

November 2011

**Comments from United Kingdom on SPCRs**  
(received on April 18, 2012)

Bolivia

- The UK welcomes Bolivia's SPCR and the work undertaken to develop it. We approve, subject to the Ministries of Planning and Energy and Hydrocarbons taking a greater role in its coordination.
- Climate risk assessment: The SPCR focuses on water management, which we think, given the uncertainty of climate change scenarios in Bolivia, is the correct approach (rather than focusing upon solving specific projected impacts). It covers relevant sectors populations, ecosystems, with a good balance of economic, social and ecological implications.
- Development impacts: SPCR make clear its key development impacts: better access to drinking water both in urban and rural areas; better access to water for irrigation in rural communities; improved yield capacity of current crops; improved opportunities for new crops; less rural-urban migration.
- Co-ordination: In order to fully comply with the objective of integrating climate resilience into development planning, we recommend that the Ministry of Planning should play a larger role in taking the SPCR forward, and in the planning process for a climate resilient economy. (The SPCR currently focuses on a technical planning process in the water sector.)
- The Bolivian Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons is currently placing much importance on renewable energies, particularly hydro-power. In order to achieve a holistic approach, it would therefore be advisable to liaise with the Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons on water management planning.
- SPCR demonstrates good levels of co-ordination with other actors - private sector, civil society, academia, donors.
- Prioritization: Pilot activities in the SPCR cover the main eco-regions in Bolivia and we think it is sensible that the SPCR focuses upon water management.
- Stakeholder engagement: Both rural and urban communities have been involved in the SPCR, and the SPCR goes some way to addressing gender issues.