



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION  
IN THE BOLIVIAN AMAZON PROJECT**

# QUARTERLY REPORT

**2ND QUARTERLY REPORT  
JANUARY TO MARCH 2010**

## **April 2010**

This publication was produced for review by the Sustainable Economic Growth and Environment Strategic Objective Team of the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Chemonics International under the Bolivia Lowlands Conservation and Sustainable Development Activity, Contract Number EPP-I-00-06-00013-00, Task Order 4.

**DISCLAIMER**

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

---

Integrated Development and Conservation in the Bolivian Amazon Project

2<sup>ND</sup> QUARTERLY REPORT

Contract No. EPP-I-00-06-00013-00 Task Order 4

United States Agency for International Development

Sustainable Economic Growth and Environment Office

La Paz, Bolivia

This report submitted by Chemonics International Inc. / April, 2010

# CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	7
<b>SECTION 1 – Introduction</b>	
1.1 Introduction/Background .....	1
1.2 Goals, Objectives and Results Framework .....	1
1.3 Overview of Quarterly Progress/Significant Accomplishments .....	1
<b>SECTION 2 – Activities by Objective</b>	
2.1 Objective 1.....	3
2.2 Objective 2.....	8
2.3 Objective 3.....	11
2.4 Objective 4.....	18
2.5 Activities Planned for Next Reporting Period.....	18
<b>SECTION 3 – Activities by Region</b>	
3.1 Northern La Paz/Beni .....	19
3.2 Pando .....	20
3.3 Guarayos .....	21
<b>SECTION 4 – Coordination with Donors and Others Initiatives</b>	22
<b>SECTION 5 – Cross-Cutting Highlights</b>	
5.1 Gender Mainstreaming .....	23
5.2 Public Outreach, Communications & Branding .....	23
5.3 Environmental Regulations Compliance .....	23
<b>SECTION 6 – Quarterly Management and Support Activities</b>	
6.1 Administrative Activities .....	24
6.2 Key Constraints and Concerns .....	24
6.3 New IBA Personnel this Quarter .....	25
6.4 Contract Modifications, Amendments and Reporting .....	25

**SECTION 7 – Training**

7.1 Summary of Training Activities Conducted and Entered in to  
TrainNet this Quarter ..... 26

7.2 Training Activities Planned for the Next Reporting Period ..... 26

**SECTION 8 – Grants Management ..... 26**

**Annexes**

Annex A ..... 27

# ACRONYMS

AAA	Área Anual de Aprovechamiento
AIFU	Asociación Indígena Forestal Urubichá
AMDEPANDO	Asociación de Municipio de Pando
ASAFIT	Asociación de Agrupaciones Forestales de Iturralde
ASGO-MA	Asociación de Gómeros de Manuripi
ASL	Asociación Social del Lugar
CADEFOR	Centro Amazónico de Desarrollo Forestal
CCG	Cambio Climático Global
CIDOB	Confederación de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia
CFO	Certificado Forestal de Origen
CIPTA	Consejo Indígena del Pueblo Tacana
CIPOAP	Central Indígena de Pueblos Originarios de la Amazonía de Pando
COINACAPA	Cooperativa Integral Agroextractivista de campesinos en Pando
COPNAG	Central de Organizaciones de Pueblos Nativos Guarayos
CRTM	Consejo Regional Tsimane Mosekene
DED	Servicio Alemán de Cooperación Social Técnica
FAN	Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza
FANAGOM	Fábrica Nacional de Goma
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GDA	Global Development Alliance
IBIF	Instituto Boliviano de Investigación Forestal
ICAA	Proyecto Iniciativa para la Conservación en la Amazonía Andina
IDEPRO	Desarrollo Empresarial
INIAF	Instituto Nacional de Innovación Agropecuaria y Forestal
JICA	Agencia de Cooperación Internacional del Japón

MDB	Mesa de Diálogo del Bosque
MMNPT	Mancomunidad de Municipios del Norte Paceño Tropical
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non Governmental Agency
OFC	Organización Forestal Comunitaria
PAI	Proyecto de Desarrollo Integrado y Conservación en la Amazonía Boliviana
PEA	Programmatic Environmental Assessment
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PDC	Plan de Desarrollo Comunitario
PGMF	Plan General de Manejo Forestal
POAF	Plan Operativo Anual Forestal
PSA	Pago por Servicios Ambientales
REDD	Reducción de Emisiones de Degradación y Deforestación
RNVSAM	Reserva Nacional de Vida Silvestre Amazonía Manuripi
PUMA	Protección y Uso Sostenible del Medio Ambiente
TCO	Tierra Comunitaria de Origen
UO	Umbrella Organizations
UMSS	Universidad Mayor de San Simón
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This second quarterly report from January 1 to March 31, 2010, reflects the main implementation activities of the Integrated Development and Conservation in the Bolivian Amazon Project (IBA Project), including results, challenges and projected interventions for the next quarter.

The following is a summary of achievements during the quarter:

1. Reached consensus and signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between IBA and the municipal governments of Ascensión de Guarayos and Urubichá. This MOU reflects the roles and responsibilities by each party including strengthening municipal capacity in natural resources management, territorial management, biodiversity conservation, climate change and promotion of sustainable productive activities.
2. Reached consensus and signed MOUs with community based productive organizations (ASL, OFC), totaling 165,559 hectares with government approved forest management plan. IBA will provide technical assistance in best management practices in forestry, administration – accounting – management, and marketing. Field technical assistance commenced in the community of Cururú, with a FSC-certified area of 26,420 hectares.
3. Reached consensus and signed MOU with the umbrella organizations CRTM, ASAFIT, MMNLP and Bolivian Forestry Chamber. IBA will provide assistance in developing UO capacity to provide services to its members in strengthening organizational capacity, administration – accounting – management, forest management, timber and non timber forest products development and marketing.
4. Trained 24 people in timber products marketing, especially for evaluating buying offers and contract negotiation.
5. Trained 15 mayors and municipality officials, political party officials and other stakeholders in subjects related to IBA Project objectives and how they relate to the new political constitution, local and regional development, and municipal management. This activity was carried out by the MMNLT in the Northern La Paz municipalities.
6. Support to the Bolivian Forestry Chamber in the business roundtable to foster alliances between local and international buyers and community producers and their representative umbrella organizations. A total of 20 community organizations participated. The Cururú community and CIMAL formalized a purchase/sale agreement for 2010.
7. Diagnostic of wood supply from the Guarayos IBA participating beneficiaries. For 2010, volumes offered by OFC Cururú are 3,609 m<sup>3</sup>r from 1,090 trees to harvest; Yaguarú 19,282 m<sup>3</sup>r from 4,218 trees, and San Juan 27,631 m<sup>3</sup>r.

8. The Guarayos regional office was opened in March through implementing partner CADEFOR and after the subcontract was approved by USAID at the end of February. Staff for the regional office was hired. Regarding the Ixiamas regional office, preparatory steps were taken to allow for opening the office at the beginning of April. Most of the staff for the Ixiamas regional office was hired in March. Regarding the Pando regional office, its opening will depend on USAID approval of the corresponding subcontract, which will be expected at the end of April or beginning of May. The political situation in Pando has caused delays.
9. The project opened an office in Ascención de Guarayos through its implementing partner CADEFOR, and hiring of technical personnel has started. The process for opening a project office in Ixiamas started and it should be functional by April.

The main challenges during this quarter can be summarized in:

1. The presidential elections in January and the municipal elections in early April have created political uncertainties and caused delays in project implementation, in particularly regarding work with municipalities towards participating in IBA long term goals, since acting municipal officials cannot make commitments beyond the electoral process. Newly elected officials will take possession in June, 60 days after the elections.
2. Signing a MOU with CIPTA has experienced delays due to their over optimistic expectations and demands beyond what IBA can offer. Additionally, and despite repeated attempts to coordinate, other initiatives like those of the PUMA Foundation have also created confusion and duplication of efforts. A negotiation process continues to clarify roles and responsibilities to reach agreement on realistic expectations.
3. USAID approval of subcontracts with IBA implementing Bolivian and international partners has suffered significant delays. As of March, only the CADEFOR subcontract had been approved by USAID. This in turn has caused delays in the start up of the field activities and opening of regional offices. Purchase of vehicles is also suffering delays since it is still pending approval.
4. The unstable political situation in Pando has affected the start of activities by IBA and the opening of the Pando regional office. Moreover, the Fundación Pando has changed on of its Board Directors and discussions are taking place to negotiate a subcontract. It is very likely that implementation of activities in Pando will not commence until May 2010.

## **SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Introduction**

The Integrated Development and Conservation in the Bolivian Amazon Project (IBA Project) is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through its Sustainable Economic Growth and Environment (SEGE) office. The IBA Project aims to promote the conservation and sustainable use of Bolivia's vast biodiversity while improving the wellbeing of the Bolivian people, and response to global climate change. IBA Project is financed by a biodiversity earmark and its development strategies are consistent with the objectives of USAID's Global Climate Change Program.

### **1.2. Goals, Objectives and Results Framework**

The result's framework (annex 1) presents the Project's main objectives and results during its five years of implementation. The project's results framework supports a results-driven approach of working through local organizations and with communities, municipalities and umbrella organizations to foster stakeholder engagement and commitment. The results framework will guide work planning, finalization of the PMP, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The IBA Project will measure its results according to its four project objectives and incorporating USAID biodiversity and climate change indicators among others.

### **1.3. Overview of Quarterly Progress/Significant Accomplishments During the Quarter**

Table 1 shows an overview of the results for the January to March quarter.

**TABLE 1 - QUARTERLY RESULTS**

REQUIREMENT/RESULT	2nd QR	PROGRESS	Target for 2010
Result 1.1: Municipal territorial management plans under implementation in each target municipality	26, 420 ha	A commitment was formalized in order to start field activities with 3 OFCs in Guarayos and 5 ASLs in Ixiamas covering an area of 165,559 hectares.	200,000 ha
	0		1
Result 1.2: A municipal GCC strategy developed and under implementation for each of the target municipalities	0	2 MOUs signed with the Municipal Governments of Ascensión de Guarayos and Urubichá	1
Result 2.1: Institutional strengthening and/ or business plans developed and under implementation by the identified umbrella organizations	0	4 MOUs: CRTM, MMNPT, ASAFIT, and CFB	1
Result 3.2: Business plans designed and under implementation for producers groups	1	Started a Business Plan for <i>cusi</i> for Guarayos	2
	24	Training on commercial topics	300
Result 3.3: Income and diversifying value chains identified and under development	21	CFB and 20 Community Organizations took part in the Business Roundtable of Expoforest 2010 The contract between Cururú and CIMAL was extended	10
	1	The methodology for assessing the Value Chain has been developed	2

## **SECTION 2- ACTIVITIES BY OBJECTIVE**

### **2.1. Objective 1. Strengthen local and municipal governance to improve biodiversity conservation efforts and environmental and territorial management, and increase resilience to global climate change**

#### **2.1.1. Narrative of Quarterly and Cumulative Progress**

Main actions have been disaggregated by task and are detailed in 2.1.1.1 for Task 1 and 2.1.1.2 for Task 2, as well as 2.1.1.3 for Task 3.

##### **2.1.1.1. Task 1. Promote and catalyze participatory planning processes in order to address biodiversity conservation, land use, and territorial management**

Six consultations were undertaken with mayors, councilmen and technicians of the Municipal Forestry Units in two municipalities Rurrenabaque and Ixiamas in Northern La Paz and Beni, in order to develop an agreement for participative cooperation. Also, consultations were carried out to provide technical assistance to an initiative of the Mancomunidad de Municipios del Norte Paceño Tropical (Commonwealth of Municipalities of Northern La Paz).

Additionally, a meeting took place with authorities in Ascensión de Guarayos and Urubichá (mayors, councilmen, and technicians).

As a result of these meetings, MOUs were signed with the municipal governments in Ascensión de Guarayos and Urubichá, with the goal of these memoranda being *“to strengthen technical capabilities in matters related to sustainable management of natural resources, land use planning, biodiversity conservation, and to promote sustainable productive initiatives”*. These commitments are planned to last until February 28, 2012 and their continuity will depend on positive results assessed by both parties.

Discussions were held with the municipal governments in Ixiamas and Rurrenabaque regarding the draft of the MOU; however, these did not lead the memorandum being signed. These results will be finalized in the next quarter.

Information contained in Annual Operational Plans, Development Plans, and Land Use Plans for the municipal governments in Ascensión de Guarayos, Urubichá, Ixiamas, and Rurrenabaque was reviewed. Nevertheless, progress in preparing a work plan will have to wait until the new elected officials take office and start work, which implies establishing new working relations and presenting the project to these new authorities.

Main obstacles encountered during this quarter relate to the elections for regional and municipal governments and the resulting change of authorities which have prevented establishing long-term agreements.

### **2.1.1.2. Task 2. Promote and catalyze participatory planning processes in order to create and implement municipal level global climate change strategies which address both emissions reductions, and climate change adaptation**

Meetings started between the IBA Project and WCS and IBIF in order to develop an adaptive methodology for community management that provides early warning and response measures to potential impacts of the project on biodiversity, using a set of measurable and observable indicators. Among the indicators the use of target species, landscape suitability, change in forest structure, human impacts such as fire, etc. have been mentioned for each of the two regions and should be applied at two levels:

- Carry out a biodiversity monitoring program in the forests impacted by the project
- Design monitoring systems within each productive association and identify the species best suited for monitoring conservation values

To date, a draft of a technical proposal developed by WCS has been provided for monitoring biodiversity, and it is being analyzed in order to add the experiences of the institutions specializing in this topic (IBIF-WCS).

### **2.1.1.3. Task 3. Support implementation of plans resulting from participative plans**

No activities were planned for this quarter (January-March); interventions have been arranged for the third quarter.

### **2.1.2. Quartely and Cumulative Performance Data: Project and Partners**

Table 2 details the results achieved during the second quarter related to the proposed Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP), as well as the relevant clarifications for each indicator.

**TABLE 2 - RESULTS EXPECTED FOR THE QUARTER REGARDING THE PMP**

REQUIREMENT/ RESULT	INDICATOR	1 <sup>st</sup> QR	2 <sup>nd</sup> QR	PROGRESS	TARGET 2010	TARGET
Result 1.1: Municipal territorial management plans under implementation in each target municipality	1.1.1: Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance	0	26, 420 ha	<p>MOUs were signed between the IBA Project and the Productive Organizations (ASLs and OFCs) indicated below encompassing 165,559 hectares for which the project will provide Technical Assistance in good practices for forestry, management and marketing.</p> <p>The area under General Forest Management Plans of the ASLs and OFCs ready to implement Annual Operational Plans for 2010 is:</p> <p>Ascensión de Guarayos: (OFC San Juan (34, 581 ha )</p> <p>Urubicha: Cururú (26,420 ha), OFC Yaguarú (50,847 ha),</p> <p>Ixiamas: ASL Candelaria (14,700 ha), ASL Copacabana (15,482 ha), ASL Idiamá (18,385 ha), ASL San Antonio (14,900 ha), ASL El Triunfo (16,664 ha).</p> <p>The total area under Annual Operational Plans (POAF) is 9,500 hectares approximately.</p> <p>Activities have been initiated to organize and plan field work, as well as to prepare compliance documents to maintain certification of the OFC-Cururú. (PGMF-26,420 ha).</p>	200,000 ha	1 million ha

	1.1.2: Number of municipal territorial management plans for target municipalities		0	MOUs were signed between the IBA Project and the municipal governments of Ascensión de Guarayos and Urubichá whereby the project will provide Technical Assistance in order to harmonize the Municipal Land Use Plan with the Indigenous Management Plan, publicize and start conservation areas, develop a strategic agenda, etc.	1	12
	1.1.3: Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity		0	Planned for the next quarter	300	3,500
Result 1.2: A municipal GCC strategy developed and under implementation for each of the target municipalities	1.2.1: Number of municipal GCC strategies developed for the target municipalities.		0	MOUs were signed between the IBA Project and the Municipal Governments of Ascensión de Guarayos and Urubichá whereby the project is to provide, specifically, Technical Assistance through strategic support for prevention of and adaptation to the effects of climate change, and promotion of productive initiatives within the project's action framework.	1	12
	1.2.2: Number of people receiving USG supported training in global climate change including Framework Convention on Climate Change, greenhouse gas inventories, mitigation, and adaptation analysis		0	Planned for the next quarter	300	3,500

	1.2.3: Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons CO2 equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance.		0	Field activities were not started	16,000 Tons CO <sub>2</sub>	943,000 Tons CO <sub>2</sub>
--	--	--	---	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------

## **2.2. Objective 2: Strengthen the capacity of civil society umbrella organizations to participate in the development and implementation of productive activities, policies, norms, regulations and technical tools that promote the sustainable use of Bolivia's biodiversity, goods and services**

### **2.2.1. Narrative of Quarterly and Cumulative Progress**

Main actions have been disaggregated by task and are detailed in 2.2.1.1 for Task 4 and 2.2.1.2 regarding Task 5.

#### **2.2.1.1. Task 4: Strengthen Umbrella Organizations so that they can engage in participatory planning processes (in Objective 1 and others relevant), and so they can deliver service per their respective mandates to their constituents**

In order to define the support required by the umbrella organizations and the technical assistance provided by IBA in Northern La Paz-Beni, meetings and consultations were carried out with community leaders and representatives of the Central Indígena Tacana (CIPTA) and the Consejo Regional Tsimane-Mosetene (CRTM).

Meetings were also held with the Asociación de Agrupaciones Forestales de Iturralde (ASAFIT) and the Mancomunidad de Municipios del Norte Paceño Tropical (MMNPT).

In the Guarayos region, in Santa Cruz, meetings took place with the Central de Organizaciones de Pueblos Nativos Guarayos (COPNAG).

As a result of the meetings with the CRTM a MOU was signed in order to “*strengthen technical capabilities in matters related to sustainable management of natural resources, biodiversity conservation, and to promote sustainable productive initiatives*”. This agreement is expected to last until September 30, 2011 and its continuation will be dependent on the positive results assessed by both signing parties.

Furthermore, a MOU was signed with ASAFIT in order to “*share with Local Social Groups technical, management, marketing and administrative capabilities and knowledge, promoting wide and democratic participation by men and women*”.

Another Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the Mancomunidad del Norte aimed at “*providing technical assistance and helping in complying with common objectives based on capabilities and technical management and administrative knowledge, taking into account the principle of democratic participation by both men and women*”. The agreement will be in effect for two years and may be extended subjected to a prior assessment by both signing parties.

Activities started with MMNPT for training candidates for the municipal elections in Ixiamas, San Buenaventura, Apolo, and Guanay. Debates among the candidates in Ixiamas and Apolo were successful in putting forward, in a positive light, issues related to biodiversity conservation, natural resource management, sustainable productive initiatives, and strategic leadership by the municipal governments.

Given that CIPTA and COPNAG represent indigenous communities, the internal consultation process may take several months and, thus, the relevant MOUs have not been signed yet.

With CIPTA, delays in signing the MOU were due mainly to a protracted negotiation process aimed at lowering their expectations and clarifying the limitations of IBA's potential support in the form of technical assistance, investment, resource transfer, among others. Project interventions with this organization and their community members, planned for January to March, have been postponed until all commitments are formalized by both parties.

In regards to the signing of the MOU with COPNAG, strong schisms and polarization within this organization have delayed the beginning of activities planned in the agenda agreed with IBA.

A MOU was signed with the Bolivian Forestry Chamber (CFB) in order to provide support for organizing the 2010 International Business Roundtable of the Timber Industry and encouraging commercial alliances among indigenous communities, umbrella organizations, social groups and MSME of the timber sector. This support was instrumental for the participation of 20 community organizations. Sales intentions, due to participation in the business roundtable by indigenous communities and ASLs will be reported in the next quarter.

#### **2.2.1.2. Task 5: Identify and facilitate opportunities for GDA, or GDA-type activities with umbrella organizations and other local partners to mobilize the local economy and promote new investments**

An analysis of the chain was undertaken, as well as an assessment of potential participation by municipal governments, private enterprises (FANAGOM in the case of Pando) and other actors in order to generate co-investments for GDA-type activities.

#### **2.2.2. Quartely and Cumulative Performance Data: Project and Partners**

In table 3 the results achieved during the second quarter related to the proposed Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) and the relevant clarifications for each indicator are shown.

**TABLE 3 - RESULTS EXPECTED FOR THE QUARTER REGARDING THE PMP**

REQUIREMENT/RESULTS	INDICATOR	1st QR	2d QR	PROGRESS	TARGET 2010	TAR GET
Result 2.1: Institutional strengthening and/ or business plans developed and under implementation under the identified umbrella organizations	2.1.1: Number of business plans or institutional strengthening plans developed for the identified umbrella organizations (UOs)		0	MOUs were signed between the IBA Project and umbrella organizations (CRTM, MMNLP and ASAFIT) whereby the project specifically pledges to assess and formulate initiatives for developing their capabilities to provide services to their partners in organizational, administrative and financial strengthening. Based on this MOU, in the next quarter detailed institutional plans will be developed for each beneficiary umbrella organization.	2	8
Result 2.2: GDA type activities designed and executed in target municipalities	2.2.1: Number of GDA-type Public –Private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance		0	This activity was not started.	1	5

## **2.3. Objective 3. Promote economic growth and increase incomes of local and indigenous communities and producer groups through sustainable use of natural resources, and other land-based production systems, and improved commercialization and marketing links for related goods and services**

### **2.3.1. Narrative of Quarterly and Cumulative Progress**

Main actions have been disaggregated by task and are detailed in 2.3.1.1 for Task 6, 2.3.1.2 for Task 7, and 2.3.1.3 for Task 8.

#### **2.3.1.1. Task 6 Identify opportunities for developing and strengthening income-generating enterprises or activities in the areas of sustainable and multiple-use of forest resources, non timber forest products, ecotourism, and other income generating and diversifying activities**

##### **Non-timber and other products**

Costs of production were determined for the primary link (nut gathering, storage and cracking) of the *cusi* oil production chain, the actors within this link were identified, and regional demand was assessed. For wild cocoa, a diagnostic assessment was carried on the quality of dried cacao currently produced in the Guarayos region, and the actors participating in the primary link were identified. In addition, supply and demand for this product in the local market was assessed.

A preliminary diagnostic assessment of production costs for Guarayo hammocks was undertaken by finish type and extent of participation by the actors in the primary link and in product transformation. This information will serve as the bases for developing the business plans expected for 2010.

Regarding agro-forestry, an assessment of the Guarayos area was carried out in order to identify product demand, as well as to determine the level of organization and costs of agricultural production for produce such as peanuts and pineapple within agro-forestry systems. These are the two main products promoted in the region and assistance may be offered, under agro-forestry systems, in order to improve cultural practices and productivity in areas suitable for planting and avoid expansion of the agricultural frontier.

Also, preliminary contacts were established with private firms that process and purchase wild rubber produced in the Pando region and, also, a rapid assessment was undertaken of the demand for rubber sheets or coagulated rubber.

Wild rubber production totals 20 tons/month with an unfulfilled demand for an additional 80 tons/month. Since IBA's strategy is to first identify market demand and then provide support for the rest of the production chain, having an unfulfilled demand will lead to actions to re-launch rubber production with producers in Pando. Activities on this area will start in the upcoming quarter.



The consultancy on bio-commerce undertaken by the IBA Project and PC-B was finalized. This study covered products such as *cusi*, wild cocoa and others and established the marketing potential for non-timber products under bio-commerce.

### **Timber products**

A diagnostic assessment was carried out of the timber volumes produced by the Community Forestry Organizations (OFCs) in Guarayos. The results of this diagnostic assessment show that, for 2010, the commercial supply is as follows: Cururú has 3,609 m<sup>3</sup>r (in logs) which correspond to 1,090 trees; Yaguarú has 19,282 m<sup>3</sup>r corresponding to 4,218 trees, and San Juan has 27,631 m<sup>3</sup>r. This information is useful as it establishes what the timber supply is in the region and it can be used to secure commercial agreements between the communities and potential buyers. The available information includes species supply, quality, quantity, price, and sustainability over time. Assistance provided by IBA to its beneficiaries (Yaguarú, Cururú and San Juan) will focus on establishing the annual commercial supply, projecting costs of production and, possibly, subcontracting service providers for skidding, loading, transport and sawmilling. Based on this, different cost/price and purchase/sale scenarios may be developed aimed at strategic alliances, better sale terms, commercial loans and other actions required so that community enterprises are able to obtain satisfactory profits.

#### **2.3.1.2. Task 7 Undertake diagnostic assessment to determine the technical assistance needed to ensure the enterprise or activity can become sustainable**

### **Timber products**

Regarding the TA packages for good forestry practices offered by the project, IBA and its partners are in the process of identifying documents that will be used for providing technical assistance to beneficiary OFCs, among them the documents developed by the BOLFOR I and II projects, as well as documents prepared by CADEFOR and other partners. However, some documents such as the field guides are being reviewed by CADEFOR in order to reprint them. Following, some of the documents that will be used as part of the technical assistance package are listed:

1. Timber harvesting assessment report and practical recommendations to improve forest management in the areas of Cururú and San Juan in the Guarayos region.
2. Logging roads, applying improved forest management practices.
3. Directional felling techniques, applying improved forest management practices.
4. Forestry census by direct connection, applying improved forest management practices.
5. Improved systematic forestry census, applying improved forest management practices.
6. Industrial safety and occupational welfare for forestry and processing activities.
7. Site evaluation for *yesquero blanco* and its relation to timber quality.
8. Criteria for decision making in locating main and secondary logging roads, and skid trails.

Next quarter a complete list will be submitted.

### **Non-timber and other products**

The development of TA packages for *куси*, wild cacao and Guarayo hammocks was started using the value chain methodology and chain prioritizing (FDTA-Valles). Following, the main actions are described:

- *Куси*: nut splitting and Good Manufacturing Practices for shampoo and soaps.
- Cocoa: delimiting the production area, wild cacao management, fermenting, and drying time.
- Hammocks: new designs, displays and markets.

Regarding the TA packages for non timber forest products developed by CADEFOR include the following:

- Implementing and assessing a pre-drying system to improve Brazil nut storage and reducing aflatoxins.
- Guide for the pre-drying system for Brazil nut.

The need for TA was gauged during the first interviews with producers; however, a more detailed assessment of the links is needed in order to provide necessary assistance for each chain.

Regarding project actions in Pando, more emphasis will be placed on non-timber products (Brazil nut, rubber, and others), supplemented by timber products, given that Brazil nut and rubber harvesting are important social and economic sustainable activities for rural populations. Timber harvests that endanger the ecological stability of non-timber products are a risk that should be avoided. IBA will develop technical packages to complement the sustainability of both timber and non-timber products use.

### **2.3.1.3. Task 8 Provide technical assistance to local and indigenous communities in order to support development and/or strengthening of income generating enterprises or activities, incorporating where possible, the concept of building up resilience to GCC impacts**

MOUs were signed between IBA and Productive Organizations (ASLs and OFCs) whereby the project will provide technical assistance regarding better forestry, administrative, and management practices.

The area under General Forest Management Plans of the ASLs and OFCs where Annual Operational Plans will be implemented in 2010 is: Ascensión de Guarayos: (OFC San Juan (34, 581 ha); Urubichá: Cururú (26,420 ha); OFC Yaguarú (50,847 ha),

Ixiamas: ASL Candelaria (14,700 ha), ASL Copacabana (15,482 ha), ASL Idiama (18,385 ha), ASL San Antonio (14,900 ha), ASL El Triunfo (16,664 ha). Management areas in Pando are still pending.

The total area under management plans with activities planned to start in the next quarter is 165,559 ha, and the area under Annual Operational Plans totals 9,500 ha approximately.

Activities have been initiated to organize and plan field work, as well as to prepare documents for the Cururú OFC, with a planned area of 26,420 hectares in their General Forest Management Plan. Specifically, support was provided for developing documentation for the Silviculture Plan for 2010, the Annual Harvesting Report for 2009, and costs and yields of the forestry census for 2009. These documents will be instrumental in fulfilling the corrective actions recommended by Smart Wood to maintain FSC certification.

Technical assistance was provided for timber sales and commercial alliances effected by the OFCs in San Juan, Cururú, Yaguarú, and the Productive Organizations in Northern La Paz (ASLs and OFCs). Actions undertaken were focused on the following:

- Calculating costs of production for the three organizations.
- TA to develop plans for timber supply and contacts with potential timber buyers.
- Developing product marketing sheets.
- Induction and/or training representatives of the organization in topics such as marketing and negotiation.
- Design a matrix and indicators for decision making to market unprocessed timber products.
- Technical assistance to evaluate and disseminate purchase-sales offers.
- Participation in the sixth Business Roundtable of Expoforest by representatives of Cururú, Yaguarú and COPNAG.
- During the business roundtable, contacts were established with four companies interested in timber species offered by the OFCs. The interested firms are CIMAL, SAMENSA, SLV and PETCRUZBOL.

- CIMAL signed a new contract for US\$ 60,000 in timber sales.



PHOTOS BY CAMARA FORESTAL DE BOLIVIA



### 2.3.2. Quartely and Cumulative Performance Data: Project and Partners

The following table details the results achieved during the second quarter, as well as the relevant clarifications.

**TABLE 4 - RESULTS EXPECTED FOR THE QUARTER REGARDING THE PMP**

REQUIREMENT/RESULT	INDICATOR	1st QR	2d QR	PROGRESS	TARGET 2010	META 2014
Result 3.1: Community development plans ( which include productive activities as well as other identified needs as noted in C.3.3.3) designed and under implementation for selected local and indigenous communities	3.1.1: Number of hectares with community development plans (including productive activities) for selected local and indigenous communities.	0	0	Community Development Plans were prioritized for the Guarayos and Northern La Paz regions. Yaguarú, in Guarayos has approximately 120,000 hectares and a second community is being identified in Rurrenabaque. To date, existing information has been reviewed and assessed, and the technical basis has been prepared for the contents of these plans. Field activities will start in the third quarter (April to June).	140,000	540,000
Result 3.2: Business plans designed and under implementation for producers groups	3.2.1: Number of business plans designed and under implementation	0	0	A business plan for Cusi in the Guarayos region and one for timber products in Northern La Paz were given priority. Cusi: Local demand has been established, as well as the actors in the primary link and production costs of harvesting, storage and nut splitting. Timber products: A preliminary diagnostic study was undertaken of the production costs for timber harvesting in the Ixiamas region. A business plan will be developed for the communities having Forest Management Plans under CIPTA. For the third quarter (April-June) information will be consolidated using a business plan format.	2	25

	3.2.2: Number of persons trained in business and or management skills with USG support		24	Training on marketing topics such as offers from buyers to buy timber products from Yaguarú, in Guarayos.	100	1,000
Result 3.3: Income and diversifying value chains identified and under development	3.3.1/ 3.4.1: Number of producer organizations, trade and business associations, indigenous umbrella organizations and community-based organization receiving USG assistance.	0	21	Support was provided to the Bolivian Forestry Chamber in organizing the 6th Business Roundtable of EXPOFOREST 2010, a trade fair specializing in the timber sector in Santa Cruz. This support was instrumental for the participation of 20 community organizations and ASLs from different Bolivian regions. Sales intentions, due to participation in the business roundtable by indigenous communities and ASLs will be reported in the next quarter. In addition, direct support was provided to two Cururú representatives, two COPNAG representatives, and two Yaguarú representatives for participating in the Business Roundtable. Business intentions for the community of Cururú totaled US\$60,000.	10	75
Result 3.4: Technical assistance package structured to respond to different needs and demands			1	Timber products are in process of identification. Value chain: The methodological basis for assessing the value chain was developed, which will be validated in the upcoming quarters.	8	
Result 3.5: Direct and indirect sustainable employment generated	3.5.1: Number of direct and indirect jobs generated		0	Terms of reference were developed for the baseline of socio-economic aspects. Field activities, generating direct and indirect employment, have not started.	100	1,500

Result 3.6: People have increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation.	3.6.1: Number of households with increased income as a result of USG assistance			Terms of reference were developed for the socio-economic baseline. Field activities, generating direct and indirect employment for households, have not started.	20	300
	3.6.2. Value of incremental sales		US\$ 60,000	The timber purchase-sale contract between CIMAL and Cururú was renewed.	LB	

#### **2.4. Objective 4. Activity Results Scaled up Lowlands to Regional and National Levels**

In the Performance Monitoring Plan presented to USAID, new indicators were proposed to reflect lessons learned during project life, and considering the lack of an institutional framework between the GOB and the USG. Activities regarding this objective will be defined from the second year on.

#### **2.5. Activities planned for next reporting period**

The following are project interventions, by objective and task, envisioned for the next quarter; some of them were started on the second quarter and will end during the third quarter.

- Signing of subcontract with Fundación José Manuel Pando and initiation of field activities
- Develop detailed work plans of four municipalities to revise, improve, finish or support the implementation of territorial plans if the political conditions allow it.
- Technical Assistance to OFC y ASL for timber best forest management practices: (forest Census, directional felling, etc.) best practices for accounting and administrative procedures. Elaboration and follow up of sales contracts and financing.
- Technical Assistance in design and implementation community development plans in Guarayos and the North of La Paz and Beni
- Initiate a desk study in coordination with Winrock International covering all three IBA regions for identifying potential for PES based on REDD process.
- Conduct training workshops to introduce REDD and strategies to develop carbon projects.
- Assess climate change risks in the targeted municipalities and indigenous lands.
- With Solimar, conduct review of recent and existing tourism initiatives and information related to CIPTA, CRTM, Rurrenabaque and Ixiamas municipalities to serve as tourism baseline and strategy development.
- With ILS, produce digital mapping from all forest management plans from each of the participating community beneficiaries from the three IBA regions.

## **SECTION 3- ACTIVITIES BY REGION**

### **3.1 Northern La Paz/Beni Region**

Within the framework of the project work plan and the schedule for activities with the Commonwealth of Municipalities in Northern La Paz, activities were aimed at supporting the work of this organization with civil society actors and with mayor and councilman candidates, as per the following intervention strategy:

- Actions aimed at driving involvement by actors of civil society in the electoral process, encouraging candidates to disseminate their municipal programs at the “Meetings for Participative Democracy” forums.
- Actions focused on involving future decision makers in training processes for municipal management in order to increase accountability and informed administration.
- Actions focused on involving leaders (candidates) in constructing a public agenda committed to civil society, during the Municipal Forums, in order to fulfill pledges and include strategic issues such as response to global climate change, biodiversity conservation, productive activities, etc. as per IBA’s objectives.
- Actions aimed at elect leaders’ involvement in a transparent and accountable transition.

The following are the results of the support provided on these topics:

**TABLA 5 -RESULTS OF TRAINING MEETING "POR UNA DEMOCRACIA PARTICIPATIVA"**

Activity	San Buenaventura	Ixiamas	Apolo	Mapiri	Guanay
1. Support for organizing the training workshops and summons for the Municipal Forum	Civil society actors are involved in the electoral process in their municipalities ( <i>Comité de Vigilancia, Comité Cívico</i> )				
2. Promotion and dissemination of the debate	Civil society informed and expected to attend the municipal debate				
3. Training workshops for mayor and councilmen candidates in the municipality	4 (out of 5) candidates	5 ( out of 7) candidates	2 ( out of 5) candidates	1 ( out of 3) candidates	3 ( out of 4) candidates
	Mayors and council members from political parties and/or citizens groups trained on the new constitution, local/regional development, and municipal administration.				
4. Municipal forum carried out with participation from seven candidates for mayor and councilman.	Civil society within the municipality is aware of the Municipal Government Programs of five mayor and councilman candidates.				

### 3.1.1. Overview of Obstacles Encountered and Overcome

The presidential elections held in January and the municipal elections, held in April, have caused uncertainties regarding municipal counterparts for the IBA Project. Also, delays were experienced in signing agreements with umbrella organizations as a result of the high expectations on the part of these organizations and their beneficiaries. There is, also, a profusion of new cooperation initiatives such as *Fundación PUMA*, JICA, and DED that are not very willing to coordinate actions in order to avoid duplicating activities and lower expectations among potential beneficiaries.

### 3.2 Pando Region

A meeting was held with the Board of Directors of the José Manuel Pando Foundation (FJMP) in order to get acquainted with the new Director, Mr. Guillermo Rioja. During that meeting, a proactive attitude was perceived that might help the foundation to become a true partner for the implementation of the IBA Project. However, little progress was achieved in March, as the subcontract was not signed and thus advisors have not been hired for institutional and municipal strengthening, forest management, value chains, and management and accounting. Once the contractual relationship is formalized, in April, progress is to be made on the work plan similar to that of the other regions, as well as to fine-tune activities with beneficiaries.

Preliminary contact was established with representatives of the *barraqueros* in Pando in order to assess opportunities for technical assistance for this sector provided their customary rights are recognized and formally granted through non-timber concessions. Further meetings and joint planning are subject to developments in this process.

### **3.2.1. Obstacles encountered**

Delays regarding the signing of the Chemonics-FJMP subcontract and the subsequent personnel selection and hiring process put at risk the timely start of project activities in Pando. Institutional weakness on the part of the FJMP is critical as it has been absent during discussions with potential beneficiaries and it has not taken part in planning activities. Overcoming these hurdles and a more proactive FJMP are expected in order to start approaching potential beneficiaries.

With the approaching dry season in April, field activities should start in Pando but detailed planning has not taken place with project beneficiaries and serious delays might affect our work there. This may mean postponing technical assistance for forest management until the next season.

## **3.3 Guarayos Region**

In order to formalize project TA with the different beneficiaries in the Guarayos region, MOUs were signed with five organizations in this region, namely the *Asociación Indígena Maderera Cururú* (AIMCU), the *Asociación Forestal Indígena San Juan* (AFI SJ), the *Asociación Indígena Forestal de Yaguarú* (AIFY), the Municipality of Ascención de Guarayos, and the Municipality of Urubichá.

Assemblies and meetings took place with participation of the members of the AFI SJ and other users of the main access road to the forest in order to plan road improvements, coordinate activities, organize contributions, and create a committee to search for funds to improve the road. The project will provide support for road design and technical assistance over the construction process.

The team of professionals for the regional office was hired (one advisor for municipal strengthening and office coordinator, one forestry advisor, one administrative/accounting advisor, and one advisor for development of marketing opportunities) and office space was secured, equipped and furnished.

### **3.3.1. Obstacles encountered**

Some key institutions did not participate in project sponsored events among them COPNAG (the umbrella organization), logging companies, and the prefecture of the province. Signing the MOU with COPNAG is still pending as this organization was busy with the upcoming elections.

Some corrective actions for certification were not carried out in the field due to lack of road access and they have been postponed until the rainy season ends.

Community producers have serious limitation in accessing formal credit. In order to solve access to credit, negotiations were started to sign a MOU with IDEPRO, a financing institution that provides loans to the forestry sector. This MOU will serve as a way to create public-private alliances to allow IBA beneficiaries to obtain loans based on timber or non-timber products purchase/sale contracts, supplemented by TA in better practices and compliance of contracts.

## **SECTION 4 – COORDINATION WITH DONORS AND OTHER INITIATIVES**

- Meetings were held with the Baba Carapa Program, supported by *Fundación PUMA*, in order to coordinate activities with beneficiaries, especially in Ixiamas, since all potential IBA beneficiaries are also beneficiaries of projects funded by the said foundation. Information was shared on organization and planning for the Carmen Pecha OFC and the San Antonio and Candelaria ASLs in order to avoid duplicating efforts with Baba Carapa. However, in the last meeting with both institutions it became clear that field coordination should take into account the schedules and processes of each institution, as well as those of the OFCs and ASLs in Ixiamas.
- Project personnel participated in a coordination meeting with *Proyecto Iniciativa para la Conservación en la Amazonía Andina* – ICAA of the Rainforest Alliance and WCS having discussed potential coordination in terms of TA and advice for beneficiary OFCs and ASLs in Ixiamas focused on administrative and accounting topics.

## **SECTION 5 – CROSS-CUTTING HIGHLIGHTS**

### **5.1 Gender Mainstreaming**

The survey to gather information for a diagnostic of cusi and hammock production in Guarayos was carried out with considerable participation by women who are the main actors in these industries.

### **5.2 Public Outreach, communications & Branding**

A Communications Plan was developed based on a three pronged approach:

1. Internal communication actions to build a solid and integrated team to work in an efficient and coordinated fashion.
2. External communication actions to build links with the main partners and beneficiaries, keeping each other informed regarding project activities.
3. Strategic communication actions for each objective, designed on the basis of the definition of interventions and identification of the target audience in order to choose the most appropriate message and communication tools.

### **5.3 Environmental Regulations Compliance**

During the process for the Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) consultation of the main actors in the three regions (Guarayos, Northern La Paz and Pando) took place. In terms of methodology, the consultation consisted of a presentation to show the scope of the Integrated Development and Conservation in the Bolivian Amazon Project and, based on this, inputs were gathered as to the potential positive and negative environmental impacts, and mitigation measures suggested by the consulted parties. Also, individual meetings were held with smaller groups to ensure a clear and coherent message to be delivered.

Consultations were held with 29 groups of stakeholders and coordinated with project personnel (Commercial Alliance Specialist, Forest Management Specialist, and Regional Coordinators, as well as the Chief of Party) who presented the work plan for 2010. The PEA team used guidelines and methodologies for participative assessment in order to capture concerns and input from the parties consulted.

## **SECTION 6 – QUARTERLY MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES**

### **6.1 Start Up Activities**

Templates were developed for agreements and memoranda of understanding to formalize alliances with OFCs and ASLs and with second level productive associations such as ASAFIT, the Bolivian Forestry Chamber, municipal governments, and umbrella organizations.

Terms of Reference were prepared and reviewed for forest management and administration and accounting advisors, as well as for municipal development specialists for the Guarayos and Ixiamas offices and candidates were selected for these positions.

Operational planning for the regional offices is being adjusted to the local conditions and to the different beneficiaries, according to TA requirements. This planning has been disseminated and circulated to the advisors in the Guarayos and Ixiamas regional offices. Planning for the former has been reviewed again, taking into account suggestions from the team working in Guarayos.

Meetings were held with the professionals that will fill advisor positions in the regional offices in Guarayos and Ixiamas to carry out the induction process for commercial alliances, forest management, organization, and administration. For this, they were briefed on the work context of each of the regions and the progress made to date with the OFCs and ASLs as a result of BOLFOR II efforts there.

### **6.2 Key Constraints and Concerns**

The presidential and municipal elections have caused delays in formalizing agreements with beneficiaries in municipalities and umbrella organizations.

Vehicle purchases have also been subject to delays as the approval by USAID has taken longer than expected.

Regarding subcontracts with project co-implementers, the approval of the waiver for contracts in excess of US\$250,000 was significantly delayed preventing thus the signing of the long-term contract with CADEFOR. In order to solve this, USAID authorized a contract for less than \$250,000. Signing of the subcontract with WCS is still pending.

CADEFOR and Fundación Valles (FDTA-Valles) have submitted a request to Chemonics to change the mechanism from subcontract to grant, which would exempt them from issuing official invoices given their non-profit nature. This is pending and Fundación Valles had not signed the subcontract as of the end of this quarter. Chemonics has signed a subcontract with CADEFOR covering funds up to June of 2010.

Regarding the contractual deliverables, the following is a summary up to March 2010.

## TABLE 6- DELIVERABLES TRACKER

Deliverable	Due date	Date Submitted	USAID Comments Received	Resubmit to USAID
D1. Branding Strategy	30-Nov-09	23-Nov-09	1-Mar-10	April
D3. Value Chain Assessment	31-Dec-09	On time	Not received	-
D4. Institutional Strengthening Plan	31-Dec-09	8-Jan-10	17-Mar-10	April
D5. GDA Activities Manual	1-Mar-10	On time	Not received	-
D6. Performance Monitoring Plan	31-Mar-10	On time	Not received	-
D7. Communications Plan -Spanish	28-Feb-10	On time	Not received	-
D7. Communications Plan -English	15-Mar-10	On time	Not received	-
FY10 Work Plan	31-Dec-09	On time	1-Mar-10	April
Programmatic Environmental Assessment	28-Feb-10	On time	Not received	-
1st QR	31-Jan-10	On time	Not received	-

### 6.3 New Personnel Hired this Quarter

The following summarizes the personnel hired during the first quarter.

- Administrative personnel hired: Accountant, Administrative Assistant and Driver.
- Technical staff hired: Forest Management Specialist, Advisor Specialized in Timber Marketing.
- Technical staff assigned: Advisor on Business Opportunities (Guarayos and Ixiamas), Forestry Advisor (Guarayos and Ixiamas), Administrative Advisor (Guarayos) and Municipal Strengthening Advisor (Ixiamas)

### 6.4 Contract Modifications, Amendments and Reporting

During this quarter, no contract modifications or amendments were submitted.

## **SECTION 7 – TRAINING**

### **7.1 Summary of Trainings Activities Conduced and Entered into TrainNet this Quarter**

Training on marketing topics provided to 24 people in three 5-hour sessions in order to evaluate buying offers for timber products in Yaguarú, Guarayos.

### **7.2 Training Activities planned for the Next Reporting Period**

- Training on global climate change.
- Training on natural resources and/or biodiversity management in Guarayos and Northern La Paz with productive organizations that have signed MOUs.
- Training on reduced impact logging practices, forestry census and directional felling, technical assistance for timber harvesting, follow-up to timber extraction, among others.
- Training on business and/or management plans.

## **SECTION 8 – GRANTS MANAGEMENT**

The IBA Project Contract awarded to Chemonics did not provide for the issuing of grants, therefore, approval will be required before grants can be awarded, along with the approval of a grants manual. For the above reason, during this quarter, IBA did not offer any grants to beneficiaries.

## ANNEX 1 - EXPECTED RESULTS & PMP TARGETS

REQUIREMENT/RESULT	PMP TARGET
<b>Objective 1:</b> Strengthen local and municipal governance to improve biodiversity conservation efforts, and environmental and territorial management, and increase resilience to global climate change.	
Result 1.1: Municipal territorial management plans under implementation in each target municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 Million hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance</li> <li>- 15 municipal territorial management plans for target municipalities</li> <li>- 3,500 people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity</li> </ul>
Result 1.2: A municipal GCC strategy developed and under implementation for each of the target municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 15 municipal GCC strategies developed for the target municipalities</li> <li>- 3,500 people receiving USG supported training in global climate change including Framework Convention on Climate Change, greenhouse gas inventories, mitigation, and adaptation analysis</li> <li>- 943, 000 greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons CO2 equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 2:</b> Strengthen the capacity of civil society umbrella organizations to participate in the development and implementation of productive activities, policies, norms, regulations, and technical tools to promote the sustainable use of Bolivia's biodiversity, goods, and services.	
Result 2.1: Institutional strengthening and/ or business plans developed and under implementation for the identified umbrella organizations	8 business plans or institutional strengthening plans developed for the identified umbrella organizations (UOs)
Result 2.2: GDA type activities designed and executed in target municipalities	5 of GDA-type Public –Private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance
<b>Objective 3:</b> Promote economic growth and increase incomes of local and indigenous communities and producer groups through sustainable use of natural resources, and other land based production systems, and improved commercialization and marketing links for related goods and services.	
Result 3.1: Community development plans ( which include productive activities as well as other identified needs as noted in C.3.3.3) designed and under implementation for selected local and indigenous communities	540, 000 hectares with community development plans (including productive activities) for selected local and indigenous communities.
Result 3.2: Business plans designed and under implementation for producers groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25 business plans designed and under implementation</li> <li>1000 persons trained in business and or management skills with USG support</li> </ul>
Result 3.3: Income and diversifying value chains identified and under development	75 producer organizations, trade and business associations, indigenous umbrella organizations and community-based organization receiving USG assistance

Result 3.4: Technical assistance package structured to respond to different needs and demands	
Result 3.5: Direct and indirect sustainable employment generated	1,500 direct and indirect jobs generated
Result 3.6: People have increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management	300 households with increased income as a result of USG assistance
<b>Objective 4: Scale –up IBA’s results to regional and national levels.</b>	
Result 4.1: Seek opportunities to scale up IBA’s results to regional and national levels	TBD