

ICAT Final Country Report

Bolivia

Development and institutionalization of the monitoring and implementation of the goals of Bolivia's NDC Energy sector

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BACKGROUND

Bolivia is a diverse country located in the center of South America, with an area of 1,098,581 km². It borders Brazil, Peru, Chile, Argentina and Paraguay (Figure 1). It is politically organized into nine departments, 112 provinces, 339 municipalities and 36 original Indigenous-peasant territories, and divides state power into executive, legislative, judicial and electoral bodies.



Figure 1. Map of Bolivia (geology.com)

The population in 2024 is 12.4 million inhabitants (World Bank). A significant part of the population is comprised of Indigenous peoples. According to the 2012 census, the Quechua (16 per cent), Aymara (14 per cent), Afro-Bolivian (0.2 per cent) and Chiquitanos (one per cent) are noteworthy.

Despite being located within the Tropic of Capricorn, Bolivia has a great climatic variety due to its altitude and the Andes mountain range. This results in climate zones that range from tropical in the eastern plains to polar conditions in the highest areas.

Bolivia's economy is mainly based on the extraction and export of natural resources, especially minerals and gas. The country's economy is vulnerable to international volatility and climatic phenomena such as droughts or El Niño. In 2022, its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) amounted to USD 43.07 billion, with a GDP per capita of USD 3,523. The most relevant economic sectors were industry, agriculture, transport and mining.

The electricity sector in Bolivia was privatized in the early 1990s and was divided into generation, transmission and distribution. Generation is dominated by thermal (from natural gas), while hydroelectric has a smaller presence in the matrix compared to other South American countries. Electricity coverage in rural areas in Bolivia is among the lowest in Latin America, and improving this aspect is an important challenge for the future that requires the joint effort of the public and private sectors. As in other countries, Bolivia's electricity sector is made up of the National Interconnected System (SIN) and off-grid systems. The electricity generated in the SIN in 2019 was 9,531 MWh, of which 61.7 per cent was generated from natural gas and 38.3 per cent from renewable sources (34 per cent hydroelectric, 1.9 per cent solar, 1.6 per cent biomass and 0.7 per cent wind).

TRANSPARENCY AND NDC

Bolivia has backed various international commitments in the field of climate change. It ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994, the Kyoto Protocol in 1999 and the Paris Agreement in 2016. Within the framework of COP21, it presented its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) with goals for 2030 in the water, energy, forestry and agricultural sectors, and in 2022, it updated this NDC, increasing its ambition in mitigation and adaptation.

The implementation of the NDC requires intersectoral and inter-institutional¹ coordination mechanisms led by the Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth (APMT in Spanish), involving the private sector, academia, Indigenous peoples, youth, women's organizations and civil society. These mechanisms will facilitate access to climate finance and monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes, in line with the Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES in Spanish) 2021–2025.

The NDC aims to consolidate a transparent monitoring, evaluation and reporting system through the Plurinational System of Information and Comprehensive Monitoring of Mother Earth and Climate Change (SMTCC in Spanish). According to the NDC, this system will make it possible to collect cross-sectoral data, develop methodologies and indicators, develop data collection

¹ The key ministries for the implementation of the NDC are Ministry of Environment and Water, Ministry of Development Planification, Ministry of Hydrocarbons and Energy, and Ministry of Rural Development and Lands.

templates and protocols, and generate progress reports at the national, sectoral and subnational levels.

Bolivia is committed to ensuring transparency in information related to reports to the UNFCCC, the impacts of climate change, progress in the implementation of the NDC and the results in reducing emissions and vulnerability.

Before starting the project, Bolivia submitted three National Communications, its first NDC and its update to the UNFCCC. No Biennial Update Reports have been submitted. A summary is presented in Table 1. During the implementation of the project, the country submitted its first Biennial Transparency Report in December 2024.

Table 1. Summary of Bolivia's submission of documents to the UNFCCC

| UNFCCC Document | Date of submission |
|--|--------------------|
| 1st National Communication | 2001 |
| 2nd National Communication | 2009 |
| Nationally Determined Contribution | 2016 |
| Updated Nationally Determined Contribution | 2022 |
| 3rd National Communication | 2020 |

NDC TARGETS AND PRIORITIES

In 2022, Bolivia presented the update of its NDC for the period 2021-2030, increasing its ambition in both mitigation and adaptation. The NDC includes commitments in water management, agricultural systems, integrated and sustainable management of forests, electricity systems, and renewable energy. In general, an adaptation and mitigation approach is proposed for the goals of these sectors, including alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The NDC is also in line with the Plurinational Climate Change Policy (PPCC in Spanish), which, in turn, promotes the resilience of industrial and life systems, increases adaptation capacity, reduces vulnerability and improves equity across the social, economic and environmental sectors, with a gender and intergenerational dimension. It is also linked to the Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES 2021-2025) and the SDGs, with national efforts and goals aligned with international cooperation under climate change agreements.

In its NDC, Bolivia sets out the following goals:

MITIGATION

Through 2030, it is planned to make efforts to transition the national electricity generation matrix towards a system strongly based on renewable energy, improving energy efficiency and comprehensive and sustainable management of forests that contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions.

In the Energy sector, the following goals are set for 2030:

- Increase electricity coverage to 100 per cent
- Promote self-generation by increasing installed capacity and the generation of electricity from renewable sources
- Increase the share of alternative energy plants (biomass, solar, wind and geothermal)
- Achieve an installed capacity of the interconnected electricity system of 5028 MW
- Pilot three plants for electricity storage and management technologies
- Increase the efficiency of street lighting
- Increase the share of electric vehicles in public transport

For forest management, three areas of impact are proposed:

- Increase forest and forest area coverage, reduce deforestation, and conserve biodiversity through the development of forest control, oversight and restoration capacities
- Strengthen environmental functions through complementary and sustainable integrated management of the forest, enhancing conservation through sustainable practices
- Reduce poverty and contribute to GDP through the strengthening of integrated resource management

ADAPTATION

For the Forestry sector, the country proposed three areas of impact:

- Increasing forest cover and forest area, reducing deforestation and biodiversity conservation through the development of capacities for forest control, oversight and restitution
- Strengthening environmental functions through complementary and sustainable integrated forest management, guaranteeing conservation through sustainable practices
- Reducing poverty and contributing to GDP through the strengthening of integrated resource management

Attention to vulnerable groups:

- Reduce exposure and sensitivity and increase adaptive capacity of all Bolivians, especially groups vulnerable to the climate crisis, including Indigenous people, women and children

Implementation:

- Align NDC implementation within the framework of its national circumstances public policies, and current regulations that include conditional and unconditional goals

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT

This project was led by the Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth (in Spanish APMT). This is an independent and self-governing Bolivian state agency that serves as a strategic arm to manage climate change and sustainable development, according to Law 300 (2012)². In that context, the APMT has divided its work into four “mechanisms”: Adaptation mechanism, Mitigation mechanism, Joint mechanism (which considers the forest as an element that contributes to both mitigation and adaptation) and Mother Earth Fund (financial resources). Regarding MRV, the APMT oversees technical aspects of the BTR and its elaboration, including the National GHG inventory and NDC tracking. It is important to highlight that the Ministry of Environment and Water serves as a focal point for the UNFCCC and coordinates the climate change national policy process.

PROJECT GOALS

The overall objective of the Bolivia ICAT project is to enable Bolivia to manage and track the implementation of the Energy sector targets in its NDC (Section 3.1) by establishing a framework for collecting and managing the necessary data. The framework supports projections of GHG emissions, the assessment of relevant policies and measures, and the development of appropriate indicators to report progress.

To achieve this goal, the project focused on the following key dimensions:

1. Strengthening the MRV for the Energy sector

Strengthening MRV for the Energy sector involves preparing a comprehensive framework for monitoring climate actions in the Energy sector itself. To this end, it is necessary to review the state of information systems in the Energy sector, the national and international information requirements, and the relationships among the main actors involved, including those responsible for implementing policies and information providers. Based on this analysis, an MRV system structure is proposed, along with a draft of institutional arrangements consistent with current national circumstances.

2. Prepare a framework for emissions projections and key tracking indicators for NDCs in the Energy sector

²<https://ecojurisprudence.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Bolivia_Law-No.-300-the-Framework-Law-of-Mother-Earth-and-Integral-Development-to-Live-Well_70.pdf>

Within this activity, a model for projecting GHG emissions in the Energy sector is proposed, based on available information and national experience and capacities. To this end, different tools, their level of complexity and the resources required for their implementation are reviewed and compared with the country's previous experience in this area. It is expected that this tool will help understand how the NDC targets relate to the sector's GHG emissions, meaning this practical experience will serve as a guide for the country.

3. Assess the impact of selected policies and measures

The ICAT guides for assessing impact (GHG emissions and sustainable development) renewable energy policies is applied to assess the impact of relevant energy policies in the context of the NDC. This analysis is shared with the country's Energy sector counterparts to receive feedback on the scope, results and usefulness of these analyses for the development of national energy policies.

4. Establish a NDC tracking framework for the Energy sector

A tool is developed to facilitate monitoring of Energy sector targets under Bolivia's NDC. This includes generating monitoring indicators aligned with the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) under the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement and collecting the information needed to populate the tool with up-to-date data. The tool is to be shared with stakeholders for testing, adjustment and calibration. In addition, national systems and institutional context are analyzed to support the tool's periodic use for both international reporting and national requirements.

PROJECT OUTCOMES

SUMMARY

Expected Outcome: An MRV framework for the Energy sector and adequate capacities for implementation and maintenance that allow for the estimation, compilation and timely presentation of reports, and the regular updating of the reports of the national GHG inventory.

During project implementation, Bolivia analyzed its information systems for monitoring the NDC and its Energy sector targets. Early reviews and stakeholder validation showed that none of the existing systems were designed for this purpose. After developing the NDC tracking indicators and engaging in bilateral work with the Energy Committee, the most relevant stakeholder for the energy policies development and implementation, it was possible to propose a tracking system for the NDC Energy sector targets, considering roles, responsibilities, data flows and the relationship with the monitoring platform.

In addition, the review of the transparency systems considered other key elements for the report, particularly the preparation of the Energy sector's GHG inventory. The project developed a proposal for an agreement between the APMT and the Ministry of Hydrocarbons and Energy

(MHE, in Spanish), establishing roles and responsibilities, as well as a transition period to transfer responsibility for preparing the inventory to the MHE. This proposal includes, in addition to the agreement, possible operating regulations and draft agreements with relevant data providers for the sector.

Key Achievements:

- Proposal for roles and responsibilities of the APMT and the MHE contained in institutional arrangements for the implementation of the MRV system. This also includes a transition process to integrate transparency-related activities into the MHE's regular workflow.
- Sectoral validation of the work carried out by the APMT regarding the formation of an MRV system.
- Recognition of the need for greater coordination and practice of inter-institutional actions for tracking climate change mitigation measures and compliance with commitments of the Paris Agreement.

Expected Outcome: Projections of sectoral GHG emissions, including an assessment of the impact of key policies and measures, and the development of appropriate capacities for their maintenance and updating.

Under activities two and three of the project, two policies related to the Energy sector (Renewable energy and electromobility) were prepared and evaluated. First, possible models and tools to be used by the country were explored, with the team selecting the GACMO tool. The reason behind this selection is that, even though the purpose of the project was the development of projections for the whole Energy sector, the lack of data and engagement of the key stakeholders made it difficult to consider more complex projection tools, like LEAP or MITICA. In addition to this decision, the scope of the projections was adjusted, and the GACMO uses were focused on gathering data for relevant energy policies in the context of the implementation of the NDC. This information was later used on the policy assessment activity.

Regarding the assessment of policies, the ICAT assessment guides on renewable energy and sustainable development were used for the impact evaluation of two policies in the Energy sector.

Key Achievements:

- Adjusting and setting the GACMO tool to reflect Bolivia's national circumstances.
- Assessment of two energy policies using ICAT assessment guides.
- Understanding of the data needs for the development of complex models and policy assessments.
- Analysis of data gaps and recommendations for the internalization of the energy policy assessment process.

Expected Outcome: A framework for tracking the NDC and the ability to implement and maintain its functionality.

During the project, the NDC Energy sector targets were analyzed, and indicators were defined using the Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART) approach, aiming to ensure compliance with the MPG requirements. In addition to the indicators, the estimation methodologies for each were defined, the sources of information were identified, and a preliminary survey of these indicators was conducted. This was also reflected in the monitoring tool, which already contains the formulas for calculating the indicators, facilitating future processes for monitoring the NDC targets.

Key Achievements:

- The APMT and MHE developed a sense of ownership over the NDC targets and the related tracking indicators, along with increased knowledge of the MPGs, particularly those concerning NDC tracking.
- Development of a format aligned with the requirements of the MPGs for tracking and reporting NDC indicators for the Energy sector.
- Application of the SMART methodology to develop relevant, transparent and specific indicators.
- A tool for reporting and tracking the NDC Energy sector targets, linked to the indicator formats.
- Data and availability of information analysis for each indicator, including the methodology, data collection, and evaluation of indicators.

PROJECT IMPACT

In addition to the results achieved, the project had impacts that exceeded expectations.

General MRV Framework: The work carried out together with the APMT led to a deeper revision of the institution's understanding of its role in coordinating MRV systems, national commitments and reporting. The discussions of the Energy sector MRV system led to APMT's evaluation of its role with respect to the other sectors, a situation that occurred in parallel with the preparation of the country's Biennial Transparency Report (BTR). Although the project did not propose a general MRV framework, the MRV proposal for the Energy sector was developed with a view to being a replicable and scalable basis for the eventual design of a comprehensive MRV system in the country, coordinated by the APMT and supported by other institutions such as the Ministry of Environment and Water, a liaison institution with the UNFCCC.

Sectoral Empowerment: Validation and training workshops have enabled greater involvement of sector stakeholders in climate change action. MPGs have been widely disseminated at all levels, even reaching the highest level in most institutions. In that sense, it could be said that the project generated an "environment" for climate transparency. This empowerment process will

not only facilitate the subsequent reporting and use of the NDC tracking tool but also underpin and support the need for robust institutional arrangements. Hence, the proposal for a system and agreement for the Energy GHG inventory and NDC sectoral tracking indicators between the APMT and the Ministry of Hydrocarbons and Energy (MHE) was well received and is being considered for signature.

NDC Energy Targets Tracking Tool: A tool was developed to track the NDC Energy sector targets. This tool was also configured with the latest available information, updating what is available by the country on the SMTCC platform. It should be noted that this tool and the information collected were used by the APMT as a basis for the NDC tracking chapter included in the country's first BTR.

USE AND APPLICABILITY OF THE ICAT TOOLBOX

Bolivia used the renewable energy guide as expected, and the sustainable development guide as support material. In addition, the GACMO tool was utilized for GHG projections. It is important to highlight that, given national circumstances related in particular to the lack of data for the Energy sector, the country team experienced difficulties applying these guides. GACMO was adjusted only for some of the Energy sector, due to the lack of information on the energy balance and the expected impact of the NDC energy targets (for example, it was not possible to analyze the behavior of the industries regarding energy consumption).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEXT STEPS

The following steps can help ensure the sustainability of the project achievements:

- Formalize Institutional Arrangements and Legal Frameworks
 - **Formally adopt the proposed executive agreements** between the MHE and the APMT to ensure the preparation of the Energy GHG inventory, the NDC tracking and the assessment of Energy sector policies.
- Maintain close relationships with sectoral institutions and committees through the Energy Committee's (led by the MHE) membership and interactions, to keep the climate change agenda relevant and linked to the sector's agenda.
- Allocate resources to improve the SMTCC, which can serve as a pillar for a general MRV framework.
- Improve the institutional position of the APMT and its role in the context of MRV systems, commitment to monitoring and reporting.
- Coordinate with the Ministry of Environment and Water, a key institution in the development of national climate policies.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POTENTIAL PHASE II PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Develop a framework for a comprehensive MRV and transparency system, which is linked to the work of the APMT and the role of the Ministry of Environment and Water

Rationale: During the project, the APMT recognized the importance of MRV frameworks not only for the Energy sector but for climate action in general. The work carried out, together with additional benefits (such as the report on monitoring the NDC Energy sector targets in the BTR), demonstrated the potential of these frameworks. Added to this are the complex relationships between national policies (such as PDES) and international commitments, which need further study and evaluation for integration into transparency systems. Additionally, although the APMT is the designated entity for monitoring climate action under Law 300, it is important to strengthen its role in coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Water, which is responsible for directing national climate policy. This coordination will allow for the development of a framework not only for monitoring and transparency, but also for climate action.

Strengthen the SMTCC Platform for tracking progress towards the NDC targets and other transparency elements

Rationale: The SMTCC platform has the potential to support an overarching MRV system for climate change policies. In its origin, the SMTCC was planned to provide data required by the UNFCCC, in particular for NDC tracking, as mentioned in the country's NDC 2.0. Although the tracking tool was not integrated into the system, as the platform was being modified in parallel to this project, it could be a key element in increasing the SMTCC promotion of an eventual transparency system in Bolivia.

Build capacity in the evaluation of sectoral climate policies, such as forestry

Rationale: The country needs to continue deepening its transparency systems to evaluate its climate policies and meet the reporting requirements under the ETF.

LESSONS LEARNED

Key lessons include:

- It is not sufficient to only identify the weaknesses in the MRV framework. It is also essential to understand their underlying causes, noting that, in most cases, the lack of financing is most often the primary factor.
- A deeper understanding of the extent and complexity of MRV tasks under the MPG requirements made it clear that Bolivia needs to formalize and institutionalize NDC management, including clear procedures and institutional arrangements.

- Difficulties in administering the funds were associated with establishing project accounts and renewing contracts in the new calendar year (2024-2025). Additional preparations (such as coordination with national institutions responsible for receiving international funds and the APMT management department, opening a national account for the funds, and extending the contract in case of moving from one year to another) should be taken to avoid these situations. Another possibility is the adoption of an alternative mechanism to manage funds, such as an MoU between the APMT and the ICAT, or the inclusion of a UN agency.
- It is necessary that the relevant institutions, in the case of the Energy sector work stream, the MHE, be involved from the beginning, even during the preparation of the Work Plan. It is also suggested that a permanent counterpart be designated throughout the project to support its implementation and sustainability.
- Rather than relying on consulting companies to implement technical activities, future stages would benefit from a more rigorous vetting process to ensure selected consultants, whether companies or individuals, are well-matched to the specific tasks.
- Sectoral projects will have a more meaningful impact if they are anchored in a broader overall framework. In this project, the work for the Energy sector was, in some ways, pioneering in developing an MRV system. That is why, for example, the draft working agreement between the APMT and the MHE proposes more general elements for the roles and responsibilities of the APMT, such as those related to the tracking of the NDC and the preparation of reports. It is expected that these elements would be developed in future stages.
- The project did not go deep enough in evaluating policies in the Energy sector. This is due to both the lack of information and the difficulty in linking the NDC's goals to specific national policies. It is recommended that the processes for developing macro instruments, such as the NDC itself or Long-Term Climate Strategies, incorporate the evaluation of national policies into the design in coordination with relevant stakeholders, in order to promote synergies between the national and international agenda and climate.

APPENDIX

DELIVERABLES

| Work Plan Deliverables | Deliverable description | Challenges, opportunities and/or recommended next steps for future related activities and outputs |
|--|---|---|
| A: Report of the initial workshop and detailed work plan for the ICAT project | An inception workshop for the ICAT project and workplan with adjusted dates and details of each activity | No major challenges were experienced during the development of this output. |
| B: Brief report of the initial workshop highlighting the contributions of the participants | An inception workshop report prepared | No major challenges were experienced during the development of this output. |
| C: Sectoral MRV Review Report for the Energy Sector | Report with the actual status of the MRV systems for the Energy sector in the country | No major challenges were experienced during the development of this output. |
| D: Report of the MRV for the Energy Sector | Report with the proposal of an MRV system, including elements for PAMs and NGHGI | No major challenges were experienced during the development of this output. |
| E: Report presenting institutional arrangements and recommendations for the design and national reporting system | Report with the proposal of an MRV system, identifying roles and responsibilities and key stakeholders | No major challenges were experienced during the development of this output. |
| F: Draft formal arrangements to institutionalize the MRV framework in the Energy sector | A set of formal arrangements for the implementation of the MRV framework | No major challenges were experienced during the development of this output |
| G: Validation workshop for the design of the national reporting system and legal and institutional arrangements | Discussion with key stakeholders of the MHE and the APMT about the institutional arrangements for the MRV | No major challenges were experienced during the development of this output. |
| H: Implementation plan to incorporate the selected monitoring indicators into the SMTCC system | Review of the SMTCC platform and the possibility of integration of the NDC tracking indicators | No major challenges were experienced during the development of this output. |
| I: Training workshop on modelling tools | Workshop to enhance the capacities of the stakeholders on modelling tools - GACMO | No major challenges were experienced during the development of this output. |
| J: Report on GHG projections of the Energy sector | Analysis of different tools and models to be implemented in the country, considering national circumstances | No major challenges were experienced during the development of this output. |

| Work Plan Deliverables | Deliverable description | Challenges, opportunities and/or recommended next steps for future related activities and outputs |
|--|---|---|
| K: Methodology for developing GHG emission projections for the Energy sector | Report recommending the implementation of the GACMO tool in Bolivia, including an adjusted tool with national data for the Energy sector | Even though no major challenges were faced, this discussion should continue with the MHE after the NDC 3.0 update process |
| L: Validation Workshop - Methodology for Developing GHG Emission Projections for the Energy Sector | Presentation of the methodology and tool to national stakeholders for feedback and adjustment | No major challenges were experienced during the development of this output. |
| M: P&M Impact Assessment Report | Report with the assessment of two national energy policies, based on the ICAT guidelines for impact assessment | No major challenges were experienced during the development of this output. |
| N: Validation Workshop - P&M Impact Evaluation | Presentation of the methodology and preliminary results | No major challenges were experienced during the development of this output. |
| O: Reports on NDC monitoring indicators and data gaps for the Energy sector | Adjusted NDC tracking indicators for the Energy sector, including an analysis of data sources and gaps | No major challenges were experienced during the development of this output. |
| P: NDC tracking tool for the Energy sector | Tool to compile and process data for the estimation and reporting of NDC tracking indicators of the Energy sector | No major challenges were experienced during the development of this output. |
| Q: Workshop on the NDC tracking tool | Presentation of the tool to stakeholders for feedback and adjustments | This tool could be extended for other sectors |
| R: Data for the configuration of the NDC tracking tool | Data for the estimation of each NDC tracking indicator for the Energy sector | No major challenges were experienced during the development of this output. |
| S: Reports on NDC monitoring indicators and data gaps | Report with the final version of the tool, including national data and recommendations to overcome data gaps, and a proposal for the adjustment of MRV institutional arrangements | No major challenges were experienced during the development of this output. |
| T: Validation Workshop - Arrangements for the NDC Monitoring Framework | Presenting the results of the tool and the adjustments of institutional arrangements to key stakeholders for validation | No major challenges were experienced during the development of this output. |

| Work Plan Deliverables | Deliverable description | Challenges, opportunities and/or recommended next steps for future related activities and outputs |
|--|--|--|
| U: Report on the presentation of the general institutional arrangements | Final version of the institutional arrangements for the MRV system of the Energy sector | Although the focus is on the Energy sector, some elements can be taken to other sectors, or they can serve as a basis for the establishment of a general MRV for the country |
| V: Summary of lessons learned and main achievements of the project | Report with the key achievements and lessons learned during the project | No major challenges were experienced during the development of this output. |
| W: Validation workshop highlighting participants' contributions | Validation workshop report with lessons learned prepared and discussion with stakeholders of the project | No major challenges were experienced during the development of this output. |
| X: Prepare outreach material, including major developments for climate change events | Materials that were used by the project team to build awareness about project activities and results including online blog posts and formal notifications to line ministries | No major challenges were experienced during the development of this output. |

PHOTOS AND GRAPHICS

Figure 2: Validation Workshop - P&M Impact Evaluation.



Figure 3. Dataflow of the NDC tracking indicators of the Energy sector.

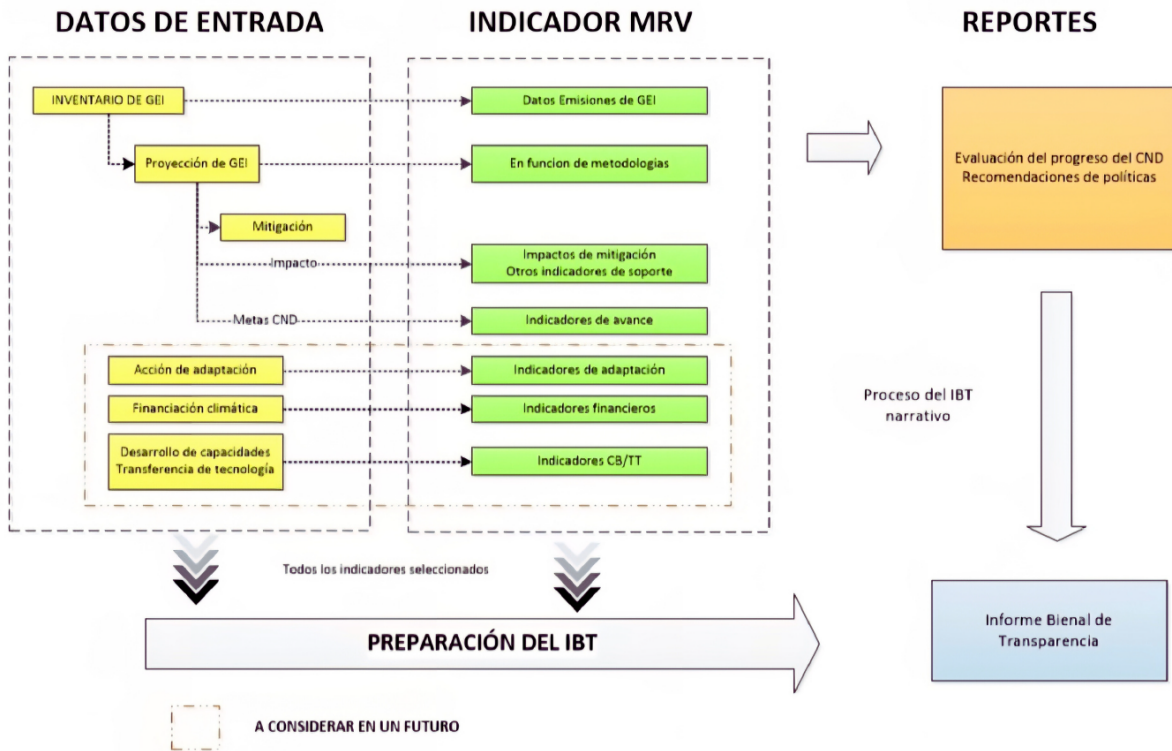


Figure 4. Validation meetings of the institutional arrangements with key stakeholders – May 2025



OUTREACH – PROJECT-RELATED PUBLICATIONS

ICAT Country Project bulletin - Bolivia

A special newsletter was prepared for the project, presenting the main results and activities (Deliverable X). This publication was developed with the support of the APMT and distributed during the closing event.

