funds, according to the procedures and requirements of the UNDP. For this purpose, the government is preparing a detailed budget and work plan to make the first request for funds to be presented by the end of July 2011.

The process of hiring the UN-REDD team of consultants who will be responsible for the inception workshop and the implementation of the NPD has been initiated at the end of June 2011.

Finally it should be noted that the UN-REDD NPD logical framework and results framework was developed during the 2009-2010 administration and we therefore find it necessary to make minor adjustments which will not affect the NPD substantially but are necessary in order to adjust to governmental expectations regarding the Bolivian position in the international negotiations and regarding mechanisms that are not directly linked to the carbon markets. The government would like to keep this concern open for discussion up till and during the inception workshop.

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<sup>11</sup> Accountability: Acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies and encompassing the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences.