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

QUARTERLY REPORT

THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT APRIL – JUNE 2010

July 2010

This report was produced for review by the Sustainable Economic Growth and Environment bureau of United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Chemonics International Inc. under the Integrated Development and Conservation in the Bolivian Amazon Project (IBA Project), Contract No. EPP-I-00-06-00013-00, Task Order 4.

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ACRONYMS

AAA	Annual Harvesting Area
AS	Agro-forestry Systems
AIFU	Asociación Indígena Forestal Urubichá
AMDEPANDO	Asociación de Municipio de Pando
ASAFIT	Asociación de Agrupaciones Forestales de Iturralde
ASGO-MA	Asociación de Gomeros de Manuripi
ASL	Local Social Group
CADEFOR	Amazonian Center for Forestry Development
CDP	Community Development Plan
CFO	Forestry Certificate of Origin
CIDOB	Confederación de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia
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
GCC	Global Climate Change
IBA	Integrated Development and Conservation in the Bolivian Amazon Project
IBIF	Instituto Boliviano de Investigación Forestal
IDEPRO	Desarrollo Empresarial
INIAF	Instituto Nacional de Innovación Agropecuaria y Forestal
MDB	Mesa de Diálogo del Bosque
MMNPT	Mancomunidad de Municipios del Norte Paceño Tropical
MOU	Memoranda of Understanding
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NLPZ	Northern of La Paz

OFC	Community Forestry Organization
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PEA	Programmatic Environmental Evaluation
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PGMF	Forest Management Plan
POAF	Forestry Annual Operational Plan
REDD	Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RNVSAM	Amazon Manuripi National Wildlife Reserve
SEGE	Sustainable Economic Growth and Environment office
PUMA	Protección y Uso Sostenible del Medio Ambiente
TCO	Tierra Comunitaria de Origen
TOR	Terms of Reference
UMSS	Universidad Mayor de San Simón
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This second quarterly report from April 1 to June 30, 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:

Memoranda of understanding (MOU) were signed with municipal governments in Ixiamas and Rurrenabaque in order to define a participative cooperation agreement and strengthen technical capacities related to sustainable natural resource management, biodiversity conservation, climate change, and promotion of sustainable productive initiatives. The MOUs were signed prior to the municipal elections. To date, both municipalities have new authorities and coordination has not been finalized.

MOUs were signed with umbrella organizations of the Guarayos region (COPNAG) and Northern La Paz (CIPTA). The signature of the memoranda with these organizations made possible work in these regions.

Also, a MOU was signed with IDEPRO, this will allow for competitive and fair funding for community forestry enterprises or other organizations, such as ASLs, working with IBA and also to coordinate fund disbursements with the project in order to ensure that these match purchase-sales contracts, as well as commercial and technical operational planning.

To date, the IBA Project is supporting the implementation by ASLs and community OFCs of Forest Management Plans on a 244,399 ha area, including the Cururú, San Juan, Yaguarú, Macahua, Carmen Pecha, and Nueva Belén OFCs, and the San Antonio, Candelaria, and Copacabana ASLs. The project provides technical assistance in forestry, management and marketing best practices.

Technical assistance in marketing (provided to Yaguarú, Cururú, CIPTA communities, Nueva Belén and Yaminahua Machineri) resulted in \$359,158 in timber sales, with a sales volume of 22,816 m³ of logs.

A feasibility analysis was carried out for the value chains of wild cocoa, cusi, and rubber, and similar studies are underway for Brazil nuts (Pando), asaí (Pando), royal palm (Pando), hammocks (Guarayos), palm thatch and canelón (Ixiamas).

Sixty five people were trained in best forest management practices; four people were trained in business topics and two on climate change.

A subcontract was signed with the José Manuel Pando Foundation, stretching from May to September, in order to start work in southeastern Pando. Activities include establishing the baseline for three communities, on-the-job training and technical assistance regarding best forestry practices for timber and non-timber products, as well as best practices for management and administrative topics.

A value chain analysis and feasibility study for wild rubber were started in Pando with FANAGOM - a company marketing rubber - and the local government in order to assess potential co-investments.

Lead by Solimar International – IBA’s contractual partner for tourism – an assessment was carried out focusing on new tourism opportunities in Rurrenabaque and Ixiamas, specifically with communities having tourism enterprises. A visit to the area included tour operators, local authorities, and recent and existing projects.

The main challenges during this quarter can be summarized as follows:

The local government elections in April caused uncertainty and delays. Local officials were sworn into office in June and are in the process of forming work teams and thus ratification of MOUs is still pending with these new authorities.

As a result of the political situation, IBA temporarily stopped technical assistance to the COPNAG OFCs in Guarayos; this had repercussions on commercial negotiations as well as on the regional office’s scheduling.

The main problem affecting IBA’s planning still is the march carried out by the indigenous peoples of the Amazon, Chaco and Eastern Lowlands which started in June and is still underway. This mobilization has led to a low-profile approach from the project and, in some cases, to the postponement of activities to avoid misunderstandings with the government. Leaders of all the umbrella organizations working with IBA are taking part in this march.

Also, the president made accusations toward several indigenous groups funded by USAID, as well as NGOs that provide advisory support to the more than 30 indigenous peoples mobilized for the march including two of our partners; WCS and the José Manuel Pando Foundation.

Recently, the Association of Municipalities of Pando (AMDEPANDO) has issued an order to expel all non-government organizations funded by USAID and has declared the area “USAID free.” The order includes mandatory reports showing programs, projects, and activities, as well as funding sources, amount of money received and tangible results to date. As a result, the director of the José Manuel Pando Foundation has mentioned that they may be forced to terminate their sub-contract with IBA, thus hindering our work in that region.

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 simultaneously promote the conservation and sustainable use of Bolivia's vast biodiversity while improving the wellbeing of the Bolivian people, and supporting adaptation 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 results framework shown in the table in Annex 1 presents the IBA Project main Objectives, Tasks and Results for the duration of the five year project. The project is designed to achieve results by working through local organizations and with communities, municipalities and umbrella organizations to foster stakeholder participation and commitment. The results framework will guide work planning, finalization of the PMP, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The project will measure performance toward achieving expected results under the four project objectives using USAID's biodiversity and global climate change indicators, among others.

1.3 Overview of Quarterly Progress/Significant Accomplishments During the Quarter

Table 1 shows an overview of progress for the April to June quarter related to the results and goals planned for 2010.

TABLE 1 - RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER

REQUIREMENTS/RESULTS	PROGRESS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER
Result 1.1: Municipal territorial management plans under implementation in each target municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 244,399 hectares under Forest Management Plans - 65 people have received USG supported training in natural resource and biodiversity management - 260 people benefited directly from natural resource and biodiversity management
Result 1.2: A municipal GCC strategy developed and under implementation for each of the target municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design of a municipal strategy for GCC in process for the municipalities in Ixiamas, Rurrenabaque, and Pílon Lajas - Two people receiving USG support for training in climate change, Framework Convention on Climate Change, greenhouse gases, and mitigation and adaptation analysis - 7,993 tons of CO2 emissions, measured in CO2 metric tons equivalent, reduced or sequestered, as a result of the technical assistance received (projected based on the hectares under forest management plans)
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	-Methodology developed for Community Development Plans (CDPs)
Result 3.2: Business plans designed and under implementation for producers groups	- 28 people trained in business and/or management capacity with support from the U.S. Government
Result 3.3: Income and diversifying value chains identified and under development	-21 productive organizations, commerce and business organizations, umbrella organizations and grassroots community organizations receiving assistance from the U.S.
Result 3.4: Technical assistance package structured to respond to different needs and demands	Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opportunities identified for value chain (wild rubber, cocoa and cusi) - Technical assistance packages for timber in process of implementation - Technical assistance package for value chain (assessment, prioritizing and survey of the demand within the value chain)
Result 3.6: People have increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation.	US\$ 359,158 in timber sales resulting from the assistance in marketing provided to CIPTA, Yaminahua- Machineri, Yaguarú, and Cururú

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

MOUs were signed with the municipal governments in Ixiamas and Rurrenabaque, with the goal of this memo being “to strengthen technical capabilities in matters related to sustainable management of natural resources, biodiversity conservation, and to promote sustainable productive initiatives.” The MOUs were signed prior to the municipal elections. To date, there are new authorities in these two municipalities, but the ratification of the said memoranda is pending with the newly elected officials.

A meeting was held with the consultant in charge of the Rubber Project for the Amazon Manuripi National Wildlife Reserve (RNVSAM) and with the leaders of the newly formed Manuripi Rubber Tappers Association (ASGO-MA) who asked for technical assistance to develop 53 claims for wild rubber production. The IBA Project is assessing the likelihood of proving assistance together with the local government in Pando.

The main obstacles during the quarter were a result of the political climate, including the ratification with newly elected officials of agreements signed with the outgoing authorities; the delays caused by the municipal elections and the resulting new authorities in office; new technical work teams working for the municipal governments, and the corresponding budgeting. We expect that by late June or early August the municipal governments will have their work teams in place and IBA will be able to restart discussions regarding joint actions.

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

An internal workshop was held among the project, WCS, and IBIF in order to design the conceptual model for monitoring biodiversity, using a methodology developed by WCS to monitor the impact on biodiversity of project actions. The project and its partners will seek a consensus on this model that will be later disseminated among beneficiaries. The model establishes a logical framework for monitoring biodiversity conservation and is based on project objectives, work plans, the PMP, and the PEA. It allows for identifying direct threats, contributing factors, or indirect threats in order to establish relevant monitoring indicators.

WCS will systematize the work carried out during the workshop to be later disseminated, in July, to IBA and IBIF and to establish monitoring activities and indicators for IBAs' three regions. The model will be discussed with Winrock in order to include necessary elements related to climate change.

WCS started reviewing the Municipal Land Use Plan for Ixiamas, the Management Plan/Life Plan of the RB-TCO in Pilón Lajas, and the Municipal Land Use Plan for Rurrenabaque in order to provide recommendations related to drought, flood and fire risks. This information will contribute to the development of municipal and indigenous territorial strategies in response to global climate change. The goal is to have a strategy developed and a consensus reached with the communities in the said municipalities, provided the social and political circumstances allow for carrying out work there.

Winrock International started activities in Washington (Erin Swails, Tim Pearson, Sylvia Petrova) with an analysis of information sent from IBA in Bolivia in order to identify opportunities for carbon projects.

2.1.1.3 Task 3: Support implementation of plans resulting from participative plans

No activities were planned for this quarter (April-June); interventions have been arranged for the last quarter of the fiscal year (July-September).

2.1.2 Quartely and Cumulative Performance Data: Project and Partners

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

TABLE 2 - RESULTS EXPECTED FOR THE QUARTER REGARDING THE PMP

RESULT 1.1: MUNICIPAL TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT PLANS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION IN EACH TARGET MUNICIPALITY					
INDICATOR	2nd QUARTER		3rd QUARTER		TARGET FOR 2010
	NUMBER	PROGRESS	NUMBER	PROGRESS	
1.1.1: Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance	26,420 ha	165,559 hectares in three OFCs in Guarayos and five ASLs in Ixiamas. A commitment was formalized to start field activities.	244,399 ha	Two new MOUs signed with the OFCs in Western Pando (Yaminagua-Machineri-Enohaya and y Nuevo Belén). The area of both organizations covers 29,091 hectares. Also, two communities, members of CIPTA (Macahua and Carmen Pecha) are receiving support to implement their management plan of 24,707 hectares. To date IBA is assisting field implementation in 244,399 ha in the OFCs in Cururú, San Juan, Yaguarú, Macahua, Carmen Pecha, Nueva Belén, and the San Antonio, Candelaria and Copacabana ASLs.	200,000 ha
1.1.2: Number of municipal territorial management plans for target municipalities	0	Two MOUs signed with the municipal governments in Ascensión de Guarayos and Urubichá	0	Two MOUs signed with municipal governments in Ixiamas and Rurrenabaque. Activities were not started in either of these due to the political context.	1
1.1.3: Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity	0		65	6 chain sawyers trained in directional felling techniques 8 people trained in timber harvesting 17 members of AIMCU trained on the FSC principles 12 people trained in road and squid trail building (OFC-San Juan) 1 instructor trained to provide training in directional	300

				elling 21 people trained in tropical dendrology	
1.1.4: Number of people directly benefited by USAID assisted natural resource and biodiversity management.	0		260	Technical assistance on Forest Management Plans provided to 8 OFCs and 5 ASLs has benefited approximately 260 families.	200

RESULT 1.2: A MUNICIPAL GCC STRATEGY DEVELOPED AND UNDER IMPLEMENTATION FOR EACH OF THE TARGET MUNICIPALITIES

INDICATOR	2nd QUARTER		3rd QUARTER		TARG ET FOR 2010
	NUMBER	PROGRESS	NUMBER	PROGRESS	
1.2.1: Number of municipal GCC strategies developed for the target municipalities.	0	MOU signed with the municipal governments in Ascensión de Guarayos and Urubichá	0	MOU signed with the municipal governments in Ixiamas and Rurrenabaque in order for IBA to provide technical assistance to support the development of a climate change strategy.	1
1.2.2: Number of people receiving USG supported training in global climate change.	0	No activities reported	2	CO2 capture methodology provided by the UMSS	100
1.2.2.(b) 1.2.2: Number of people receiving training in climate change including Framework Convention on Global Climate Change, greenhouse gas inventories,	0	No activities reported	0	No activities reported	5

mitigation, and adaptation analysis.					
1.2.3: Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons CO2 equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance.	0	No field activities reported	7,993 tons of CO2	Information estimated using data projected based on management plans (preliminary)	16,000 tons of CO2
1.2.4: Number of people with more awareness and adaptation capacity to face the impacts of climate change and variability as a result of USAID's assistance.	0	No activities planned		No activities carried out	500

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

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

As a result of several meetings and consultations with leaders and representatives of the Guarayo people, a MOU was signed with the “Central de Pueblos Originarios Guarayos” (COPNAG).

Also, after a number of similar meetings and consultations with the communities and leaders of the “Consejo Indígena del Pueblo Tacana” (CIPTA) with participation of key project staff, a MOU was signed.

In both cases, the goal of the memoranda is “to strengthen technical capabilities in matters related to sustainable management of natural resources, biodiversity conservation, and to promote sustainable productive initiatives.”

Formalization of the relationship with the umbrella organizations has allowed scheduling field activities with the endorsement of these organizations in order to carry out activities with their affiliates, including the OFCs.

Together with CIPTA's technical team, a project for an industrial complex was developed. The project contemplates the following technical elements:

TACANA INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX (IXIAMAS - SAN BUENAVENTURA)

Support to develop an investment project

Descriptor	Impact
Integrated project: 2 sawmills	Tumupasha and Ixiamas
Forest management area (potential)	74,705 Ha
Investment by Indigenous Fund	1.8 MM (\$us)
Direct Beneficiaries	1,500 people, 163 families, 165 members
Forestry production (initial)	40.000 m3 in logs
Financial turnover	2.52 MM (US\$) annual
Internal rate of return	21% (preliminary)
Implementing partner: CIPTA	

Project staff participated in meetings with COINACAPA (Cooperativa Integral Agroextractivista de Campesinos en Pando); their leaders have expressed interest in starting joint work, especially regarding technical assistance for wild rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*) management plans. This would include assistance in developing forest management plans, trail building, rubber and Brasil nut tree census, and design and improvement of field storage facilities, as well as best practices for rubber tapping and market development.

A presentation on IBA's objectives and lines of action was made to the leaders of CIPOAP, the umbrella organization of the Yaminahua-Machineri TCO in order to explain the project's technical assistance guidelines and to reach an agreement for coordination with this umbrella organization. However, under instructions from CIDOB, CIPOAP has postponed endorsing the MOU until a more favorable political situation emerges.

The main problem affecting IBA's planning still is the march carried out by the indigenous peoples of the Amazon, Chaco and Eastern Lowlands which started in June and is still underway. The march has caused delays in project activities with participating municipalities and umbrella organizations. It has also required a low-profile approach from the project and, in some cases, to the postponement of activities to avoid accusations of political meddling. Leaders of COPNAG for Guarayos and of CIPTA for Northern La Paz are taking part in this march; both umbrella organizations are receiving technical assistance from IBA in topics related to production.

Also, the president has accused the indigenous groups of receiving USAID funding for the march through NGOs and projects. Public statements have linked directly this mobilization to several NGOs that provide advisory support to the more than 30 indigenous peoples taking part in the march including WCS and the José Manuel Pando Foundation, two of IBA's partners.

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

Value chain analyses, as well as a feasibility study, were started for wild rubber in Pando together with FANAGOM - a rubber-marketing company - and the local government in order to identify opportunities for GDA-type activities.

Any further progress on this activity was prevented due to questionings regarding USAID funding. As a result, activities have been halted until USAID approves resuming work and the local government and other involved political actors define a position concerning their relationship with IBA.

2.2.2 Quartely and Cumulative Performance Data: Project and Partners

Table 3 details the results achieved during the third quarter related to the proposed indicators in the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP), as well as the relevant progress for each indicator.

TABLE 3 - RESULTS EXPECTED FOR THE QUARTER REGARDING THE PMP

RESULT 2.1: INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND/ OR BUSINESS PLANS DEVELOPED AND UNDER IMPLEMENTATION UNDER THE IDENTIFIED UMBRELLA ORGANIZATIONS					
INDICATOR	2nd QUARTER		3rd QUARTER		TARGET FOR 2010
	NUMBER	PROGRESS	NUMBER	PROGRESS	
2.1.1: Number of business plans or institutional strengthening plans developed for the identified umbrella organizations (UOs)	0	MOU signed with CRTM, MMTLP and ASAFIT in order to assess and formulate development initiatives to offer services to their members to improve their technical capabilities for productive enterprises and their management and financial abilities.	0	MOU signed with COPNAG and CIPTA in order to assess and formulate development initiatives to offer services to their members to improve their technical capabilities for productive enterprises and their management and financial abilities. Based on this MOU, detailed institutional plans will be developed for each of the beneficiary umbrella organizations.	1

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	The activity has not been started	0	Design of GDA-type co-investments for wild rubber is planned for western Pando or with CIPTA in northern La Paz.	1

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 other income generating and diversifying activities

Non-timber and other products:

A value chain feasibility study was carried out focusing on primary links and market demand for wild cocoa, cusi and rubber, and similar studies are underway for Brazil nuts (Pando), asaí (Pando), royal palm (Pando), hammocks (Guarayos), palm thatch and canelón (Ixiamas).

Following is a summary of the potential and feasibility analysis for the main value chains assessed:

VALUE CHAIN FOR CUSI (GUARAYOS)

Descriptor	Impact
Potential area under cusi	70,000 ha.
No. of communities and families involved	8 communities and families (80% are women)
Net profit 5 Bs. per liter (4 liters/week)	80 Bs./week
Oil demand (2010-2011)	500 liters/month
Potential partner: Association of women gatherers and processors of cusi	Development of micro-enterprises
Priorities	* Technology to improve fruit splitting * Organize gatherer's groups * Review Business Plan

VALUE CHAIN FOR WILD COCOA (GUARAYOS)

Descriptor	Impact
Potential area under wild cocoa	2,500 ha 193 beneficiary families
Price Bs./Kg dry cocoa beans	600 – 1,000 Bs./qq
Total production 1 qq /ha/year (current management conditions)	2,500 qq/ year (2.5 MM Bs.)
Income Bs./family/month	4,000 Bs/month
Internal demand unsatisfied	40 TM/year
Potential partner: Sumar Ltd. and the Association of Cocoa Producers of Urubichá, Cururú and Yaguarú	Implementation of a mill in Urubichá to produce cocoa butter
Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Productive potential of the area (in-field) ▪ Good gathering and management practices ▪ Post-harvest management (fermenting & drying)

VALUE CHAIN FOR BRAZIL NUTS (PANDO)

Descriptor	Impact
No. of communities and families involved	45 communities and 400 families
Current production for export	16 containers (320 TM)
Unsatisfied Brazil nut demand	10 containers (200 TM)
Financial turnover (export price)	3 US\$/pound (current), before US\$ 1.92 1.3 MM to 2.1 MM (US\$)
Income Bs./bushel	350 Bs
Potential partner: COINACAPA	Management plans
Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan • Reduce aflotoxin incidence (in-field storage) • Traceability

VALUE CHAIN FOR WILD RUBBER (PANDO)

Descriptor	Impact
500 rubber claims	500 families (250,000 ha)
Production from 500 claims	975,000 kg/year
Financial turnover:	10 MM (Bs.)
Income Bs./family/month	2,500 Bs.
Industrial demand (2009)	240,000 TM/year (2009) y 1,000 TM/year (2011)
Potential partner: FANAGOM	Laminating facility in Pando
Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan • AT implementation of claims • AT for tapping and latex coagulation

VALUE CHAIN FOR PALMS (PANDO)

Descriptor	Impact
No. of communities and families involved	3 communities and 60 families
Estimated area	20,000 ha
Unsatisfied juice demand	10,000 portions/day
Financial turnover (Bs.)	100,000
Price 1.5 to 3.0 Bs./kilo	Asaí, majo and royal palm fruits
Priorities	Business viability Transformation & gathering costs Approach local growers Juice for school breakfasts

A report on Agro-forestry Systems (AS) was prepared for the Ixiamas and Guarayos regions: Soil and climate features of the three regions were interpreted at the macro level for agro-forestry purposes, and agro-forestry systems were proposed by the regional offices, as well as agro-forestry systems suitable for these regions.

For the Guarayos regional office the main potential components are rice, corn, yucca, pineapple, plantain, peanuts, and wild cocoa. The timber species for agro-forestry are serebó, Spanish cedar and mahogany. For NLPZ/Beni, the main potential components are rice, corn, plantain and coca; suitable timber species are Spanish cedar, serebó and mahogany.

Timber products:

The timber supply and cost structure have been established for the three regions; 51% of the timber supply is available and is under sales/purchase contracts. The project has assisted in the sales/purchase process with technical briefs on the available timber species and reviewing the cost structure providing support to the companies and communities in consolidating favorable deals.

Regional Office	OFC	AAA (ha)	Vol. m3	Expected Gross Income (US\$)
Ixiamas	CIPTA	425	8,360	105,434
Pando	Yaminahua-Machineri	750	4,004	60,057
	Nueva Belén	546	2,675	40,791
Guarayos	Yaguarú	4,476	4,168	76,463
	Cururú	800	3,609	76,413
Total		6,997	22,816	359,158

The Yaminahua - Machineri (Pando) and Cururú (Guarayos) OFCs ratified their prior business relationships. Yaminahua Machineri and Nuevo Belén sold part (50%) of their timber volumes in logs. The remaining 50% was transformed - through a strategic alliance with buyers – to market it as sawn timber. Fifty per cent of the income from sales will go to the communities.

In terms of timber marketing, major achievements were not accomplished by the other beneficiary OFCs and ASLs due to the following reasons:

- Forestry censuses were to be carried out last year to allow for planning and sales negotiations. The participating organizations did not perform the censuses and thus additional efforts are now needed to negotiate and sell this year’s timber supply, unfortunately obtaining less favorable prices. The communities do not have harvesting and hauling equipment and this limits their chances.
- The profit margin of sawn timber is low, requiring more added value in order to provide better business opportunities for the communities.
- Value-adding equipment and machinery are extremely limited, thus hindering the financial perspectives for the communities and, accordingly, the conservation of natural resources.

A MOU was signed with IDEPRO- Desarrollo Empresarial - a civil society organization – in order to provide financing services to urban and rural micro-enterprises for production, trade and services. IDEPRO's pledge is to offer competitive and fair financing to community enterprises and organizations working with the project and, also, to coordinate fund disbursement with the project in order to ensure that funding matches the purchase/sales contracts and the marketing and technical operational planning.

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:

IBA and its partner CADEFOR identified the technical assistance packages for best forestry practices. These contain guidelines for best practices that will backstop the TA offered to the beneficiary OFCs and ASLs and include guides and forms for:

1. Forest management
2. Timber cutting operations
3. Bucking
4. Log yards
5. Road building
6. Post-harvest assessment

Non-timber and other products:

A methodology package has been developed consisting of three documents entitled “Value Chain Analysis”, “Value Chain Assessment”, and “Prioritizing the Value Chain.” The latter was designed taking into account technical elements based on the experience of Fundación Valles.

The model for integrating timber, Brazil nut and wild rubber is still at the conceptual stage.

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

Two new MOUs were signed with OFCs in Western Pando (Yaminahua-Manchineri-Enohaya) and Nuevo Belén. The project will provide technical assistance for best practices in forestry, administration, accounting, management, and marketing. The two forest management plans involved cover 29,091 hectares.

Also, support is now being provided to four new OFCs, one in Guarayos - Asociación Indígena Forestal Urubichá (Urubichá), and three in the Ixiamas region affiliated to CIPTA (Macahua, Carmen Pecha and Santa Fé). The project is in the process of formalizing individual MOUs with each one of these OFCs. However, given the eagerness on the part of the beneficiaries to work with IBA support activities have started under the framework-MOU signed with CIPTA that includes these communities.

Following is a list of the assisted OFCs and ASLs is provided:

Region	OFC/ASL	Support component			PGMF (ha)
		Forest management support stage	Management-accounting and social-organizational	Commercial	
Guarayos	OFC-Cururú	Timber harvesting	Yes	Yes	26,420
Guarayos	OFC-Yaguarú	Census and timber harvesting	Yes	Yes	50,847
Guarayos	OFC-San Juan	Inventory, census, and management plan development	Yes	Yes	34,581
Guarayos Ixiamas	OFC-Urubichá	Forestry census	-	-	50,000
	San Antonio	Census and management plan development	-	-	14,900
Ixiamas	ASL Candelaria	Census, management plan development, and timber harvesting	-	-	14,700
Ixiamas	ASL Copacabana	Census and timber harvesting	-	-	15,482
Ixiamas	OFC-Macahua	TA in identifying area, design, planning, and census implementation for certification	-	Yes	12,417
Ixiamas	OFC Carmen Pecha	-	Yes	-	12,287
Ixiamas	OFC Santa Fe	-	Yes	-	3,000
Ixiamas	ASL El Triunfo	Work planning	-	-	16,664
Ixiamas	ASL Idiama	Work planning	-	-	18,385
Cobija	OFC Nueva Belén	Harvesting, post-harvesting assessment	Yes	Yes	12,765
Cobija	OFC Yaminahua-Machineri-Enohaya	-	Yes	Yes	16,326
Total area for management plan implementation assisted by the project					298,774

The phases of the critical path for forest management are census planning and execution, census processing, management plan development, management plan implementation, road and yard planning, technical assistance in directional felling, log bucking, log extraction, cubing, filling of Certificates of Origin, on-the-job assistance for hauling and shipping, on-the-job assistance for transportation, assessment during and after harvesting, and dissemination of the harvest assessment.

The area under management plans implemented in the field, with IBA support, amounts to 244,399 hectares in the Cururú, San Juan, Yaguarú, Macahua, Carmen Pecha and Nueva

Belén OFCs, and in the San Antonio, Candelaria and Copacabana ASLs. For the next quarter, we expect to provide assistance for the field implementation of the management plans of the Carmen Pecha, Santa Fe and Yaminahua-Machinery-Enohaya communities in order to reach a total of 298,774 ha. Technical assistance was provided, in some cases, once the critical path was started, in other cases during the directional felling stage and in the best scenario during the census, which is the first stage of the forest management critical path.

Technical assistance for timber sales also followed a critical path from the assessment of the timber supply, to costs and prices, development of business scenarios, listing of potential buyers, review and finalization of sales/purchase contracts, and contract follow-up.

The volume offered and pledged through sales/purchase contracts reached a total of 22,816 m³ in logs and the sales totaled US\$ 359,158. This information refers to the CIPTA, Yaminagua-Machineri, Nueva Belén, Yaguarú and Cururú OFCs.

2.3.2 Quarterly 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

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					
INDICATOR	2nd QUARTER		3rd QUARTER		TARGET FOR 2010
	NUMBER	PROGRESS	NUMBER	PROGRESS	
3.1.1: Number of hectares with community development plans (including productive activities) for selected local and indigenous communities.	0	Two Productive Development Plans (PDPs) were prioritized, one in Yaguarú covering 120,000 ha and another in Rurrenabaque covering 20,000 ha.	0	Development of design methodology for PDPs	140,000
RESULT 3.2: BUSINESS PLANS DESIGNED AND UNDER IMPLEMENTATION FOR PRODUCERS GROUPS					
3.2.1: Number of business plans designed and under implementation	0	The design and execution of business plan for cusi in Guarayos was prioritized, as well as another for timber products for Northern La Paz with CIPTA.	0	Primary and secondary information gathered	2
3.2.2: Number of persons trained in business and or management skills with USG support	24	Training on commercial topics such as assessing buyer's proposals for timber products in Yaguarú, Guarayos	4	Cocoa marketing Four people attended workshop on peanut production	100

RESULT 3.3: INCOME AND DIVERSIFYING VALUE CHAINS IDENTIFIED AND UNDER DEVELOPMENT					
INDICATOR	2 QUARTER		3 QUARTER		TARGET FOR 2010
	NUMBER	PROGRESS	NUMBER	PROGRESS	
3.3.1/ 3.4.1: Number of producer organizations, trade and business associations, indigenous umbrella organizations and community-based organization receiving USG assistance.	21	Support provided to the Bolivian Forestry Chamber (CFB) to organize the 6 th Business Round of EXPOFOREST 2010 and for participation of 20 indigenous communities and ASLs from different regions. In addition, direct support was provided for participation in the business roundtable by two representatives of COPNAG, two from Yaguarú and two from Cururú.	3	Technical assistance to COPNAG - the umbrella organization for the communities in Yaguarú and Cururú - continued.	10
RESULT 3.4: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PACKAGE STRUCTURED TO RESPOND TO DIFFERENT NEEDS AND DEMANDS					
3.4.1: Number of technical assistance packages structured to respond to different needs and demands	1	The methodological basis for assessing the value chain was developed and will be validated in the upcoming quarters.	2	Technical packages developed by CADEFOR on the topic of timber products. Document developed on assessing and prioritizing the value chain.	2

RESULT 3.6: PEOPLE HAVE INCREASED ECONOMIC BENEFITS DERIVED FROM SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION.					
3.6.2. Value of incremental sales by USAID beneficiary companies	US\$ 60,000	Assistance was provided to formalize the timber sales/purchase contract between CIMAL and the community in Cururú.	22.16 m ³ U\$ 359,158	Assistance for sales: CIPTA: 8,360 m ³ in logs totaling US\$ 105, 400 Yaminahua-Machineri: 4,000 m ³ in logs totaling U\$ 60,000 Nueva Belén: 2.674 m ³ in logs totaling U\$ 40,791 Yaguarú: 4,000 m ³ in logs totaling U\$ 76,463 Cururú: 3,609 m ³ in logs totaling a U\$ 76,413	20,000

2.4 Objective 4: Activity Results Scaled up Lowlands to Regional and National Levels

In the Performance Monitoring Plan presented to USAID, new indicators for approval of this objective were proposed due to the lack of an institutional framework between the GOB and the USG and, also, to reflect lessons learned during project life. Activities regarding this objective for year two will be defined according to the said indicators.

2.5 Activities planned for next reporting period

USAID's recommendations were included in the work plan for 2010 and the planned activities were started. Following are the relevant project interventions envisioned for the next quarter:

- Review the feasibility of restarting contacts with the newly elected officials of the municipal governments in order to prepare a work agenda for the issues of improving and/or updating the implementation of land use plans and the climate change strategy.
- Carry out a socio-economic study of all the beneficiary institutions.
- Continue providing technical assistance to elected officials in coordination with the MMNTLP as per the Safco Law and environmental territorial management guidelines.
- Complete and implement a conceptual model for monitoring biodiversity.
- Carry out communal WCS workshops with the umbrella organizations of CIPTA and CRTM in order to develop a risk management and climate change strategy, conditioned to a normalization of relations with these umbrella organizations.
- Continue providing technical assistance to OFCs and ASLs in best forest management practices (forestry census, directional felling, etc.), good practices for administrative and accounting controls, drafting and follow-up of sales/purchase contracts, and financing.
- Technical assistance to design and implement community development plans in Guarayos.
- Continue the study with Winrock International in the three regions in order to identify the potential for Payments for Environmental Services (PES) based on reducing deforestation and the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), and identify appropriate areas and strategies for carbon projects in project areas.
- Training to introduce REDD and strategies to develop carbon projects.
- Start assessing climate change risks; this activity will be lead by Winrock.

- Start activities with Solimar, including a review of tourism strategies and information related to CIPTA and CRTM in Rurrenabaque and Ixiamas to serve as a baseline for tourism and to develop new strategies.
- Start assistance in tourism with community organizations in northern La Paz.
- Together with ILS prepare digital mapping of the forest management plans for each of the participating beneficiaries.
- Verify and assess in-site data for the monitoring and evaluation unit.

SECTION 3- ACTIVITIES BY REGION

3.1 Northern La Paz Region

A meeting with elected officials of the Municipal Government in Ixiamas took place. The aim of the meeting was to present the work team, IBA's objectives, and the MOU signed with former authorities. The new officials are not aware of the pledges made by the outgoing officials.

Under the work plan and the project activities scheduled with the Mancomunidad de Municipios del Norte Paceño Tropical, support will be provided for this association of municipalities to work with civil society actors and with candidates for mayor and councilmen, as per the intervention strategy. The three stages of the project entitled "For an Inclusive and Tolerant Democracy" were completed under the auspices of the MNPT in Mapiri, Guanay, Apolo, San Buenaventura, and Ixiamas. The following outcomes resulted from supporting this initiative:

- Phase 1: Candidate training and debates on environmental issues. In most cases, the candidates showed indifference towards these topics.
- Phase 2: Transparent transition. Training of outgoing municipal officials on accountability was carried out. Follow-up of documents submitted to the municipalities.
- Phase 3: Training of newly elected officials and authorities regarding the Safco Law and environmental land management. The municipality of Ixiamas did not participate in the event, and thus it had to be moved to Rurrenabaque.

The activity and technical assistance plan was prepared for the CRTM in coordination with a technician of that umbrella organization.

IBA, together with staff from Solimar, assessed community and private tourism initiatives for the area, as well as having verified, in-site, the tourism services supply.

- Four meetings were held with the municipal governments in Rurrenabaque, Ixiamas, San Buenaventura and Santa Rosa, as well as five community tourism initiatives, eight tour agencies, the Hospitality Chamber of Rurrenabaque, seven hotels and ten restaurants in Rurrenabaque, the Pílon and Madidi Protected areas and three tourism projects in Ixiamas.

3.1.1 Overview of Obstacles Encountered and Overcome

The process to elect mayors that took place in April and the newly elected officials resulted in delays in planning activities with the municipal governments. Also, delays were experienced in programming activities with the umbrella organizations of CIPTA, as their leaders were taking part in the indigenous march.

Due to public statements by government officials accusing USAID of funding the indigenous march and other destabilization actions, IBA was forced to postpone meetings and training workshops with beneficiaries in order to avoid being involved in any type of political conflicts, as well as for the safety of staff in the regional offices.

3.2 Pando Region

A subcontract was officially signed with the José Manuel Pando Foundation and staff was hired for the regional office. Advisors were hired for forest management, commercial partnerships, and administration and accounting. In May, project activities started in Pando. The main activities undertaken were:

- Preparing a Plan for Implementation of Activities related to forest management, administration and accounting, business and regional office management.
- Negotiations with potential beneficiaries at the community level, as well as with umbrella organizations took place.
- Data were gathered to establish a baseline for each one of the three communities that will be benefited as per an approach suggested by IBA.
- Meetings were held with CIPOAP and community leaders of the Yaminahua and Machineri communities. Processes were established to submit projects and consult the communities in Yaminahua, Machineri, San Pedro de Bella Flor and Nuevo Belén.
- Project staff participated in the workshop on reactivating wild-rubber tapping in Pando. This could become an important source of income able to stimulate the department's rural economy, as well as diversifying and integrating forest management.
- Opportunities were identified for local communities to sell their production for school breakfasts under fairer and faster terms of sale (asai and majo shakes, rice, lentils and beans, papaya, bananas and plantains). To date, all the products going into school breakfasts are imported from Brazil.
- Two MOUs were signed with the Yaminahua-Machineri and Nuevo Belén OFCs.

3.2.1 Obstacles encountered

The sequels of Pando's militarization are still being felt and the population feels their rights being constantly impinged. This complicates the socio-political scene for USAID-funded activities. The board of directors of the José Manuel Pando Foundation is made of, among others, the Association of Municipalities of Pando and the local government, thus any misalignment with the directors puts at risk the stability of this organization.

In May, activities were restarted in Pando and three communities were contacted, with activities initiated with two of them (Yaminahua-Machineri and Nueva Belén). However, obstacles were encountered to establish an agreement with the community in San Pedro, as they are funded by Fundación Puma. No coordination agreements were reached there.

Starting in mid-June the political situation became complicated, especially for projects funded by USAID. Thus, a low-profile approach has been favored, carrying out activities with communities in the field, but without establishing contact with the municipalities.

Recently, the Association of Municipalities of Pando (AMDEPANDO) decided to expel all non-government organizations working with USAID funding and declared the area "USAID-free." Now, reports showing programs, projects, and activities, as well as funding sources, amount of money received and tangible results to date are mandatory. Therefore, the director of the José Manuel Pando Foundation has mentioned that they may be forced to terminate their sub-contract with IBA, thus hindering our work in that region.

3.3 Guarayos Region

Cururú's community forestry organization (OFC-Cururú), through its technical team (Asociación Indígena Maderera Cururú –AIMCU), started harvesting timber in June. AIMCU has a contract with CIMAL – a timber company – and thus all work carried out in their management area should comply with the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) principles and criteria. IBA has provided on-the-job training to AIMCU in directional felling, skidding and bucking.

Yaguarú's community forestry organization (AIFY) started activities in its management area also in June. IBA carried out joint planning activities with this organization, as well as providing technical assistance for road building and skid-trail reopening, and cutting new trails for harvesting trees.

IBAs' lines of action were presented to the assembly of the Urubichá Indigenous Forestry Organization (AIFU) which was chosen by COPNAG and IBA as a potential beneficiary for technical support in forest management; officials from COPNAG and AFIG also took place in this event.

The assembly was pleased with the presentation done by the project and support was started. Community representatives mentioned that in the coming weeks they expect to meet with project staff in the Guarayos office to formalize the technical assistance through a MOU.

Four proposals were assessed to choose a consultant to develop the final design of the road improvement project for the indigenous forest management area in San Juan. The assessment leads to choosing as the best proposal that submitted by the consulting firm of Ms. Susana Alarcón Morales.

3.3.1 Obstacles encountered

IBA's technical assistance provided to OFCs has had some difficulties affecting the normal course of activities of the different components:

- IBA's technical assistance to the COPNAG OFCs had repercussions on business deals.
- The slow process for supporting road improvement for the San Juan OFC has resulted in the community growing apart from the project. Initially, there were high expectations on the part of the OFC members to receive technical assistance.
- The indigenous march, in which COPNAG representatives took part, as well as Ascención being located on the Trinidad-Santa Cruz highway has turned Guarayos into the main center for negotiations and a resting stage, making impossible any activities by IBA and, thus, delaying project progress.

SECTION 4 – COORDINATION WITH DONORS AND OTHER INITIATIVES

During the third quarter, project staff met with several organizations and projects to coordinate efforts and generate synergies stemming from existing and prior initiatives. Following is a summary of coordination efforts.

- Participation in a workshop on policies for forestry innovation organized by the Instituto Nacional de Innovación Agropecuaria y Forestal (INIAF).
- Coordination meetings with the Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza (FAN), specifically for the Guarayos region, in order to join efforts to implement the management plan for the Río Blanco y Negro Conservation Area.
- Project staff attended the Forest Dialogue Table.
- Meeting with World Bank officials to treat topics related to community forestry and REDD+ mechanisms.
- Meeting with CARITAS in Pando; this organization is working in agro-forestry with the San Pedro de Bella Flor community providing support with cocoa and copoazú seedlings to establish 13 ha of agro-forestry systems.
- Meeting with SUSTENTAR also in Pando; they are working in the Yaminahua-Machineri TCO, providing support to open rubber-tapping trails, but this support has stopped due to lack of resources.
- Meeting with Fundación PUMA in Pando; this organization is working with the community in San Pedro de Bella Flor providing support for a forestry census and to develop a logging schedule. Also support is being provided to build Brazil nut storage facilities in the forest. Community leaders have expressed interest in signing a MOU with IBA as they consider it would supplement PUMA actions.
- Meeting with the local government in Pando to discuss potential technical assistance for a joint project aimed at restarting wild-rubber production.

SECTION 5 – CROSS-CUTTING HIGHLIGHTS

5.2 Public Outreach, Communications & Branding

In this quarter implementation of the Project Communications Plan was started, both in terms of external and internal communications. Work was carried out in coordination USAID's two contractors specialized in communication and information; Trigo Consultores and Bolivian Communications Activity (BCA).

With Trigo Consultores, materials were developed for the corporate image of the project: two banner sets (timber and non-timber products), an institutional folder, three fact sheets, and business cards were designed and printed.

By request from USAID'S SEGE office, outreach materials were developed for the Fourth of July holiday consisting of an information triptych, a note pad and book markers.

Photographs provided by CADEFOR and other USAID projects were used for all these materials, as IBA currently does not have a photo pool. Informational triptychs and a corporate brochure are still pending, and will be designed during the next quarter.

BCA invited IBA to participate in a two-day workshop, in La Paz, on "Developing Press Briefs and Success Stories". Communications specialists from all USAID programs took part in this event.

Internal communication actions implemented in this quarter were focused on establishing spaces and channels for exchanging information to facilitate the activities of all project components.

Starting on mid-April, IBA's team has been holding weekly team meetings at project headquarters and the regional offices. The formats for monthly reports, external communications, electronic presentations, and training forms have been standardized.

In May, a team strengthening workshop was held at project headquarters. All central office staff, as well as the chiefs of the regional offices, attended this event.

The communications specialist participated in SEGE's quarterly meeting, having made a presentation on progress achieved during this quarter. The next meeting is planned for October of 2010.

5.2 Environmental Regulations Compliance

Project technical assistance in better forest management practices is being implemented using the guides and field forms developed by CADEFOR.

A training schedule has been developed for the main stages of the critical path for forestry practices.

SECTION 6 – QUARTERLY MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

6.1 Administrative and Support Activities

- Terms of Reference (TORs) for advisors in forest management, commercial partnerships, and administration, and accounting were developed for the Pando region.
- Terms of Reference were developed and a request was published for a consultancy to establish a baseline for socioeconomic issues. No proposals were submitted.
- The terms of the subcontract with the José Manuel Pando Foundation were developed and reviewed.
- By request of the Valles Foundation, a fixed-price subcontract was performed to cover expenses incurred up to the end of May, 2010. This organization has asked to continue participating in IBA under a donation modality, as their mission is to implement projects with donations and not selling services.
- Subcontracts were prepared for the international partners Solimar, ILS, Winrock International, and WCS; these are to be signed in July.
- The staff sharing activities with the PC-B Project regarding development of the PMP and the Monitoring Plan continued. Also, ARCo has provided support for road design activities.

6.2 Key Constraints and Concerns

In regards to the purchase of vehicles, this process has been completed but, due to hurdles in customs, new vehicles for the regional offices are still unavailable. Vehicles have been rented and also borrowed from other USAID projects.

Also, USAID's approval of the systems determination is still pending. Thus, computer equipment for project office staff has not been purchased. Used equipment has been borrowed from other projects to cover this gap.

6.3 New Personnel Hired this Quarter

Following is a summary of the personnel hired during the first quarter.

- Hiring of a Communications Specialist who started work in April.
- Technical staff assigned: Advisor specialized in Business Opportunities (Pando), Forest Management Specialist (Pando), and Administrative Advisor (Pando).
- Four consultants of the Association of Municipalities of Northern La Paz were hired to carry out a consultancy entitled "For a Tolerant and Inclusive Democracy" in the municipalities of Mapiri, Guanay, Apolo, San Buenaventura and Ixiamas.

- A consultant was hired to offer courses on tropical dendrology.

6.4 Contract Modifications, Amendments and Reporting

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

SECTION 7 – TRAINING

7.1 Summary of Training Activities Conduced and Entered into TrainNet this Quarter

Training on marketing topics was provided to four people; 65 people were trained in Natural Resource and Biodiversity Management; and two people were trained in topics related to Global Climate Change.

7.2 Training Activities Planned for the Next Reporting Period

- Training was offered on global climate change including the GCC convention frame, greenhouse gases inventory, mitigation, and analysis for adaptation to GCC.
- Training was provided on natural resource and/or biodiversity management in Guarayos and Northern La Paz to productive organizations that have signed MOUs.
- In-site training was provided on reduced impact logging practices, forestry census and directional felling, on-the-job technical assistance for timber harvesting, follow-up to timber extraction, among others.
- Training on business and/or assisted management plans was also imparted.

SECTION 8 – GRANTS MANAGEMENT

The Lowlands 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.