

Integrating Governance, Participation, and Sustainable Economic Growth for Biodiversity Conservation in the Amboró-Madidi Corridor

511-A-00-05-00250-00 / Landscape Conservation Program

QUARTERLY REPORT

APRIL 1ST TO JUNE 31ST, 2006

Submitted to USAID

by

Conservation International-Bolivia
Calle 13 de Calacoto # 8008 (Casilla 13593)
La Paz, Bolivia

July 31, 2006

Introductory Note

This is the third quarterly report of the Bolivia Landscape Conservation Program/Amboró-Madidi Corridor, covering the period April 1, 2006 to June 30, 2006. It summarizes the program's progress, discusses new issues and challenges, and makes recommendations for future action. As always, we solicit the comments and suggestions of USAID regarding the content and organization of this report.

Contents

I.	Acronyms and Abbreviations	4
II.	Background	6
III.	Quarterly Review/Executive Summary	8
IV.	Presentation by Program Objectives	10
V.	Annexes	33

I. Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMC: *Corredor Amboró-Madidi* (Amboró-Madidi Corridor)
ANMI: *Area Natural de Manejo Integrado* (Natural Area of Integrated Management)
ANP: Amoro National Park
APA: *Área Protegida Amboró* (Amboró Protected Area)
BOLFOR: The Sustainable Forest Management Project (a joint effort of the Bolivian Government and USAID)
CBC: *Centro para la Conservación de la Biodiversidad* (Center for Biodiversity Conservation of CI)
CDS: *Comisión de Desarrollo Sostenible* (Commission for Sustainable Development)
CEBEM: *El Centro Boliviano de Estudios Multidisciplinarios* (Bolivian Center for Multidisciplinary Studies)
CI: Conservation International
CIPTA: *Consejo Indígena del Pueblo Tacana* (Tacana Indigenous Council)
CONAE: *Comité Nacional de Ecoturismo* (National Ecotourism Committee)
CRTM: *Consejo Regional Tsimane Mosenen* (Tsimane Mosenen Regional Council)
CV: *Carpa Verde* (Green Tent)
DDE: *Dirección Distritas de Educación* (District Educational Direction Offices)
DDPC: *Desarrollo Democrático Participación Ciudadana* (Democratic Development and Citizen Participation, a project of USAID)
DFID: Department for International Development (UK)
DGB: *Dirección General de Biodiversidad* (Bolivian Biodiversity Directorate)
FAM: *Federación de Asociaciones Municipales* (Federation of Municipal Associations)
FAN: *Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza* (Friends of Nature Foundation)
FOBOMADE: *Foro Boliviano sobre Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo* (The Bolivian Environment and Development Forum)
GOB: Government of Bolivia
LIDEMA: *Liga de Defensa del Medio Ambiente* (Environmental Defense League)
LOPE: *Ley de la Organización del Poder Ejecutivo* (Law to Organize Executive Power)
MAS: *Movimiento al Socialismo* (Movement Toward Socialism)
MEC: *Ministerio de Educación y Cultura* (Ministry of Education and Culture)
MGMP: *Modelo de Gestión Municipal Participativo* (Participatory Municipal Management Model)
NGO: Non-governmental Organization
OCA: Organizational Capacity Assessment
PDM: *Plan de Desarrollo Municipal* (Municipal Development Plan)
PEN: *Proyectos Educativos de Núcleo* (Nucleus Education Projects)
PMOT: *Plan Municipal de Ordenamiento Territorial* (Municipal Territorial Zoning Plan)
POP: *Plan de Ordenamiento Predial* (Property Ordering Plan)
PPD-UNDP: *Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones-Programa de Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas* (UNDP Small Grants Program)

PRIA: *Programa Regional de Apoyo a Pueblos Indígenas del Amazonía* (Regional Program for Support to Indigenous People of the Amazon)
PSA: *Pago por Servicios Ambientales* (Payment for Environmental Services)
SEDUCA: *Servicio Departamental de Educación* (Bolivian State-Level Education Department Departments)
SERNAP: *Servicio Nacional de Áreas Protegidas* (Bolivian National Park Service)
SNV: Netherlands Development Organization
TCO: *Tierras Comunitarias de Origen* (Indigenous Lands)
TNC: The Nature Conservancy
TOR: Terms of Reference
TRÓPICO: *Asociación Boliviana para la Conservación* (Bolivian Association for Conservation)
USAID: United States Agency for International Development
VMT: Viceministerio de Turismo (Vice-Ministry of Tourism)

II. Background

Conservation International (CI) is leading the development and implementation of the Bolivia Landscape Conservation Program/ Amboró-Madidi Corridor (AMC). This four-year project, funded jointly by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), CI, and project partners, seeks to conserve the high biodiversity values of the globally-significant AMC while promoting its sustainable development.

The AMC is part of the Tropical Andes Hotspot, a region stretching from western Venezuela to northern Chile and Argentina, including large portions of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. This Hotspot is the richest and most diverse region on Earth, containing about a sixth of all plant life in less than one percent of the world's land area. Extraordinarily high levels of species richness and endemism characterize the AMC. Few other areas in the world can compare with its biodiversity. For example, there are more than 5,000 plant species in Madidi National Park alone, which makes it the protected area with highest plant diversity on the continent.

Several urgent threats have or could have a negative impact on the sustainable development and conservation of ecosystems within the AMC, particularly unsustainable agricultural and natural resource use practices, insufficient and inadequate local participation in protected area and natural resource management, and weak democratic governance structures, policy frameworks, and citizen disenfranchisement.

To address these threats, the project is organized into five strategic objectives:

- 1) Strengthen participatory local governance, increase economic opportunities, and improve biodiversity conservation in the Apolobamba – Madidi - Pilon Lajas landscape (Landscape 1).
- 2) Improve environmental and territorial management, promote sustainable development, and strengthen organizational capacities in the Amboró-Carrasco landscape (Landscape 2).
- 3) Strengthen the capacity of central government institutions to develop policies and technical tools that promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable economic development in the AMC as well as nationally.
- 4) Promote knowledge management, learning and innovation on sustainable economic development and biodiversity conservation in the AMC.
- 5) Contribute to the development of knowledge, capabilities, attitudes and practices aimed at biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in the AMC.

CI is carrying out this project in consortium with four Bolivian and international non-governmental organizations: Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza (FAN, or the Friends of Nature Foundation), the Federación de Asociaciones Municipales (FAM, or the Federation of Municipal Associations), La Asociación Boliviana para la Conservación (TRÓPICO, or the Bolivian Conservation Association), and Pact, Inc. Each partner receives a sub-award for

the implementation of its work toward the project objectives. CI administers these sub-awards. The CI-FAN-FAM-TRÓPICO-Pact consortium is a unique strategic alliance that takes advantage of each partner's distinct and complementary capacities. CI has worldwide experience in biodiversity conservation, the implementation of conservation corridors, and more than 12 years working in the AMC; FAN has scientific and technical capacities to develop ecoregional planning and 15 years of experience in the Amboró-Carrasco landscape; FAM represents Bolivia's municipal associations and promotes the improvement of municipal capacities; TRÓPICO has implemented more than 60 projects and programs in several regions of Bolivia; and Pact, Inc. is a global leader in strengthening the capacity of grassroots organizations, coalitions and networks, and promoting knowledge management.

III. Quarterly Review/Executive Summary

The Landscapes Program faced a turbulent political context this quarter. Many of the country's park directors have been given notice, with their replacements yet to be named; The mayors of two of our key municipalities, Ixiamas and San Buenaventura, went on a hunger strike to demand more tangible benefits from conservation of Madidi Park, temporarily stalling work there; The programs with whom we work in the ex-Ministry of Sustainable Development (such as the National Program of Climate Change) still lack an institutional home in an evolving national structure. Further significant national changes are expected to take place after August 6, 2006, probably including a reorganization of the cabinet.

Against this backdrop, the consortium took a flexible approach, working when and where we could—and ultimately making positive strides toward implementing the project's five objectives. Key activities, detailed in the "Presentation by Program Objectives" section and annexes, include:

Enhanced municipal land use planning: The consortium has made significant progress in drawing up municipal environmental regulations. Our natural resources and biodiversity consultants analyzed, systematized, and adjusted Bolivia's Participatory Municipal Management Model so that municipalities can more effectively integrate conservation into local planning. The revised model was then presented to officials in Landscape 2, and was officially approved. In Landscape 1 agreements with the municipal governments, including the integration of land use planning into five-year participatory strategic plans, were signed. Simultaneously, an intra-consortium learning community was inaugurated to bridge work in land use planning in the two landscapes, drawing from best practices nationwide captured in a Landscapes-sponsored national workshop last quarter.

Increased organizational capacity: We adjusted Pact's Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) methodology to fit within the Bolivian context. The consortium successfully implemented the first phase of OCA with the municipal governments of Ixiamas, Rurrenabaque and San Buenaventura; local leaders identified their own capacities toward effectively promoting conservation and economic development. In addition, the methodology and workshop design has been reviewed with the indigenous organizational leadership; it met with their approval in terms of its approach and appropriateness for the cultural context.

Heightened profile of conservation in national legal changes: In this quarter the project began supporting the Commission for Sustainable Development, a multi-party commission of the national congress responsible for legislating environmental issues. They asked the Landscapes Program to support them in two ways: a) Compiling proposals on the environment and conservation of biodiversity for the Constituent Assembly (charged with re-writing the nation's constitution by mid-2007) and distributing the results among the elected constituents, and b) Drafting of a law on biodiversity and protected areas with the objective of regulating conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity resources as well

as the management of protected areas. This is an excellent space in which to engage the new government; the consortium efficiently produced an analysis of proposals related to the environment and conservation of biodiversity for the Constituent Assembly, finding 10 central themes with which there is a high degree of consensus.

Additionally, we undertook internal activities toward becoming a “learning consortium,” including: completing a study of how Pact might more effectively promote a cross-flow of ideas and experiences between the two landscapes; going live with an electronic document-sharing space accessible by web; conducting a workshop of systemization of best practices among consortium members; carrying out monthly planning and coordination meetings with the managers of the five objectives and supporting staff; hiring a Ph.D. landscape ecologist to assist us in solidifying our set of impact and effect indicators; and laying the groundwork for an end-of-year reflection on lessons learned and preparation of an FY2007 annual operating plan which adapts to the changing political context.

IV. Presentation by Program Objective

Objective 1: Strengthen participatory local governance, increase economic opportunities, and improve biodiversity conservation in the Apolobamba – Madidi - Pilon Lajas landscape

Key achievements in implementation

- Land Use Planning

Activities to finish the process of land use planning in Apolo

CI drew up and presented project documents (i.e. assessments, Municipal Land Use Plan (PMOT) formulation, maps, and databases) to the municipal government of Apolo. CI provided support to the Apolo municipal government towards the creation and management of municipal ordinances to facilitate PMOT final approval.

Revision of PMOT for the municipality of Rurrenabaque

CI delivered to the municipal government of Rurrenabaque the report of the PMOT revision for their municipality wherein the recommended adjustments were specified. The most important recommendations were: include the Pilon Lajas Indigenous Lands and Biosphere Reserve in the PMOT; incorporate a more rigorous component of conservation; incorporate deeper social appropriation by local actors. In the next quarter we will work with Rurrenabaque to act on the recommendations. (For more detail see Annex 4)

Process initiated for hiring PMOT planning team

With the help of the existing PMOT technical team, and according to the requirements of the forthcoming planning process, the form of the multidisciplinary team that will head up the planning processes for land management in three prioritized model municipalities of landscape 1 (San Buenaventura, Ixiamas, and Rurrenabaque) was defined by CI. The terms of reference have been drawn up and preliminary hiring announcements issued.

Meetings and/or prior contacts with municipal governments

Meetings have been held with the municipal governments of Ixiamas, San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque in order to inform and familiarize them with land use planning concepts, objectives and methodology, and above all, to come to agreement regarding the coordination of the PMOT processes with those of participatory strategic planning (PDMs, from the Spanish *Planes de Desarrollo Municipal*). The signing of these agreements with the municipal governments was successfully fast-tracked. After these meetings, contact was made by CI by telephone in order to give feedback on the results of the meetings and secure a fluid relationship with the municipal governments.

Revision and adjustment of the methodological process of the PMOTs and their coordination with the PDMs

We have begun the compilation phase for secondary and existing information.

Creation and consolidation of the bi-municipal protected area Santa Rosa and Reyes

Specific proposals have been developed and agreements on the donation to municipalities of Santa Rosa and Reyes are ready for the signature of the municipal governments.

- Participatory Management

The process of participatory management has been stalled because of changes in the leadership of SERNAP and the conflicts generated due to pending changes in the directorships of the Madidi and Pilon Lajas protected areas. (See also Objective 2 and the Executive Summary of this report).

- Ecotourism

San Miguel del Bala Initiative

Our development of a successful project to UNDP/SGP (United Nations Development Program/Small Grants Program) has injected \$US 20,000 of fresh match funds into the Landscapes Program. We worked with San Miguel on the regulation of financial reports on the disbursement of the current external grant for ecotourism. Consultant Gunilla Somers was hired by the San Miguel ecotourism business in June to provide technical assistance in marketing and project management.

Certain strategic training themes, orientation to investments and other areas to make work in San Miguel's business more efficient, were among the areas in which we worked.

El Cebu – TES (Turismo Ecologico-Social, or Ecological and Social Tourism) Initiative

We worked intensively with both initiatives during this quarter. A financial analysis conducted by CI arrived at the conclusion that an alliance between the two initiatives would be advantageous since the current cost table renders the El Cebú initiative unviable. Learning and adapting based on this conclusion, an agreement was made between the two initiatives for an administrative alliance, and this began to function in May. Given the continuing problems with the El Cebú initiative, we consider it necessary that any new disbursement for the initiative should be associated with a significant work commitment on behalf of the project beneficiaries. A proposal to the UNDP for \$US 20,000 was drawn up and presented; its approval is pending. CI presented a proposal for an external grant of \$US 25,000 for the alliance and approval is expected. The dispersal of both new funds, if approved, will be closely tied to community commitment; if they fall short, the funds will be redirected.

Caquiahuara Interpretation System

Land titling of CIPTA's (*Consejo Indígena del Pueblo Tacana*, or the Tacana Indigenous Council) Caquiahuara sanctuary required a change in the environmental impact statement which should be categorized by the week of July 20, although it has already suffered many delays caused by the changes in the government. (See also Participatory Management above and Problems/Limitations below)

The design of signs for Caquiahuara has suffered some setbacks, principally due to delays of our contractor, the firm Molina and Associates, but the process is now finished and the designs have been sent to craftsman Leoni Manrique in Santa Cruz to be carved. The sign carvings are now finished and they are expected to arrive in La Paz by July 15. We are working jointly with CIPTA about the terms of reference for a consultant to design a management system for the attraction.

Tourism Monitoring System in Rurrenabaque

The terms of reference have been written up and the hiring announcement has been issued. After receiving proposals, we will conduct interviews and make a final selection in close cooperation with the Tourism Director of Rurrenabaque, Mr. Juan Carlos Tapia.

- Institutional Learning

Considerable time and effort was spent on reviewing and adjusting Pact's Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) methodology to fit within the different contexts of municipal governments and indigenous organizations. Extensive support was provided by Edwin Jarrin, Program Manager for Pact's regional office in Latin America as well as from Juan Carlos Giles a facilitator from Pact Peru; both have ample experience in the use of OCA under different contexts, including municipal governments and indigenous organizations such as *Tierras Comunitarias de Origen*—TCOs (an indigenous organizational structure that grants communal land tenure to one or more indigenous groups).

Pact Bolivia implemented the first phase of OCA with the municipal governments of Ixiamas, Rurrenabaque and San Buenaventura. (Annexes 5 and 6) The support provided by Pact in Ecuador and Peru to the Bolivia staff ensured that the workshop design was effective in achieving its objective of defining with the municipal government's categories for capacities for effectively promoting conservation and local economic development. In addition, the methodology and workshop design has been reviewed with the indigenous organizational leadership; it met with their approval in terms of its approach and appropriateness for the cultural context. More detail on municipal government participation will be provided under the difficulties section.

Exchange between indigenous organizations: Based on a request by the TCOs of San Jose Uchupiamonas and the Consejo Regional Tsimane Mosen (CRTM) an exchange between the two participating TCOs as well as the Consejo Indígena del Pueblo Tacana (CIPTA),

which is close geographically, was held. (Annexes 7, 8 and 9) The exchange was hosted by CIPTA which has ample experience and maturity as a TCO. The motive of the first exchange was to provide San Jose Uchupiamonas and the CRTM with a reference point as to what qualities of a strong TCO should have. The exchange is part of a series of exchanges and the implementation of the first one served as a learning experience on how to best organize exchanges including gaining organizational commitments from the TCOs to assemble a quorum from their organization to attend the event. (Further detail regarding the event can be found under difficulties.)

Problems and limitations

The political climate is still unstable with respect to land use and planning issues and relationships with international organizations, including international NGOs. Two significant conflicts have gotten in the way of the implementation of activities in this landscape:

- a) A hunger strike was carried out by the mayors the Ixiamas and San Buenaventura municipalities proclaiming themselves against the lack of benefits they receive from Madidi National Park. Both municipalities want to see a more tangible set of benefits from conservation. Their major demands included more access to Madidi's ANMI (*Area Natural de Manejo Integral*, or multiple use area) and the generation of productive economic projects in their area in the north of La Paz. (A minor additional demand unrelated to the Landscapes from had to do with local pensions.) We have established a minimal agenda of work with the municipalities, and continue to dialogue and work constructively with them to achieve more consensus around development and natural resource management issues.
- b) The leadership change of SERNAP and the resulting feeling of uncertainty in the region. As of this report, the director of Madidi has been asked to step down and no replacement has been named. The director of Pilon Lajas will also change, with responsibility likely passing to the local indigenous community; however to aid themselves in the transition it appears the local people want to maintain the current director alongside themselves until December as they learn the ropes.

The first OCA workshop with municipal governments was well attended by the municipal government of Ixiamas but poorly attended by the municipal governments of San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque. The workshop was held two weeks before a national election on a referendum for regional autonomies. As a result, the municipal government of Rurrenabaque's political leadership was focused on the campaign and was unable to attend the workshop. The mayor of San Buenaventura along with several other members of the municipal government had to travel to La Paz unexpectedly and delegated the attendance to various municipal employees. Despite this delegation, their attendance was intermittent. Meetings following the workshop were held with both the municipalities of Rurrenabaque and San Buenaventura as to how to ensure their support, with both municipal governments and specifically their mayors expressing their interest in participating. An additional workshop will be repeated with each municipal government in order to develop categories

for defining municipal capacities for conservation and local economic development. In addition, Pact has decided to hold the workshop in a more secluded location that is accessed by a river launch, traveling up the river for forty minutes. This will contribute towards better concentration and participation.

The first OCA workshop with the TCOs should have been held along with the first municipal government workshop. However, the election fell too close to the date making it difficult to ensure adequate participation. A new date has been agreed upon to carry out the workshop and both TCOs have committed to participating.

Exchange between TCOs: Most of the logistics for the event were coordinated initially via long distance telephone. While the dates had been agreed upon in advance, the absence of someone from the project to directly coordinate with the different indigenous organizations made it difficult to ensure ample participation by the organizations. To address these issues, Pact now has a full time employee based out of Rurrenabaque (as of the first week of mid-June). This will help to guarantee better coordination and logistical support in organizing workshops and exchanges.

Key activities planned for the next quarter

- a) Define resources required for the development of a joint PMOTs and PDMs (Municipal Develop Plans) approach.
- b) Initiate field assessment for the development of PMOTs.
- c) Design and approve the planning project with the Uchupiamonas indigenous Territory (TCO).
- d) Map and define support required to initiate the co-management of the protected areas within the landscape.
- e) Begin necessary agreements with the association of private eco-businesses of Rurrenabaque in order to define the implementation process of their institutional strengthening.
- f) Pact will complete the OCA analysis with both municipal governments and TCOs and based on the results of the OCAs design an organizational strengthening plan for each organization.
- g) An additional task under the first objective for Pact is to fund economic initiatives that promote sustainable natural resource use and conservation through dispersing small grants. Funding will begin in the second fiscal year. In order to make the best use of these funds Pact will retain a consultant to study existing economic initiatives promoting sustainable natural resource use in the first landscape. In addition, Pact will assign two interns based in Bolivia to study other existing initiatives, including those carried out by members of the consortium. In mid-August, Edwin Jarrin will travel from Pact's Ecuador office to Bolivia to

facilitate a workshop with members of the consortium to define criteria for funding such initiatives. Information gathered by the consultant and interns will serve as inputs for the workshop.

Indicators

Indicators are under final review by USAID/Bolivia. See Annex 1 and 2 for detailed draft indicators.

Objective 2: Improve environmental and territorial management, promote sustainable development, and strengthen organizational capacities in the Amboró-Carrasco landscape

Key achievements in implementation

ANP management plan

FAN has made only limited progress on drawing up a management plan for Amboró National Park (ANP) (Result 2.1) due to the indecision of the ANP Director as to whether to begin the process.

A letter was sent by the Landscapes Program to SERNAP communicating the start of activities toward drawing up an ANP management plan, followed by three meetings held by FAN and the director of Amboró National Park leading to his agreement that the plan should indeed move forward. The director requested that a proposal outlining the process governing the plan elaboration be submitted to him as a next step.

FAN prepared the document as requested and presented it to the director in a fourth meeting, but the park director reversed his decision, saying that a deep reorganization of SERNAP by the Evo Morales government means that he cannot begin the process. He has since been removed as park director, and we expect the new director to be named soon.

Assuming that the plan will move forward once the new director starts his position, FAN moved forward internally with the ANP management plan preparations. FAN decided that the scientific technical team with the management team of ANP should lead the process with the help of the land management unit and the Landscape 2 coordinator. Terms of reference were created for the hiring of a coordinator for the drawing up the management plan. In a positive sign, the necessity to draw up a management plan was also identified in the meetings with the Management Committee of Amboró National Park on June 20. These activities will continue to be managed by the Amboró National Park director; we are awaiting the new director's decision to start the hiring process of the coordinator.

Municipal environmental regulations

We have made significant progress in the drawing up of municipal environmental regulations (Result 2.2). National and municipal information has been systematized and the drawing up of a document of regulations of the four municipalities has begun. In this result much progress has been made in the application of the Participatory Municipal Management Model (MGMP for its abbreviation in Spanish), including the training of municipal staff. It is up to the municipalities to apply this training, accompanied by Landscapes technical staff. The process of implementing the PMOT has begun and an implementation strategy has been designed that will be agreed upon by municipal authorities.

All national and municipal environmental information for the municipalities of Pampa Grande, Comarapa, Samaipata and Mairana are now compiled and systematized. A rough draft of municipal regulations has been completed by FAN and the municipalities; this will serve to orientate the municipalities toward proper management of their natural resources and biodiversity.

Landscapes/FAN natural resources and biodiversity consultants analyzed, systematized and adjusted the Participatory Municipal Management Model that municipal governments apply through the DDPC III so that the municipalities can more effectively integrate conservation into local planning. The MGMP was then presented to the municipal leaders, legislative staff, and general staff members of two municipalities (Comarapa and Pampagrande) of southern ANP, and was officially approved. This permits the introduction of the model in these municipalities with a focus on environmental management.

Landscapes/FAN technicians prepared and held a training workshop on the MGMP where project consultants participated along with ten municipal staff members, two municipal officials and one council member. These workshops afforded us an important exchange of experiences that demonstrated the diverse forms of the model required in order to apply it to each municipality. However, the workshops also enabled the standardization of certain processes for the application of the model to the four municipalities. Because of these advances, the workshop was considered to effectively validate the application of the model. For FAN and the Landscapes project as a whole, the reason for working with this model has been the incorporation of the theme of natural resource and biodiversity management into their Annual Operating Plans, thereby guaranteeing the availability of funds for related actions and that the communities themselves can command a greater emphasis on environmental themes.

The coordinator of Landscape 2 prepared a proposal for “The Basis for the Implementation of the PMOT” (Annex 10) in the municipalities of the southern part of ANP. An internal workshop with natural resources/biodiversity and project technicians from FAN saw the proposal analyzed and concrete steps were defined to implement the PMOT that will be agreed upon with municipal authorities. The workshop allowed the staff involved to become familiar with the current status of the PMOT in each of the relevant municipalities. Furthermore, it enabled the iteration of steps that should be followed in each of the

municipalities in the PMOT implementation. In the month of July the implementation proposals will be presented to the municipal authorities and a work agenda will be developed for the implementation. Meanwhile, the proposal is being reviewed by the consortium's Learning Community on territorial planning as part of the effort to ensure best practices in this area across the two landscapes.

Economic activities

Landscapes/FAN project consultants drew up a methodological proposal of criteria for the selection of communities where projects will be identified to be implemented. The proposal was validated in an internal workshop with FAN consultants, the Landscape 2 coordinator and the head of the Unit of Land Management at FAN. The workshop allowed all the technicians involved in the Landscape 2 part of the program to agree on the criteria that should be used to select communities and projects that the program will implement. The project team produced a document that defines the criteria (considering social, economic and environmental factors) and the concepts behind them that will serve as the guide for defining projects and communities. The methodology now needs to be applied to the communities.

FAN staff visited the communities of Comarapa, but the selection criteria described above have not yet been applied as these visits were made to present the program and familiarize people with it. Applying the selection criteria is an activity planned for July 2006.

FAN also designed the methodology for the definition of community selection criteria where POPs will be drawn up. These criteria take into account socio-economic and environmental factors. A document has been drafted defining these criteria as well as the concepts behind them which conceptualize the entire POP process. Selection methodology has since been applied and three communities of Comarapa have been selected to have POPs drawn up (Torrecillas, Tunaspampa and La Jara). These communities will be visited and the people consulted to find out if their attitude towards the elaboration of POPs within them is positive. Legal documentation has already been prepared for the hiring of a team to draw up POPs.

Carrasco National Park

The Landscapes Program sent a note to SERNAP informing them of the beginning of activities in Carrasco National Park. No response has yet been received. A meeting has been established with the President of the Tropicico *mancomunidad* (strategic grouping of municipalities) for July 5.

General

Four inter-institutional agreements were signed with the municipal mayors of the four municipalities of south ANP. The council members of the four municipalities approved the signing of the agreement. These agreements permit the other members of the Landscapes

consortium to start their activities within these municipalities. FAN has copies of the four agreements. Original copies of the agreements will be sent to the corresponding municipal mayors and also to CI.

Several staff has been hired. These include: four natural resources consultants, one biodiversity consultant, two projects consultants, one assistant administrator and one assistant administrator for the land management unit (*Unidad de Gestión Territorial* or UGT). The four natural resource consultants will work in the municipal mayors' offices, as do the existing project technicians (except for Comarapa where FAN has its own offices) where they will be able to connect directly with the municipal executive and technical team. These natural resource consultants will do coordinating work to facilitate municipal management, with a strong emphasis on natural resource management. The project technicians will be assisting communities with land management and the implementation of economic initiatives financed by the Landscapes project. In addition, seven consultants from the project have been trained in municipal management and natural resource and biodiversity management.

The Landscapes project was presented using photographs in the municipalities of Pampagrande, Mairana, Samaipata and Comarapa, in regular city council meetings. The presentations were generally well received; however in Mairana some people questioned FAN rather than the Landscapes project itself. These people, a group of about thirty farmers associated with the MAS (*Movimiento al Socialismo*, or Movement Toward Socialism party which controls the national government) from one community, were fed with misinformation prior to the presentation by a well known local leader whose agenda is opposed to the principle of integrated management embodied in the Natural Area of Integrated Management part of Amboró National Park. The conflict was overcome through dialogue; the municipality showed support for FAN and the project, and signed the agreement of work between the consortium and Mairana.

Problems/limitations

There was a delay in the progress of Result 2.1 that has to do with the drawing up of the Amboró Management Plan. After we began meetings with the director of the ANP, he decided to postpone this activity. This activity will begin again once the management committee of the park sees the necessity to draw up a management plan for the ANP.

The activity defined for this quarter in Carrasco was to start getting to know local actors. Activities for this park have been delayed because of the tenuous and changing political situation in the area. However, with the meeting with the President of the *Tropico mancomunidad* confirmed for July 5 and the initiation of an inter-institutional group for Carrasco also in July (TNC/BOLFOR, I-79, CI/Landscapes) we expect activity to increase.

The delay in the purchase of a vehicle has pushed back the visits to the communities of the municipalities of Pampagrande and Mairana. We are awaiting approval of a waiver from USAID to purchase the vehicle.

Key activities planned for the next quarter

- a. Restart activities toward Result 2.1 (the drawing up the management plan for the ANP).
- b. Formulate the municipal environmental law for four municipalities of southern ANP.
- c. Train community leaders in the Participatory Municipal Management Model and record requests for projects in natural resources and biodiversity. Begin the process of the implementation of the PMOT in four municipalities in southern ANP.
- d. Embark upon the drawing up of 2 POPs in two communities of Comarapa.
- e. Apply the project selection methodology in natural resources and biodiversity to a community in southern ANP and record requests for projects.
- f. Get to know local actors of Carrasco National Park, and advance an inter-institutional agenda.
- g. Finalize the impact indicators of the CAM project and define the people responsible for collecting base line information as well as the tools they will require.

Indicators

Indicators are under final review by USAID/Bolivia. See Annex 1 and 2 for detailed draft indicators.

Objective 3: Strengthen the capacity of central government institutions to develop policies and technical tools that promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable economic development in the AMC as well as nationally

Key achievements in implementation

We adjusted this objective to adapt to the current political context. This readjustment has resulted in the project beginning to support the Commission for Sustainable Development (*Comisión de Desarrollo Sostenible*, or CDS) in several issues that will be described below. The CDS is a multi-party commission of the Lower House of the National Parliament responsible for legislation regarding the environment and sustainable development.

As requested by the parliament's CDS, we made a decision to support them in the following aspects:

a) Systematization and analysis of proposals related to the environment and conservation of biodiversity for the Constituent Assembly and distributing the results among the elected constituents.

b) Drafting of a law on biodiversity and protected areas with the objective of regulating conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity resources as well as the management of protected areas.

The commission is being supported by CI/Landscapes in alliance with the local NGO LIDEMA (*Liga de Defensa del Medio Ambiente*, or the Environmental Defense League), the Swiss NGO Intercooperation, and the Nature Conservancy.

We finalized systematization of the proposals to the Constituent Assembly as well as the analysis of agreements and disagreements. In summary, the analysis reflects that the diverse proposals regarding environmental and biodiversity issues (LIDEMA, FOBMADE (*Foro Boliviano sobre Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo*, or The Bolivian Environment and Development Forum, a network of NGOs), Commission on Gender of CARITAS, SERNAP, Vice Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, and Union of Institutions of Cochabamba) have 10 central themes with which there is a high degree of agreement; there are six themes where disagreement is found. (Annex 11)

An external donation was made with Conservation International funds to support the drawing up of a biodiversity and protected areas law in alliance with CEBEM (*El Centro Boliviano de Estudios Multidisciplinarios*, or the Bolivian Center for Multidisciplinary Studies). (Annex 12)

An external donation to the Bolivian NGO, Natura Foundation, has been formulated that will enable a series of workshops to take place on payment for environmental services (*pago por servicios ambientales*, or PSA). These have provided information regarding PSA opportunities for decision makers in this field. (Annex 13)

Regarding the National Committee for the Promotion of Ecotourism, terms of references were finished for the hiring of a consultant responsible for the regulatory proposal and that of the constituent assembly. At the beginning the project this was to be co-financed and co-executed by the Regional Program for Support to Indigenous People of the Amazon (PRIA, or *Programa Regional de Apoyo a Pueblos Indígenas del Amazonía*) and CI, but in the end only CI had funds available.

A rough draft of the Memorandum of the 2nd National Ecotourism Summit was created, which required the hiring of consultant Ruth Suño for its creation. The document is expected to be published at the end of July and will appear as an annex to the next quarterly report.

The development of a basic work agenda with the Vice Ministry of Tourism was also achieved, addressing three topics: Promotion of Bolivia as a destination, support of the

development of national ecotourism policy and the strengthening of the institutional framework for community ecotourism.

Problems and limitations

The Landscapes Annual Operating Plan's first activity for this objective is to create a "power map" of actors in Bolivia, including their relationship to the project. Given reconfiguration in the government based on the new Law to Organize Executive Power (LOPE or *Ley de la Organización del Poder Ejecutivo*), we previously decided to postpone this activity until May 2006. However, given the yet further significant national changes that will take place after August 6, 2006— probably including a shift in the cabinet thus affecting the composition of institutional and governmental actors— this activity has been postponed again until the end of August 2006.

The activities related to protected areas and climate change are postponed since the sectors of the government of Bolivia (GOB) in charge of these issues are in flux. Regarding protected areas, SERNAP will shift from being an independent service related to the Ministry of Sustainable Development, to fall under the General Direction of Biodiversity and Protected Areas of the Vice Ministry of Biodiversity, Forestry and Environment in the Ministry of Rural Development, Agriculture and Environment. The related programs in the ex-Ministry of Sustainable Development, such as the National Program of Climate Change and its Office of Clean Development, did not have a place under the framework of the new LOPE law and the matter of which ministry it will be found under is still being debated. Nevertheless, as a preliminary step Landscapes supported the Office of Clean Development in the second trimester of the project in order to develop a country position for the analysis of the generation of carbon credits and the consequential amount of deforestation that would be avoided.

The changes in the representatives in the Vice Ministry of Tourism have resulted in the need to develop new contacts between the technical team and the Vice Ministry of Tourism. Thus, a series of meetings has been held in order to define common ground, resulting in positive initial relations with the new authorities.

Key activities planned for the next quarter

Technical and financial support of the CDS for the distribution among the elected constituents of the results from the systematization and analysis of agreements and disagreements.

Meetings with key actors in the environmental sector in order to define mechanisms of collaboration and activities in common regarding the Constituent Assembly and its implementation.

Hiring a consultant to complete a "power map" of actors for internal decision making.

In August the first workshops will be held about payment for environmental services with the objective of demonstrating to government officials, (especially those in the Ministries of Rural Development and Water, those in the vice ministries therein, and their main advisors) that in Bolivia the following is the case:

- a) There is a problem in the provision of water in terms of both quantity and quality.
- b) There are opportunities to improve this situation, but the solutions based on Integrated Management of the Watersheds have been inadequate.
- c) Adequate incentives could be a potential solution to insure the provision of safe water and generate direct income for the poor. Public policies based on incentives have worked in other countries such as South Africa, Mexico, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Brazil; Bolivia can learn much from these experiences.

Hiring of consultants for the development of an agenda with the Vice Ministry of Tourism and the National Ecotourism Committee.

Indicators

Indicators are under final review by USAID/Bolivia. See Annex 1 and 2 for detailed draft indicators.

Objective 4: Promote knowledge management, learning and innovation on sustainable economic development and biodiversity conservation in the AMC

Key achievements in implementation

Pact held a documentation workshop in Santa Cruz from April 25th to 28th. The workshop was attended by all five members of the consortium and the space was used to identify different experiences per objective that could be documented. This process will help to identify the effectiveness of different key actions and provide a space to adjust the focus of certain actions to increase impact.

In order to assure that there is a cross-flow of ideas and experiences between the two landscapes Pact has approached FAN in order to better understand what they are doing as well as to identify what FAN would like to learn from the other landscape. As part of this process a summer intern who is currently studying international development at Tufts University spent ten days in the field with FAN to gain a better understanding of their approach towards working with municipal governments. The report produced by this visit has provided Pact with different ideas about how to incorporate their work within the other landscape as well as potential focuses for documenting best practices of FAN's work. (Annex 14)

Pact has interviewed FAN regarding their expectations of what they would like to get out of the consortium as well as what sort of support they need from Pact. In response to this demand Pact will spend several days in late July with FAN working on documentation with the project team.

Pact has coordinated with CI the creation of a shared electronic document space, which CI has facilitated through the creation of a shared virtual space on their e-room. All of the members of the consortium have been provided with accounts and some of the members have begun to place documents in the shared space.

Pact has spoken with different members of the CI team to identify different themes for establishing learning communities and for documenting certain best practices that CI has worked on. CI has established a learning community within the organization to focus on territorial planning. Pact has participated in the learning community and contributed to the discussions. In addition, Pact has worked with various CI employees to identify actors and to create an additional learning community that will focus on palm tree extracts, working with organizations and communities in the municipalities of San Buenaventura and Apolo in northern La Paz.

Problems and limitations

As in the previous semester, Pact has placed most of its emphasis on supporting organizational strengthening in objective 1. This has allowed the project to advance in the implementation of this process, but has affected implementation for objective 4. A solution for this has been to revise the budget in order to allocate funds for contracting a facilitator to assist in organizational strengthening for objective 1. This will allow the Pact coordinator for the Landscapes project to dedicate additional time to knowledge management, learning and innovation and for the conservation rider to focus more on identifying best practices. However, in general Pact's work will still continue to focus on finishing the Organizational Capacity Assessments (OCA's) for Objective 1.

The busy schedule maintained by the different consortium members has made it difficult at times to hold meetings that were initially planned. As a result, meetings that would help to provide Pact with a greater sense of how to support other members in learning have been postponed. This has contributed to a delay in Pact's ability to provide support to the different institutions.

While an electronic workspace has been created to share work documents and promote learning, not all of its members have accessed this shared space.

Key activities planned for the next quarter

Finish the interview process of the remaining members of the consortium to identify what each institution would like to get out of the consortium as well as how Pact can provide support in achieving these goals

Pact will launch various learning communities within the consortium as well as in the landscape and with other actors working on related themes.

Pact will support FAN, TROPICO and CI in identifying themes to document and will facilitate short workshops with small teams to focus the documentation process as well as coming up with concrete actions to reorient actions towards more strategic to achieve greater impacts.

A greater focus will be placed on identifying best practices in landscape 1 including effective dissemination practices that take into account high rates of illiteracy amongst indigenous peoples

Pact will help to train the different consortium members on how to access and use the e-room so as to promote a shared space where exchange and learning can be facilitated.

Indicators

Indicators are under final review by USAID/Bolivia. See Annex 1 and 2 for detailed draft indicators.

Objective 5: Contribute to the development of knowledge, capabilities, attitudes and practices aimed at biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in the AMC

Key achievements in implementation

- Coordination meetings

Indicators of Objective 5 of the Landscapes Logical Framework defined, edited and discussed collectively in a meeting with CI and TROPICO with the support of Pact's Evan Meyer and Robin Mitchell.

Complementary areas of action, scope, and work methods between formal and informal education are in the process of implementation.

Internal meetings of information and coordination carried out in order to exchange information of activities and improve the implementation of the planned actions.

Coordination meetings with other managers began in order to exchange information, coordinate activities and develop synergetic actions, especially in landscape 1.

Composition of the education team of TROPICO completed and this team began work in June.

Work contacts in education between CI / TROPICO with FAN made in order to accelerate work in landscape 2.

- Strategic agreements between CI and TROPICO made for the following:

Begin actions in four municipalities, establish agreements with municipalities and district direction offices of education (DDE, or *Dirección Distritas de Educación*) in order to avoid delays due to the restructuring of the Ministry of Education and Culture, (MEC, or *Misisterio de Educación y Cultura*) and other entities.

Stress formal environmental education within the Nucleus Education Projects (PENs, or *Proyectos Educativos de Núcleo*) (which were prioritized in landscape 1 because of its lagging human development indicators compared with those of landscape 2) as well as social inclusion (a higher concentration of indigenous villages are found in landscape 1).

Support each municipality with the adjustment and complementarities of environmental issues of the PEN and its programming if it is formulated and approved. If not, work on the design and formulation of the PENs in municipalities that have not already designed their project.

The two prioritized areas of action for TROPICO's work are: a) the formulation and implementation of the four PENs and b) Network of Interpretation Centers and design of a presentation for the Pílon Lajas Interpretation Center.

- Advances with the informal education component

The places of intervention in the two landscapes were defined (Annex 15). In addition, informative talks about the Green Tent (or *Carpa Verde*) have been given to the institutions that will support or implement environmental education activities via external grants (Annex 16).

Meetings have been held with the environmental education team and the direction of Apolobamba National Park in order to coordinate the support of the presentation of the Green Tents (Annex 17).

A planning workshop was held with Apolobamba park guards to set the existing Green Tents in action (Annex 18).

Contribution to obtain new funds from CI's Center for Biodiversity Conservation (CBC) for the informal environmental education component.

Proposal for an external grant to TROPICO in order to implement the Green Tents of Apolo, Ixiamas, San Buenaventura and with the Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory

of Pílon Lajas and the Eco clubs of Rurrenabaque and San Buenaventura in landscape 1 (See Annex 19).

Proposal for an external grant to the Bolivian conservation NGO SAVIA in order to plan, implement, and follow up the Green Tent presentation in Apolobamba in landscape 1 (To be presented in next quarterly report).

Approach Pílon Lajas in order to develop activities (See Annex 20).

Planning and support to present the Green Tent with the environmental education team of Apolobamba on the main boulevard of La Paz (*El Prado*) where more than 500 people attended the presentation (See Annex 21).

- Meetings with State Authorities

Permanent contacts made between CI and TROPICO and national authorities from the MEC especially in the area of PENs, curriculum design, and archives and documentation, the Departmental Service of Education (SEDUCA) of the Prefecture of La Paz and the municipalities of the Amboró-Madidi Corridor in order to have legal and institutional backing in the environmental education work of both landscapes.

Compilation of information and official documentation of MEC regarding the PEN made in order to take advantage of positive experiences, avoid errors and strengthen the environmental education component.

Official support to the office of Nucleus Education Projects (PENs) and the initiative of the consortium to work with the PEN in the CAM secured with the announcement of state financing for the following quarter in both landscapes.

An offer was received from the MEC to support the PEN of Mairana with \$US 250,000.00 for two years in landscape 2 if the consortium accepts the responsibility for their formulation and follow-up. Additionally, an offer was received the MEC to support an Indigenous Education Project (PEI) for two years with \$US 250,000.00 in landscape 1 with the T'simane people if the consortium accepts the responsibility for its formulation and follow up. We are currently considering both offers in terms of technical, administrative, and risk-analysis perspectives.

- Identification of initial aspects of the new Education Law

The project of the new Avelino Siñani Education Law has similar content as the Education Reform Law approved in 1994. Differences include the desire of the new authorities to change the language used (for example decolonization instead of inter-culturality; trilingual education instead of bilingual education; productive education instead of technical education). (Annex 22)

The 1994 Education Reform Law had the merit of constructing a pedagogical and educational discourse whereas the new project emphasizes an ideological and political discourse (anti-imperialist, anti-globalization, revolutionary education) that displaces the educational discourse. Nevertheless, in general terms, the emphasis placed on rescuing knowledge from indigenous people, intra-cultural development, the relationship with productive development and the emphasis on social control is interesting.

The convocation of the National Congress of Education (now a decision making entity and not just for consulting as before) prefers the representations of social organizations and excludes other important sectors such as NGOs and municipalities.

- Selection of Work Sites for the PEN in landscape 1:

Work on the selection was carried out by TROPICO, DDE, directors of the protected area, the council members and the director in charge of education in the municipal government.

Application of a Selection Ranking Table of the PEN, out of 100 points (See Annex 23):
Environmental criteria (30 points) – The PEN offers the opportunity to incorporate AMC conservation issues. Pedagogical criteria (30 points) – The PEN provides for the development of basic competencies, through the cross cutting theme of the environment.
Socio cultural criteria (20 points) – The school sub-district has indigenous people that allow for the possibility to recover traditional knowledge. Administrative criteria regarding ability to manage PEN (20 points).

The result of the selection ranking table was that three municipalities and three districts selected for the PEN:

a) Municipality of Ixiamas (Germán Busch sub-district): Owing to the presence of spontaneous human settlements that increase pressure on Madidi National Park and Area of Integrated Management.

b) Municipality of San Buenaventura (El Paraíso sub-District): Owing to the presence of Quechua-Tacana indigenous territory (TCO) San José de Uchupiamonas, only town settled within the eastern sector of the Area of Integrated Management of Madidi.

c) Municipality of Rurrenabaque (15 de mayo sub-District): Owing to being the largest town in the region and the point of arrival of national and international tourism heading toward protected areas of Pílon Lajas, Madidi and other areas. In this sector are villages of the T'simane and Mosekene indigenous peoples.

- Selection of work site for PEN for landscape 2:

The municipality of Mairana was selected owing to: the presence of community initiated initiatives in eco tourism (La Yunga), other archaeological and natural attractions, elevated production of tobacco, and corn that attracted Quechua, Aymara and people from other

regions of Santa Cruz and the interest of the Mairana District director in designing and formulating new PEN with an environmental focus. In addition, its geographical proximity to Pampa Grande and Samaipata effectively allows FAN to expand its radius of action toward these municipalities, building on the existence of a work agreement with FAN and the work space for a municipal staff member.

Three other municipalities were not selected:

- a) Comarapa: Because of their 10-year history of working with FAN, the productive initiatives in existence, the PENs developed in 2002 and 2003 as well as the need to expand FAN's work to other locations.
- b) Samaipata: Because of its mostly urban population and that, according to the district direction, a further PEN in the district would overload the work of the teachers owing to the fact that several PEN have been already developed since 2001.
- c) Pampa Grande: Because its population consists of mostly Aymara and Quechua colonists who have difficulties in relating to the protected area the political risk of conducting a PEN was too high. Their incorporation into the Landscapes Program more subtly through informal environmental education activities complementary to the PEN (as well as other Landscapes/FAN activities as per the annual work plan) is considered to be adequate.

- Implementation of the PEN

The process of implementation of the three PEN began in June and was agreed upon with District Directions in the following subjects:

- a) Selection of the education sub districts.
- b) Analysis of the current situation of the PEN.
- c) Agreements for the complementation and adjustment of actions (DDE, sub-district management team, protected area, municipal management and TROPICO).
- d) Inter-institutional coordination for the implementation of the Action Plan for the PEN.
- e) Workshops with management teams in order to organize the work for the Action Plan and define the timetable for Teacher Training for 2006.
- f) Application of a questionnaire of Diagnostic of Needs for Teacher Training in order to compile baseline information.

We made a great deal of progress in this area, and have annexed the results in all 4 municipalities where we will implement the PEN, including supporting documentation. (Annex 24)

- Teacher training program

The teacher training program will focus on three fundamental components:

- a) Incorporation of environment as a cross-cutting theme in teacher pedagogic planning in order to support the development of basic competencies of primary school students in the fundamental curricular areas of language and mathematics.
- b) Teaching materials to improve the teaching learning process, with an emphasis on the conservation of the environment.
- c) Support in the construction and pedagogic use of the following PEN instruments; Ecological Magazine, School Gardens, Recovery of Cultural Knowledge.

The training process consists of:

- a) Initial workshop: Conceptual foundations, practical elements and information necessary for the teacher to be able to work in the classroom supporting environment as a cross-cutting theme.
- b) Pedagogical Assessment in the Classroom: Follow up of content, teaching resources and pedagogical planning in each school.
- c) Final Workshop: Teachers present their classroom projects, pedagogical planning and teaching resources applied in the classroom for a group evaluation of the utility and difficulties that they had encountered with these tools.

See Annex 25 for the programming of workshops for San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque.

- Design of a display for the Interpretation Center of Pílon Lajas

In May, the displays of the interpretation centers for the Amboró, Apolobamba and Eduardo Avaroa Reserve protected areas were reviewed in order to evaluate the experience of these centers concentrating on three aspects:

- a) The concept that guided the design and development of these centers.
- b) Its current functioning and system of administration.
- c) The interest it holds for the local and regional public as well as for foreigners.

We discovered that the displays are worn out and have not been renovated since the opening of the centers. Furthermore, the protected areas do not have a budget or qualified personnel to attend to the centers. They are principally visited by tourists and very rarely visited by

local or regional members of the public. It is considered that socio-cultural and anthropological aspects should be incorporated to make the display more attractive for various audiences, including the local and regional public; making sure that there is a mechanism for ongoing renovation, i.e. through use of more easily adaptable technologies such as video presentation and interactive computer displays. The sale of ecological products, handicrafts and publicity merchandise (hats, t-shirts) was another idea to provide additional income for the interpretation centers.

Annex 26 presents the socio-cultural characteristics of Pilon Lajas that make up part of the conceptual design of the display and photographs of the centers visited.

- Network of AMC Interpretation Centers

In Annex 27 a conceptual proposal is defined for the creation of a network of Interpretation Centers. This proposal was formulated in June and is to be discussed in working groups and workshops that will be carried out in both landscapes with the participation of the directions of the protected areas, municipalities, management committees, grassroots organizations, community organizations, the education community and the local people. The first workshop of Landscape 1 is programmed for July 25.

- Baseline information for M&E of the environmental component

Three instruments were created, targeted at different local actors, in order to gather the necessary baseline information for the monitoring and evaluation process of the implementation of the PEN:

a) Needs Assessment of Teacher Training, directed at teachers of sub-districts who will participate in the training process and the incorporation of the environment as a cross-cutting theme. The collection of information was carried out during the first workshops and will be finished in the teacher training workshops in July.

b) Evaluation of the Development of Basic Competencies in the curriculum areas of Language and Mathematics, those that are supported with the incorporation of the environment subject as a cross-cutting theme. This is aimed at students of the three cycles of primary school, five students per cycle. The compilation of information will be done during the programmed visit, in order to make a pedagogical assessment at each school.

c) Needs Assessment of Training of the Education Community, about the environment and sustainable development. This is aimed at education, municipal and community authorities. The compilation of information began in workshops held in June and will finish in July during the teacher training workshops.

TROPICO participated in the definition of two indicators in order to evaluate the results of environmental education, (formal and informal) on June 20 at Conservation International. On the same date, the environmental education team agreed to jointly develop an

instrument (probably a study of knowledge, attitudes and practices) in order to evaluate the informal activities of environmental education that the program implements (interpretation centers, green tent, eco clubs). The compilation of information for this instrument and the processing of the compiled information will be the responsibility of a consultant to be contracted by CI for a period of two months.

Problems and limitations

Uncertainty of the designation of education authorities at the national level limits the possibilities to make agreements and receive support for the work carried out.

The vagueness of the basic subjects of the new curricular design to be adopted in the National Education Congress, in Sucre (July 2006).

The approaches to the Amboró National Park authority remain only informal due to the political situation described above under Objective 2.

Key activities planned for the next quarter

Follow up to discover the meaning and content of the new Education Law that could be approved in the National Education Congress and familiarize the education team and the consortium in general with this information.

Adopt the proposals for the collection of a baseline, through a short-term consultancy.

Work together in the consortium toward the construction of objectives, competencies and content of teacher training in formal and informal education.

Follow up and confirm offer from MEC for the PEN in landscapes 1 and 2 and the PEI of landscape 1.

Familiarize the education team with the content of the operative strategy of the education component.

Follow up on contacts with teacher's schools in the CAM area in order to start the needs assessment process for information and training of the new graduating class of teachers in the area of conservation and biodiversity.

Finish forming CI team of consultants for curricular design.

Carry out follow up and monitoring of external grants given to TROPICO and SAVIA.

Polish material for the public presentation of the environmental education component for municipal governments, education district authorities, school boards, and other local authorities and actors involved.

Continue the coordination with FAN in Santa Cruz to develop joint activities in Landscape 2.

Implementation of the teacher training program: Workshops and Pedagogic Assessment in the classroom for the PENs in San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque.

Design a complementary instrument to evaluate the competencies of the teachers and the incorporation of the environment as a cross-cutting theme.

Define work timetable with DDE and the municipality of Ixiamas for the implementation of 1 PEN in Germán Busch.

Participatory design and formulation of 1 PEN in Mairana

Creation and design of printed material regarding the assessment of the CAM

Design of a display for the Pílon Lajas Interpretation Center

Consolidate the agreements for the implementation of the PEN, with the district offices and the sub districts of Rurrenabaque and San Buenaventura.

Indicators

Indicators are under final review by USAID/Bolivia. See Annex 1 and 2 for detailed draft indicators.

V. Annexes

Annex 1: Project Key Indicators (Summary)

Annex 2: Project Key Indicators (Detail)

Annex 3: Chart: Consultants hired, sub-awards made, publications produced, and workshops held

Annex 4: Rurrenabaque PMOT recommendations

Annex 5: Agenda del primer taller ECO: Definición de capacidades

Annex 6: Informe: Primer Taller de ECO: Construcción colectiva de capacidades municipales para promover la conservación y desarrollo económico local

Annex 7: Agenda: Autoevaluación para TCOs

Annex 8: Agenda: Proceso de capacitación horizontal: De Indígena a Indígena

Annex 9: Primer Informe: Intercambio de Tierras Comunitarias de Origen (TCO): CRTM, CIPTA, y San José de Uchupiamonas

Annex 10: Proposal for “Basis for the Implementation of the PMOT”

Annex 11: Results of work with the Commission for Sustainable Development (*Comisión de Desarrollo Sostenible*, or CDS) on the Constituent Assembly

Annex 12: Results of work on biodiversity and protected areas law in alliance with CEBEM

Annex 13: Payment for environmental services, Natura Foundation

Annex 14: Report on Participatory Municipal Governance and Conservation in the South of Amboro

Annex 15: Intervention areas in the two landscapes in education

Annex 16: Green Tent presentation

Annex 17: Request for Green Tent activities in Apolobamba

Annex 18: Planning workshop with Apolobamba park guards, Green Tent

Annex 19: Proposal for an external grant to TROPICO in order to implement specific Green Tents and Eco-clubs

Annex 20: Letter to Pílon Lajas to initiate activities

Annex 21: Green Tent with the environmental education team of Apolobamba on the main boulevard of La Paz (*El Prado*)

Annex 22: The new Avelino Siñani Education Law

Annex 23: Application of a Selection Ranking Table of the PEN

Annex 24: Implementation of the PEN, details for 3rd Quarter FY06

Annex 25: EE workshops, San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque

Annex 26: Report: Socio-cultural characteristics of Pílon Lajas

Annex 27: Report: Conceptual proposal for the creation of a network of Interpretation Centers