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

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I. Acronyms and Abbreviations

Note that the table is ordered alphabetically according to the versions of the abbreviations used in the text (the Spanish column), however, not all of the abbreviations use initials translated into English from Spanish, depending on the appropriateness of doing so.

SPANISH		ENGLISH	
AAPICA	Asociación de Apicultores de Comarapa	**AAPICA**	Beekeepers Association of Comarapa
ABC	Asociación Boliviana para la Consevación	**ABC**	Bolivian Associations for Conservation
AISI	Asociación de Incienceros y Salayeros de Irimo	**AISI**	Asociación de Incienceros y Salayeros de Irimo
ANMI	Área Natural de Manejo Integrado	**NAIM**	Natural Area of Integrated Management
AP	Área(s) Protegida(s)	**PA**	Protected Area
APA	Área Protegida Amboró	**APA**	Amboró Protected Area
APM	Area protegida municipal	**APM**	Municipal Protected Area
CAEMA	Centro Andino para la Economía en el Medio Ambiente	**ACEE**	Andean Center for Environmental Economics
CAM	Corredor Amboró-Madidi	**AMC**	Amboró-Madidi Corridor
CCB	Centro para Conservación de la Biodiversidad (unidad regional de CI)	**CBC**	Center for Biodiversity Conservation (CI regional unit)
CEATA	Centro Experimental de Asistencia Técnica Agropecuaria	**CEATA**	Experimental Center for Agricultural Technical Assistance
CI	Conservación Internacional	**CI**	Conservation International
CIDOB	Confederación de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia	**CIDOB**	Indigenous Confederation of Bolivia
CIPTA	Consejo Indígena del Pueblo Tacana	**TIC**	Tacana Indigenous Council
CONAE	Comité Nacional de de Apoyo al Ecoturismo	**NEC**	National Ecotourism Committee
CONIAG	Consejo Nacional de Agua	**NWC**	National Water Council
CRTM	Consejo Regional Tsimane Moseten	**TMRC**	Tsimane Moseten Regional Council
ECO	Evaluación de Capacidades Organizacionales	**OCA**	Organizational Capacity Assessment

FAM	Federación de Asociaciones Municipales	**FAM**	Federation of Municipal Associations
FAN	Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza	**FAN**	The Friends of Nature Foundation
Fundación PUMA	Fundación Protección para el Medio Ambiente	**PUMA Foundation**	Foundation for the protection of the environment
FUNDESNAP	Fundación para el Desarrollo del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas.	**FUNDESNAP**	Foundation for the Development of the National System of Protected Areas
GNTP	Grupos Nacional de Trabajo para la Participación	**NWGP**	National Work Group on Participation.
IIAD	Instituto Internacional para el Ambiente y el Desarrollo	**IIED**	International Institute for Environment development.
LIDEMA	Liga de Defensa del Medio Ambiente	**LIDEMA**	Environmental Defense League
MDL	Mecanismo de Desarrollo Limpio	**CPM**	Clean Development Mechanism
MEC	Ministerio de Educación y Cultura	**MEC**	Ministry of Education and Culture
MGMP	Modelo de Gestión Municipal Participativa	**MPMM**	Municipal Paticipative Management Model
ODL	Oficina de Desarrollo Limpio del Programa Nacional de Cambios Climáticos	**ODL**	National Climate Change Program's Office of Clean Development
ONG	Organización No Gubernamental	**NGO**	Non-governmental Organization
PCP	Programa de Conservación de los Paisajes	**LCP**	Landscape Conservation Program
PCP	Programa de Conservación de Paisajes	**LCP**	Landscape Conservation Program
PDM	Plan de Desarrollo Municipal	**MDP**	Municipal Development Plan
PDM	Plan de Desarrollo Municipal	**MDP**	Municipal Development Plan
PEI	Proyecto Educativo Indígena	**IEP**	Indigenous Education Project
PEN	Proyectos Educativos de Núcleo	**NEP**	Nucleus Education Projects

PGTI	Plan de Gestión Territorial Indígena	**PGTI**	Indigenous Territorial Management Plan
PMOT	Plan Municipal de Ordenamiento Territorial	**MLUP**	Municipal Land Use Plan (sometimes referred to as a zoning plan)
PN-ANMIA	Parque Nacional y Area Natural de Manejo Integrado Amboró	**NP NAIM-A**	National Park and Natural Area of Integrated Management Amboró
PNANMI – M	Parque Nacional y Area Natural de Manejo Integrado Madidi	**NP NAIM-M**	National Park and Natural Area of Integrated Management
PNCC	Programas Nacional de Cambios Climáticos	**NPCC**	National Program on Climate Change
PNUD	Programa Naciones Unidos de Desarrollo	**UNDP**	United Nations Development Program
POA	Plan Operativo Annual	**AOP**	Annual Operating Plan
PPD-PNUD	Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones – Programa de Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas	**SGP-UNDP**	UNDP Small Grants Program
PRAIA	Programa Regional de Apoyo a Pueblos Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica	**PRAIA**	Regional Support Program to the Indigenous in the Amazon Basin
RB-TCO PL	Reserva Biosférica y Tierra Comunitaria de Orígen de Pilón Lajas	**RB-TCO PL**	Biosphere Reserve and Pilón Lajas Indigenous Land
SERAPI	Servicio de Encausamiento de Aguas del Río Pirai	**SERAPI**	Water Management Service of Piraí River
SERNAP	Servicio Nacional de Áreas Protegidas	**SERNAP**	National Service of Protected Areas
SIG	Sistema de Información Geográfico	**GIS**	Geographic Information System.
SISPLAN	Sistema Nacional de planificación	**SISPLAN**	Bolivian National Planning System
SNV	Servicio Holandés de Cooperación al Desarrollo	**SNV**	Netherlands Development Organisation
TCO	Tierras Comunitarias de Origen	**TCO**	Indigenous Lands
TES-CEBU	Turismo Ecológico-Social	**TES**	Socio-Ecological Tourism
TNC	The Nature Conservancy	**TNC**	The Nature Conservancy
TROPICO	Asociación Boliviana para la Conservación	**TROPICO**	Bolivian Association for Conservation

USAID	United States Agency for International Development	**USAID**	United States Agency for International Development
VMPTA	Viceministerio de Planificación Territorial y Ambiental	**VMPTA**	Vice-ministry of Territorial Planning and the Environment
VMT	Viceministerio de Turismo	**VMT**	Vice-Ministry of Tourism

II. Background

Conservation International (CI) is leading the development and implementation of the Bolivia Landscape Conservation Program (LCP). This four-year program, funded jointly by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), CI, and Program partners, seeks to conserve the high biodiversity values of the globally-significant Amboró-Madidi Corridor (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, in terms of species, the richest and most diverse region on Earth, containing for example 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 in particular. Few other areas in the world can compare with its biodiversity; indeed, 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 South American 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, weak democratic governance structures, policy frameworks, and citizen disenfranchisement.

To address these threats, the LCP is organized into four (previously five) strategic objectives:

I. Owing to their operational similarities, Objectives 1 and 2 have now been synthesized into this new single objective: Strengthen participatory local governance, increase economic opportunities and improve biodiversity conservation in both of the AMC Landscapes (Amboró-Carrasco and Apolobamba-Madidi-Pilón Lajas).

II. 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.

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

IV. 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.

CI is carrying out the LCP in consortium with three Bolivian and one international non-governmental partner organizations. These are: Friends of Nature Foundation (FAN), the Federation of Municipal Associations (FAM), the Bolivian Conservation Association (TROPICO), and a fourth member, PACT, Inc. Each partner receives a sub-award from CI for the implementation of its work toward the LCP Objectives. The CI-FAN-FAM-TROPICO-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 eco-regional planning and 15 years of experience in the Amboró-Carrasco Landscape; FAM represents Bolivia's municipal associations and promotes the improvement of municipal capacities; TROPICO 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.

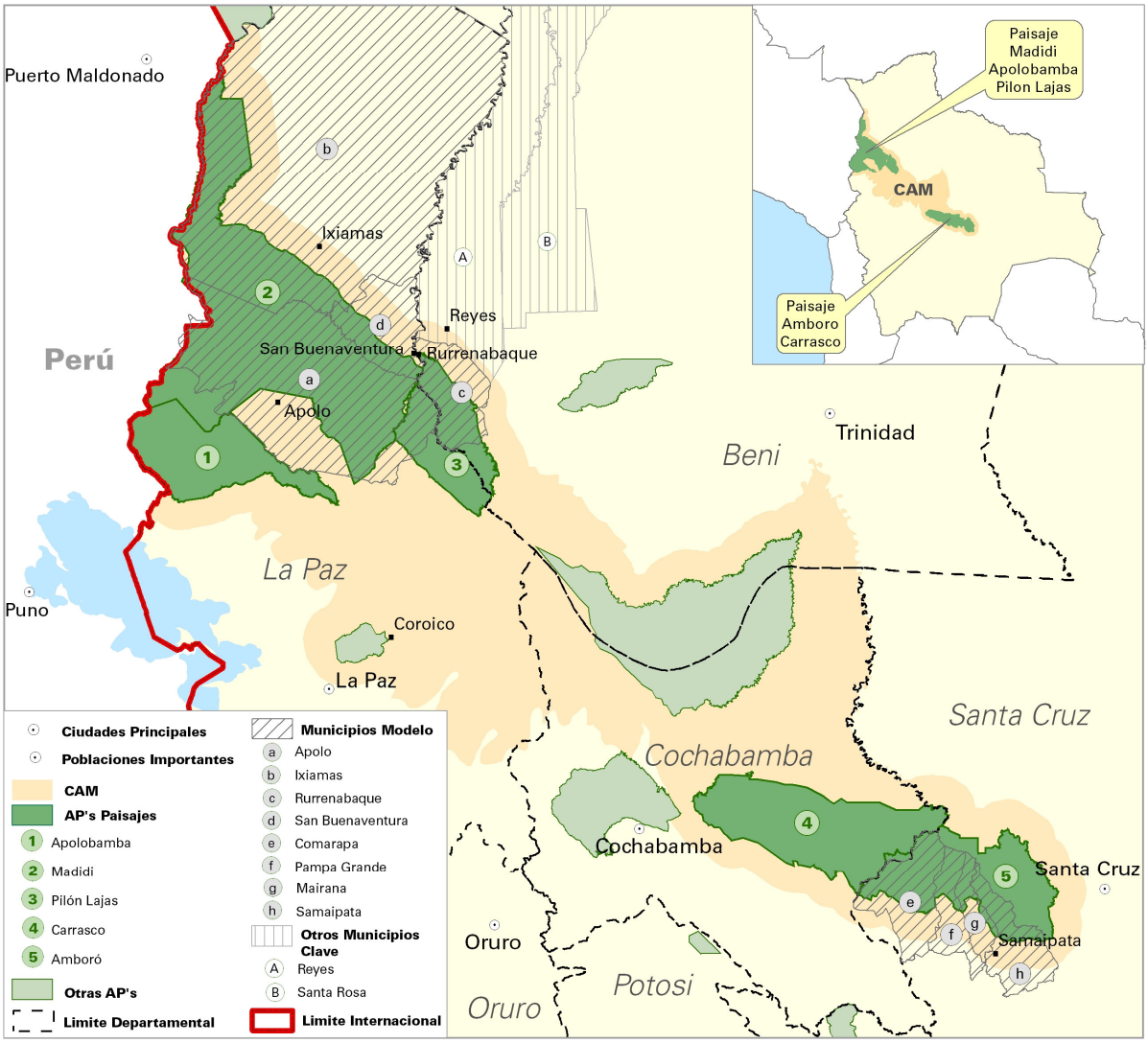

Figure 1: Map showing the location within the tropical Andes region of the LCP Landscapes (Paisajes), model municipalities, departmental boundaries, as well as the parks of the national system of protected areas occurring within the AMC (CAM by its Spanish initials).

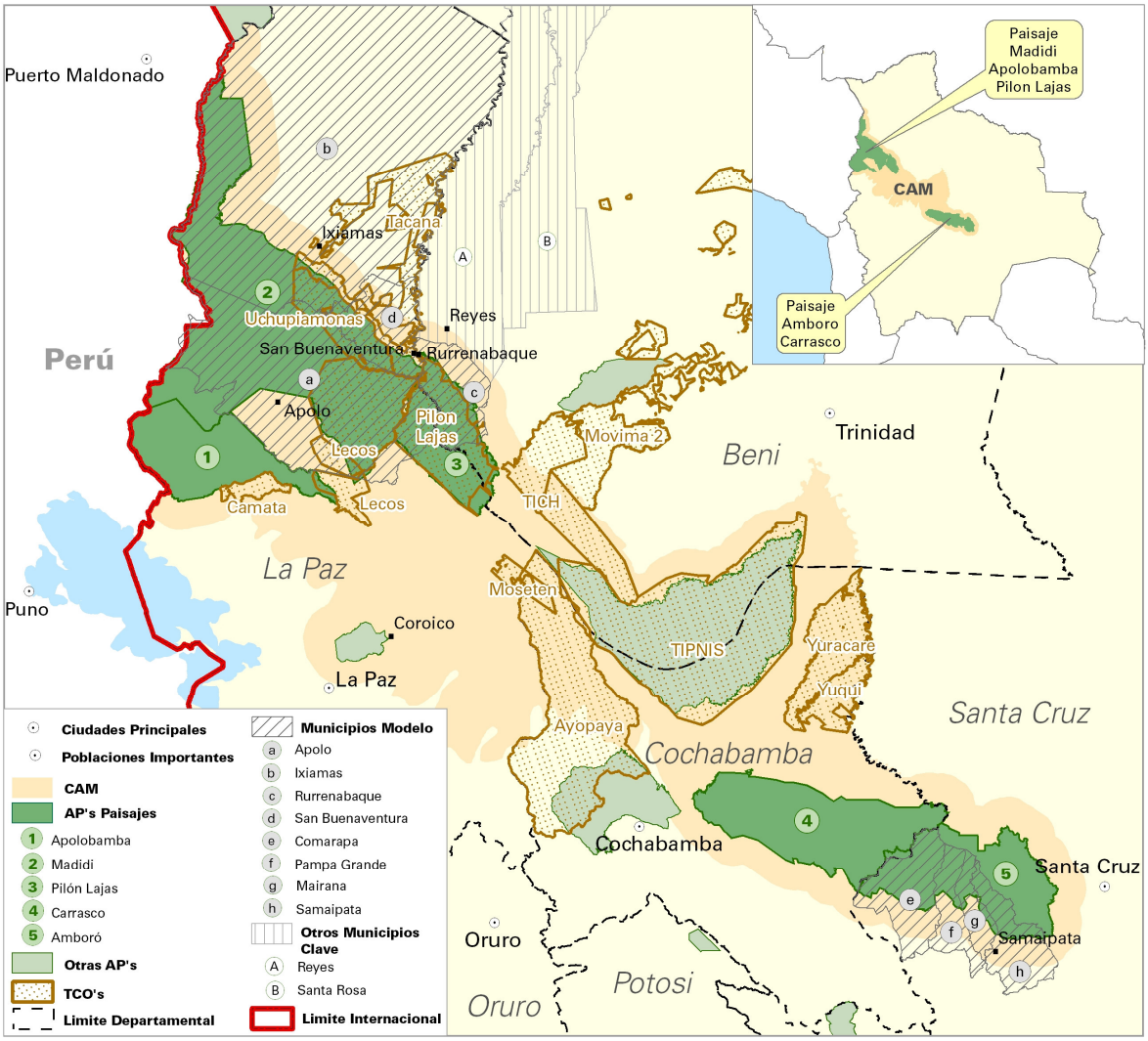

Figure 2: Map showing the location of the TCOs (Indigenous Lands) in relation to the AMC (CAM by its Spanish initials), the LCP Landscapes and model municipalities, as well as the national system of protected areas and departmental boundaries.

III. Executive narrative

Achievements for the period October 2006 – September 2007

The USAID-Bolivia Landscape Conservation Program (LCP) had a very successful year with most activities carried out according to plan. Below we summarize the most important results for each objective in the LCP.

OBJECTIVE 1

In Landscape 1, during the period of October 2006-September 2007, the LCP has continued promoting the inclusion of municipal governments in the management of biodiversity conservation through land use management, the promotion of economic activities, and the strengthening of municipal capabilities.

In terms of land use management, CI is supporting the development of the Municipal Land Use Plans (MLUP's) and the Municipal Development Plans (MDP's) in the municipalities of Apolo, Ixiamas, San Buenaventura (La Paz) and Rurrenabaque (Beni). This process identifies conservation priorities in municipalities, commits municipal investments for conservation management, and provides inputs for the development of a unified MLUP-MDP methodology with potential for implementation throughout Bolivia. Additionally the LCP is promoting territorial management processes in the Indigenous Lands (TCOs for the acronym in Spanish) of Uchupiamonas and Lecos Apolo. In both cases, the community is primarily responsible for the development of these activities.

It is worth mentioning that we are concurrently implementing communication actions (public awareness) that support the adoption of the project and generate a local speech related with conservation and development.

In addition, CI is generating economic activities that promote biodiversity conservation and local economic development. With that goal in mind project partners, FAM and Pact, are conducting a sub-program of Conservation and Development (C and D) in the municipalities of Rurrenabaque, San Buenaventura, and Ixiamas. The purpose of C and D is to promote creation of, and provide support for, sustainable businesses run by indigenous communities, based on the sustainable management of natural resources. In terms of natural resources management, the LCP is supporting the development of two palm tree management projects in the municipality of Apolo (Irimo community) in partnership with Puma foundation, and in the municipalities of San Buenaventura and Ixiamas (various communities), in partnership with the Small Grants Program of UNDP. Similarly, PACT, CI, and the Tsimane Moseten Regional Council (CRTM for its acronym in Spanish) have developed a common fund for the development of activities in the Biosphere Reserve and Pilón Lajas Indigenous Land (RBTCO-PL for its acronym in Spanish) such as wild cocoa, *jatata* (palms), *esteras* (palm matting), forest management plans, and motorized carpentry and an additional activity which will document all the pilot project experiences for approximately 66,000 USD. This is a new activity in the program, and it was included because it was a good opportunity to include additional investments in the same areas we are working in.

Additionally, CI has developed a concept called "Green Destination" which promotes training, markets and services monitoring, and the implementation of good practices. Green Destination promotes ecotourism in the municipalities of Rurrenabaque, San Buenaventura, Ixiamas, Reyes and Santa Rosa. The main participants are local indigenous and non-indigenous companies, which develop activities in biodiversity areas as the Madidi, Pilón Lajas, and Yacuma protected areas. The most significant funding sources are LCP-USAID, the World Tourism Organization (WTO), the La Paz-Beni General Destination Organization and the municipalities mentioned. CI estimated that the combination of funds gained reach a total of US$200,000 in its first year. The most outstanding achievements were training local naturalist guides and businesspeople, setting up of a market and service monitoring system, the development of the basics for improving the tourism practices and generating an alliance of community ecotourism initiatives (San Miguel, Mapajo, Eslabón, Chalalán, and Socio-ecological Tourism (TES for its acronym in spanish).

PACT has completed the evaluation of institutional capacities in the Pilón Lajas and Uchupiamonas TCOs and in the municipalities of Rurrenabaque, San Buenaventura, and Ixiamas. This evaluation allows us to establish indicators to improve the management of those organizations.

Also, CI is promoting a model of participatory management in the RBTCO-PL, based on previous USAID projects. Currently CRTM has started the validation with indigenous leaders of all the communities and with the community representatives. Progress in the Madidi National Park and Natural Integrated Management Area has not been significant due to successive changes in its management. In the Apolobamba PA, CI has managed to develop a project of a co-management model. This activity was not part of the original planning of the project.

This year CI has supported the creation of the largest municipal protected area of Bolivia with 616,643 hectares, occupying about 73% of the municipality of Santa Rosa del Yacuma's area. This protected area has a conglomeration of threatened species (CR, EN and VU categories under IUCN, 2007) including: *Ara glaucogularis, Callicebus modestus, Callicebus olallae, Blastocerus dichotomus, Priodontes maximus, Inia geoffrensis, Podocnemis unifilis, Speothos venaticus, Alectrurus tricolor, Rhea americana, Myrmecophaga tridactyla, Chrysocyon brachyurus, and Panthera onca.*

In addition, CI has supported the creation of the Paramarani municipal PA in the municipality of Apolo, which has 5,000 hectares. It was established to conserve water sources that feed the Apolo urban area and nearby communities.

OBJECTIVE 2

In Landscape 2, during the period from October 2006 to September 2007, the LCP has continued to strengthen the capacities of the municipal governments through territorial and strategic management and the promotion of economic activities. It has also supported the Amboró and Carrasco protected areas.

In terms of territorial and strategic management, FAN has successfully developed the Participatory Management Cycle in the municipalities south of the Amboró Protected Area (APA), including conservation variables in the budgets of the municipalities of Comarapa,

Mairana, Pampa Grande, and Samaipata. The Participatory Management Cycle actions, have directly involved the municipal authorities; they promote municipal investment in conservation through the Annual Operating Plan (POA for its acronym in Spanish). In the municipalities of Comarapa, Mairana, and Pampa Grande, FAN has promoted the PMOT"s management through the creation of local committees to direct the actions in the municipal area (NGOs, Government States, and others). The Comarapa and Mairana PMOT"s were developed prior to the initiation of LCP and Pampa Grande has developed its PMOT in coordination with the Municipal Strengthening Unit (FORTEMU for its acronym in Spanish) of the Government State of Santa Cruz. The local committees have identified the management demands of the Chape and San Isidro Basins; these actions are new parts of the LCP, and were included because they involve the communities in their natural resources management, specially in the appropriate use of water sources.

In Lansdcape 2 as well, we are also conducting communication actions that support project adoption and generates local speech related with conservation and development.

FAN has completed two communal property plans in the municipality of Comarapa, in the communities of Capilla and La Jara. This process involves the communities in land use management at a community level and coordinates it with the municipal level.

In addition, FAN has developed communal and municipal regulations for the natural resources management in their jurisdictions, in the municipalities of Comarapa, Mairana, Pampa Grande, and Samaipata. FAN has consulted with potential beneficiaries about these regulations. The regulations developed in the four municipalities south of the APA are on the following issues: water resources, forest resources, solid waste management, and water pollution.

FAN has initiated economic activities that mitigate pressure south of the APA. FAN has supported the planting of forrage grasses in five communities; implementation of agroforestry systems in communities (Capilla, Cabracancha, La Aguada and Torrecillas); assessment of the production of peach and apple; strengthening the ecotourism community initiative of "La Yunga" implementation of the Laguna Verde Use Plan and Support for the Beekeepers Association of Comarapa (AAPICA for its acronym in Spanish) through counseling in administrative, accounting, and legal processes. These activities promote income generation through sustainable management of natural resources and have a demonstrative value, as they decrease the pressures on the APA. Finally, at the end of the reporting year, FAN and CI joined forces to begin to establish ways to replicate the Green Destination concept developed in Landscape 1, with this objective FAN has hired a tourism technician to support the management and is based in Samaipata.

Finally, in reference to the support given to the Amboró and Carrasco protected areas, FAN--in coordination with CI and the head of the Carrasco National Park (PNC for its acronym in Spanish)--has succeeded in establishing an agreement for the development of the "red line" that would delimit the protected area separating it from adjacent areas (e.g., communities, private owners). CI has managed to raise an additional U.S.$40,000 to support this process . CI will provide the Foundation for the Development of the National System of Protected Areas (FUNDESNAP) with the funding it has for this process. Additionally FAN will invest U.S.$30.000 in the process. Although this process is complex, there are political and social

conditions to achieve the delimitation of the PA since the current PA Director, Marcelino Jancko, is a local representative.

OBJECTIVE 3

In Objective 3, during the period of October 2006 to September 2007, the LCP has emphasized strengthening the capacities of central government institutions to develop policies and technical tools that promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable economic development, specifically in the areas of ecotourism, land use, and climate change.

In ecotourism, the LCP raises its work through the National Committee for Ecotourism (CONAE for its acronym in Spanish). In this context, the most significant development during the period was the proposal to amend Law for the Development and Promotion of Tourism in Bolivia (Law 2074). This amendment will be based on the necessities of community initiatives for ecotourism. However, this proposal remains on hold because of the constitutional process that could change the political and institutional framework. Based on these developments, CONAE has succeeded in establishing an agenda that includes developing a promotion system of the national ecotourism policy.

In land use, FAM is supporting the Ministry of Territorial Planning and Environment (VPTMA for its acronym in Spanish) in the development of the methodological guide for the development of the Municipal Land Use Plan (MLUP) with biodiversity conservation criteria and the unified MLUP-MDP methodology.

Finally, during this period, LCP achieved significant progress in climatic change, being an official part of the forest working group and the avoided deforestation working group. It has also actively participated in the definition of Bolivia's position on avoided deforestation. CI's Andes regional program conducted a study on priority sites for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects with non-LCP resources, significantly leveraging the LCP investment in climate change issues The LCP will support Bolivia's Clean Development Office in inter-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination and conducting consultation processes to specialized institutions.

OBJECTIVE 4

In Objective 4, during the period from October 2006 to September 2007, the LCP has had significant progress in establishing the Learning for Conservation Network, an event organization, and the prioritization of topics for the exchange among the technical staff of the consortium. Activities relating to the establishment of practice communities have been delayed.

In reference to the Network for Sustainable Development and Environment (REDESMA for its acronym in Spanish), Pact has conducted an evaluation to establish learning needs related to conservation of biodiversity and the environment. Pact is using these results to create a website for information exchange, publishing and documents storage. Pact has also organized an event "Connecting Local Organisations with Strenthening Services to Promote Conservation through the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources" to promote interaction between suppliers and users of services related to conservation management. Mayors, representatives of the TCOs, NGOs, and donors attended the event. This event established priority themes of the services offered and was an input to guide the offer. PACT succeeded in establishing a solid institutional

alliance among the La Paz - Beni General Destination Organization, FUNDESNAP, Puma Foundation, Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV), and The Nature Conservancy (TNC), to develop the event.

OBJECTIVE 5

In Objective 5, during the period from October 2006 to September 2007, the LCP made progress in identifying curricular guidelines, training teaching students, designing Indigenous Education Projects (IEPs) and the implementation of Nucleus Education Projects (NEPs), non-formal education, implementation of a interpretation room (exposition of the conservation values through audio-visual media), the creation of a interpretation centers network, and the establishment of ecoclubs.

CI progressed in identifying curricular guidelines on environment for the design of the national curricula for the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC). In Landscapes 1 and 2, TROPICO is developing specific inputs through the implementation of the NEPs and the IEPs. In terms of the student teacher training, TROPICO has organized a 'Seminar on the importance of the AMC for the conservation and development of Bolivia" with the assistance of 240 student teachers from two institutes of higher education in La Paz and Santa Cruz, with the participation of 12 exhibitors from various conservation organizations.

TROPICO has now completed the design and development of the IEP. The document has been submitted to the MEC, but it has not yet been approved. Also, in the past year, TROPICO has concluded the implementation of the PEN, with the participation of the educational community and protected area staff, with emphasis on the transverse of environmental education in the language and mathematics curriculum areas.

Regarding non-formal education, CI and TROPICO have conducted participatory evaluation, design of didactic materials and games production with environmental topics between the two landscapes. Progress is greater in Landscape 1 than in Landscape 2. In order to better support progress in Landscape 2, CI is transferring US$15,000 to TROPICO and the US$25,000 to FAN to strengthen the implementation of actions in non-formal education.

For the implementation of an interpretation center and the creation of an interpretation centers network, TROPICO has hired a consultant to design the general concept of the interpretation center for the RBTCO-PL. TROPICO has also progressed towards establishing the interpretation centers network, which will allow the exchange information and exhibitions.

The establishment of ecoclubs has exceeded expectations during this period of implementation. In Landscape 1, TROPICO has supported the creation of two ecoclubs (only one was planned) one in San Buenaventura and another in Rurrenabaque. In Landscape 2, TROPICO succeeded in establishing agreements to create an ecoclub. The ecoclubs are youth groups of that develope campaigns for environmental public awareness. Some of the activities carried out during this period were: the education about the importance of the Madidi Protected Area, collection of plastic bottles, participation in the municipal civic parade in San Buenaventura, celebration of Environment Day in La Paz, and attendance at the National Ecoclub Meeting in Santa Cruz.

Implementation achievements Eighth Quarter

The USAID-Bolivia Landscape Conservation Program had a very successful eighth quarter, with most activities having been carried out according to plan. In summary, Objectives 1 and 2 have advanced considerably and there have been no major delays. Objective 3, which has a strong relation to constitutional changes underway in the country, has advanced considerably in coordination with the National Program on Climate Change (NPCC), the Viceministry of Territorial Planning and the Environment (VMPTA for its acronym in Spanish) and the Viceministry of Tourism (VMT for its acronym in Spanish). Objective 4, managed by PACT, has had significant progress in establishing the network of Learning for Conservation (RAC for its acronym in Spanish) in coordination with the Network for Sustainable Development and Environment (REDESMA for its acronym in Spanish). PACT has also promoted the exchange of experiences between the technical teams of landscapes 1 and 2. Objective 5, which CI and TROPICO manage, has seen significant progress in the efforts with the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC for its acronym in Spanish); however, it has not yet achieved final approval.

Objective 1 & 2

In order to strengthen local participative governance, increase economic activities, and improve biodiversity conservation in both Landscapes of the Amboró Madidi Corridor,[1] the project foresees improving territorial planning and harmonizing the planning instruments used at various levels (protected area management plans, zoning in the TCOs (Indigenous Lands), Departmental Development Plans, and Municipal Land Use Plans (MLUP) with a focus on conservation (Result 1-2,1); consolidating biodiversity friendly productive initiatives (Result 1-2,2); and, supporting improvements to, and the development of, management capacities in the Municipalities, Protected Areas, and TCOs (Result 1-2,3). Please refer to Annex 1 for more details and a complete breakdown of results and activities progress in numerical order.

Municipal & TCO territorial planning instruments improvement and application

During the eighth quarter, CI continued developing methodologies that allow inclusion of conservation values in territorial planning. Also, as an experiment, CI has developed the process of integration between the Municipal Land Use Plan (MLUP for its acronym in Spanish) and the Municipal Development Plan (MDP for its acronym in Spanish). Based on these experiences, CI, FAM and the VMPTA agreed to join human and financial resources to develop a methodology to integrate both instruments.

CI completed the biodiversity chapter of the MLUPs for Ixiamas and San Buenaventura. This document emphasizes current uses of wildlife in both municipalities and it is the first time that biodiversity is included as part of the municipal planning (see Annex 4); it will be integrated as part of the MLUP. The biodiversity conservation focus will be included in the rest of the components of the MLUP. The development of MDP based on MLUP is being developed in the municipalities of Apolo, Ixiamas, and San Buenaventura. This quarter, in the municipality of Apolo, the MDP has made progress of 70%. In the municipality of San Buenaventura, the process has not followed the expected path, but the authorities have defined a way to develop the MDP, supported by the NGO, Cáritas. The MDP will be based on the evaluation developed

[1] The Amboró Madidi Corridor comprises the Bolivian Section of the Vilcabamba-Amboró Conservation Corridor.

by CI and the technical team as part of the discussion process. In the municipality of Ixiamas, the process is moving forward, and the authorities are strongly committed. The process is 50% complete.

CI progressed 70% in the development of the MLUP in Ixiamas and San Buenaventura. The information gathering phase has been completed, and the information analysis phase has progressed 70% in the MLUP's various components.

Before the eighth quarter, the project team completed the revision of the conservation and natural resource management components of the Rurrenabaque MLUP and the Federation of Association of Municipalities (FAM) initiated the development of the Rurrenabaque MDP, based on the MLUP with a strengthened biodiversity component. In the eighth quarter, FAM has advanced 60% in the development of Rurrenabaque's MDP. The process of developing this instrument is done in a participative way. Representatives of this municipality have been involved in the selection of the technical team, planning, and implementation of consultation workshops.

During the seventh quarter, in the municipality of Pampa Grande, the biodiversity component reached 95% complete, awaiting only approval and dissemination among local actors to be complete. Currently, the municipality is experiencing governance problems, as two individuals are claiming to be Mayor; despite this problem the technical team is still working in the municipality. In the eighth quarter, FAN has included all of the biodiversity information in the MLUP of Pampa Grande. This work has been developed with the Prefecture of Santa Cruz through the Municipal Strengthening Unit (FORTEMU for its acronym in Spanish). FORTEMU has started the approval process with the Municipal Government of Pampa Grande.

Before the eighth quarter began, FAN had concluded the biophysical diagnosis of the National Park and Natural Area of Integrated Management Amboró (NP NAIM- A). The main result of this work was the definition of priority areas for conservation. During the eighth quarter, FAN initiated a process of submission and consultation with prioritized communities for the study of "alternatives of natural resources management" with: Amboró Protected Area, municipal governments of Samaipata, Mairana, and Comarapa, the leaders and general communities of Barrientos, Chontal, Tunas Pampa, Karawuasi, Piedra Mesa and San Rafael. The first three communities accepted the development of the study; the other three communities refused it.

In the municipality of Pampa Grande, since there are problems in determining the municipal leadership, FAN has not initiated the consultations with the communities of this municipality. Rather, based on agreements already made with the community, FAN conducted a field visit for a month in the communities with a multidisciplinary team (i.e., biologists, forestry, agronomists and socio-economist). The goal was the collection of biophysical and socioeconomic data to identify the potential projects for sustainable management of natural resources and conservation in the NP NAIM-A.

During the seventh quarter, in the Municipality of Mairana (Landscape 2), the Mayor had officially approved FAN's plans for the MDP work and moreover had agreed to provide matching funding for the process. In addition, with support from FAN, the municipality had defined its initial work budget and terms of reference for the initiative's coordinator. In the

eighth quarter, in the municipalities of Mairana and Comarapa, FAN formed committees for the implementation of previously developed MLUPs. FAN has drawn up a schedule of work and a regulation proposal for its operation. This instance oriented other projects' interventions by institutions that work in the municipality. In this context, FAN has identified the Chape basin in the municipality of Mairana and the San Isidro basin in the municipality of Comarapa as an interest area for biodiversity management (see Annex 5). These areas are new to the project and they incorporate the civil society in conservation actions.

Also, in the eighth quarter, FAN has begun the update of Comarapa's MDP. One of the most important activities in this period has been the collection of primary information in 66 communities (Annex 6). Additionally FAN has developed two Land Use Plans in the communities of Capilla and La Jara, both in the municipality of Comarapa. The approval by the Agrarian Service (Superintendencia Agraria in Spanish) has been initiated (see Annex 7).

During the seventh quarter, advances reached 30% and CI signed and made the first payment on a grant agreement with the TCO. Likewise, the TCO, in coordination with CI's technical team, established a process of exchange of experiences with other TCOs with greater experience in indigenous territory management. During the eighth quarter, Uchupiamonas TCO and the Indigenous Confederation of Bolivia (CIDOB for its acronym in Spanish) have identified Kawasu and Kaa-iya TCOs as the main organizations to exchange experiences on indigenous land management before starting the Indigenous Territorial Management Plan (ITMP). Uchupiamonas TCO has already chosen a coordinator for the preparation of its ITMP.

In terms of the creation of the Protected Area in the municipalities of Reyes and Santa Rosa, during the seventh quarter, progress reached 70%, averaging the results achieved in both municipalities. In the eighth quarter, the Pampas del Yacuma Protected Area was created, with 616,643 hectares, occupying about the 73% of the municipality of Santa Rosa del Yacuma; this PA is the largest in Bolivia so it is a very significant achievement (see Annex 8). In Reyes, in contrast, the process for the creation of the PA has been slower, but the municipality has maintained its commitment to the work.

The key process of increasing local stakeholder awareness so that they will use the planning instruments developed had advanced by 50% before the eighth quarter. In Landscape 1, during the eighth quarter, CI has implemented all of phase one of the Communication Strategy of the MLUP and it is discussing a second phase focused on key local stakeholder adoption of the strategy. (Annex 9)

In Landscape 2 FAN had also designed its communications strategy (see Annex 10). FAN has continued with the process of information dissemination, with an emphasis on the use of radio. In Comarapa, has developed thirteen radio programs; in Mairana, eight, and in Pampagrande, thirteen. The format combines interviews, stories, greetings, and other content. Also, FAN has promoted the dissemination through their electronic bulletins, "FAN News." The central message in FAN's communication actions is the biodiversity conservation. In this context, land use is a secondary subject.

During the seventh quarter, PACT achieved overall progress of 20% in the development of internal coordination mechanisms for the consortium by virtue coordinating the "2nd Technical Meeting of the LCP", during which themes of internal exchange and lessons learned were

defined by the participants. PACT carried out the workshop in Landscape 2 in the municipality of Villa Tunari from the June 21-23. During the eighth quarter, Landscape 1 and 2 teams have defined the exchange methodology related to MLUP and MDP, which has been discussed between both. The exchange will take place in October.

Sustainable productive initiatives promotion

During the seventh quarter, the consortium (through FAM, PACT, and CI) achieved overall progress of 30% in the development of the initiatives support program referred to as "C and D" (Conservation and Development). In the eighth quarter, during its board meeting held on September 19 the LCP Board decided to transfer responsibility of "C and D" programs to FAM. FAM and CI have started setting their goals. These "C and D" programs are the first of their kind because they incorporate municipalities in investment decisions for small projects and promote biodiversity conservation.

During the eighth quarter, CI accomplished an overall advance of 30% on the consolidation of these initiatives. The TES broke its alliance with the Cebu, as a consequence the CI ecotourism team has decided not to continue with their support. This decision doesn't mean that their activities can't be developed without the LCP support. On the other hand, the San Miguel de Bala initiative, managed by the Tacana indigenous people, continues its operation independently.

Also, during the eighth quarter Regional Support Program for the Indigenous in the Amazon Basin (PRAIA for its acronym in Spanish) and CI have promoted an agreement among the community ecotourism companies: Eslabon, Chalalán, San Miguel del Bala, Mapajo and TES to improve the image of the initiatives (see Annex 11).

PACT, CI, and the Tsimane Mosetene Regional Council (CRTM for its Spanish acronym) developed five small initiatives (wild Cocoa, Jatata, *esteras* (palm matting), forest management plans, and motorized carpentry) and one additional activity, which will document all the experiences of these pilot projects for approximately 66,000 USD. CRTM will implement these initiatives with the purpose of complementing existing investments. The producers of *esteras* (palm matting) have taken their products to the Santa Cruz's Exhibitions Fair, obtaining good commercial relations.

During the eighth quarter, in Landscape 2, for the definition of new projects, FAN has developed a methodology for qualification and selection of projects (Annex 12). Projects that FAN is supporting are:

- Implementation of the Laguna Verde Use Plan
- Support for AAPICA through counseling in administrative, accounting and legal processes.
- Support the planting of fodder in five communities.
- Strengthening the initiative of Tourist Development "La Yunga".
- Implementation of agro forestry systems in communities (Capilla, Cabracancha, La Aguada and Torrecillas).
- Assess the production of peach and apple.

The LCP works with productive initiatives outside the protected area to mitigate agricultural, cattle ranching and hunting pressures.

FAN has signed a agreement with Fruit Development Foundation of Vallegrande (FDF) and the Water Management Service of Pirai River (SERAPI for its acronym in Spanish) to promote agroforestry projects in Capilla, La Jara, and Cabra Cancha communities.

FAN has identified the opportunity to work in the management of two basins in San Isidro and Chape. In this quarter, FAN made a rapid assessment of San Isidro basin in conjunction with representatives from 16 communities that are part of the basin. In Chape basin, FAN has developed a biophysical and socio-economic diagnosis and has promoted coordination meetings between the municipal government, Mairana's Water Cooperative, land owners and institutions interested in investing projects in the basin (see Annex 13).

Ecotourism management

During the eighth quarter CI has implemented the training of 26 businessmen, belonging to 18 local companies, in strategic management with a conservation approach. There was reinforcement training for 10 of 23 naturalist guides, because they couldn't complete the initial training. The partners in this process have been the Municipal Government of Rurrenabaque, the Bolivian Catholic University and the Destiny General Organization. Also, they've begun diagnosing tourism practices with a view to developing a manual of best practices applicable to each destination. The estimated progress is of a 50%.

Compilation of Lessons Learned

During the eighth quarter PACT has compiled lessons learned within the LCP with the participation of FAN, CI, and TROPICO field technicians. The themes are ecotourism (CI), Indigenous Education Program (IEP) development (TROPICO), and participative management cycle (FAN).

Additionally, FAN has developed a protocol organizing PACT's inputs. The selected projects to develop the learned lessons are: Comarapa agro forestry project, Pampagrande pasture project, Mairana and Samaipata beekeeping project and the management of the San Isidro and Chape basin. (Annex 14).

Local governing bodies' organizational capacity assessment and improvement

During the seventh quarter, PACT accomplished overall progress of 45% in this result; elaborating the final Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) results and reworking the strategy for presenting results to local stakeholders, in particular by relating results of the OCA to other project processes. To date, PACT has advanced 90% in the reorganization of the final documents, which have been validated with the municipalities of San Buenaventura, Ixiamas and Rurrenabaque and TCOs of Pilón Lajas and Uchupiamonas.

Participatory municipal management model promotion

During the eighth quarter, FAN continued supporting three of four municipal government models (Comarapa, Mairana, and Pampagrande) in the Southern zone of the Amboró Protected Area (APA) to strengthen their natural resource management by working with technical teams from the agriculture and natural resources department.

The MGMP is being implemented in two of the four municipalities in the south of the APA. There were coordination meetings with municipal authorities to define the strategy for

developing their Annual Operating Plan (AOP) through municipal summits and training workshops on the MGMP to community leaders. In Comarapa there were 25 participants; and in Mairana the workshop was delayed. There were political problems in the municipality of Mairana which hasn't allowed the leaders training workshop to take place. The municipality of Pampagrande continues to have two people claiming to be Mayor, a situation which does not lead itself to hosting or coordinating a municipality summits. The LCP can't influence in the local political disputes, so it will continue working with the municipal technical team. The LCP municipality technician resigned from his position at FAN, and hiring an ecotourism consultant instead has been prioritized. The support to the municipality of Samaipata will be redesigned based on the current tourism market.

Municipal level natural resource management normative framework creation

During the seventh quarter, FAN contracted a lawyer to develop municipal laws for conservation and natural resource management based on MLUPs and the existing legal framework. During the eighth quarter, FAN has completed the study of local environmental regulations, which is being reviewed by 15 technicians from the municipalities of Comarapa, four from Samaipata and four from Mairana for its final edition.

Protected area co-management mechanism development

In terms of the development of co-management mechanisms for the Apolobamba, Madidi, and Pilón Lajas protected areas that incorporate indigenous groups, municipal governments, and other stakeholders in Landscape 1, during the eighth quarter, the RB-TCO PL has made a first draft on the basis of co-management and will review it with community leaders of Pilón Lajas. Progress has reached 60% for this result. In the Apolobamba PA, CI in conjunction with PA management have designed the project *"Strengthening of the Local Management of National Integrated Natural Area Apolobamba,"* which we have sent to USAID - Bolivia to be sure it has no objections. In the Madidi PA, the new director, Miguel Escobar, conducted the first meeting of the Management Committee that CI sponsored. At this meeting, the PA's management plan was approved after four years of discussions so this is a significant accomplishment that will now permit the development of the strategic lines of the plan..

Objective 3

To strengthen the capacities of central government institutions to develop policies and technical tools that promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable economic development (Objective 3), the project foresees supporting the tourism sector in the development of policies, laws, and information to create a favorable environment for the sustainable growth of ecotourism (Result 3.1); supporting the government in the generation of policies, norms, and information for bio-commerce and environmental services accounting (Result 3.2); supporting the preparation of policies and laws to improve PA management in Bolivia (Result 3.3); and finally, supporting the development of policies and laws to improve land use planning so it favors biodiversity conservation and sustainable economic development (Result 3.4).

The compilation, analysis, and prioritization of local demand for modification to the existing biodiversity laws (an activity which supports all results of Objective 3) advanced by 30% during the first seven quarters. In the eighth quarter, CI compiled and prioritized these institutional demands. Meanwhile, PACT has adapted and begun to use a participatory tool called the Recurrent Challenges Framework (RCF), to identify the challenges in promoting conservation

faced by municipal governments, TCOs, technicians, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders within the AMC region.

Support for sustainable growth of ecotourism sector

For result 3.1, the project team proposed the existing laws on ecotourism be modified based on local demand. We also proposed to support the definition of a national ecotourism policy and a sustainable promotion system. During the eighth quarter, CONAE initiated efforts with the Vice-Ministry of Tourism (VMT) to reach an agreement to support the development of national policies for ecotourism (Annex 15). Also, CONAE is developing a preliminary study of the progress in community initiatives as a basis for the policy. In reference to the sustainable promotion system, CONAE has not progressed much on the subject. As a complement, CONAE has planned the Third National Ecotourism Summit for the first quarter of 2008; it will take place in the Chiquitania Missions of Santa Cruz.

Support for bio-commerce and environmental services valuation

For Result 3.2, FAM and CI have completed the identification of local demands for amendments to the existing policies, laws, and regulations on the use of biodiversity. This information will be complemented with the demands of local actors and this will be the baseline for objective 3. To date CI has had a 30% advance in the result.

In relation to the assessment of provision of water resources as an environmental service, in the seventh quarter, due to the demands of three departments and various municipalities in the department of Santa Cruz (Comarapa, Samaipata, and Mairana), as well as difficulties that CI experienced in identifying co-sponsors for national workshops, CI re-formulated this activity to focus on departmental and municipal levels. CI proposed this idea to USAID and is currently awaiting its approval. This quarter the Natura Foundation, a Bolivian NGO, participated in a workshop in Tarija, and moved into agreements with the Prefecture of Santa Cruz and Saguapac for the creation of a compensation scheme for environmental services. For the development of the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES), CI invested funds for the amount of 20,000 USD from CI's Andes regional unit, the Andes CBC as well as from the United Nations Global Mechanism to Combat Desertification.

Improvement of protected area management

The Program proposed supporting a study, along with National Service of Protected Areas (SERNAP for its acronym in Spanish), to redefine protection and management categories within protected areas and support a review of existing laws on use of biodiversity within them, as well as to identify the need for changes to these laws. To date this has not significantly advanced due to the changes that have occurred within SERNAP, although CI is building up a working relationship with the new SERNAP administration in order to make progress on this activity.

Development of policies and norms favoring sustainable natural resource use

This quarter the Vice-ministry of Territorial Planning and Environment (VPTA) and FAM organized the first workshop for the socialization of the adjusting process of the land use guides with the active participation of technicians of LCP. This workshop was held in La Paz and was attended by all the institutions who work in land use in Bolivia. The VPTA diffused the adjustment process of land use guides and received technical inputs for it. One hundred ten people participated in the workshop. In the workshop, the themes of biodiversity, risk management and the relationship between participatory planning and land use planning were

identified to be considered in the guide. The workshop initiated the adjustment process of the municipal planning in Bolivia.

In addition, during the seventh quarter, CI contracted a consultant to develop an analysis of stakeholders using the Ecomap methodology. During the eight quarter the study was completed. This document will be an input for the development of the LCP activities (see Annex 16).

There is uncertainty about the impact of the constitutional reform and legal reforms parallel to the schemes of land use and strategic planning. In this regard, a flexible and adaptive approach is necessary to overcome the constitutional changes.

Objective 4

In order to promote the management of knowledge to learn and innovate on sustainable economic development and biodiversity conservation in the AMC (Objective 4), the Program will facilitate learning activities and the exchange of experiences among local stakeholders, resulting in increased impact and institutional effectiveness on conservation and sustainable development (Result 4.1), and also propose developing mechanisms for learning and exchange within the consortium (Result 4.2).

During this period the LCP Board has reviewed PACT's work in terms of their vision and progress and concluded that despite the progress, they wouldn't achieve the program's goals. CI and PACT have conducted a series of meetings to evaluate the achievements and challenges experienced during the development of their work. Based on this there will be a transition plan in which PACT will leave the consortium, handing in final products based on the plan. (Annex 17)

Learning and exchange among local stakeholders

During the seventh quarter PACT established an agreement with the Bolivian Center for Multidiciplinary Studies (CEBEM for its acronym in Spanish) for the development of The Network for Learning about Conservation (RAC - Bolivia). In the eighth quarter, PACT has developed a concept paper and has initiated the development of technological structure of the RAC – Bolivia site through technical expertise.

In Landscape 1 PACT has facilitated meetings of exchange and learning between technicians of both Landscapes. The exchange topics were: promoting conservation with municipal governments and environmental education. Also, PACT made an event in July with the participation of local actors (municipalities, TCOs, etc.) to analyze their needs on Institutional Strengthening (IS) and to identify the institutions offer in these themes. (Annex 18)

Learning and exchange within the LCP consortium

Experience during the seventh quarter showed that the potential users (consortium members) have not adopted Google groups as a tool for information exchange. During the eighth quarter the LCP Board has decided to use Google Groups as a tool to upload Consortium's final documents only. Instead of using Google Groups, the exchanged of information and learned lessons will be through meetings and workshops based on the agenda established in the Villa Tunaria workshop. (Annex 19).

Also, PACT has produced 4 videos and 4 amateur journalistic articles on technical processes in the development of ecotourism and MLUP. The purpose was to disseminate within the consortium, learning experiences.

Objective 5

In order to contribute to the development of knowledge, capacities, favorable attitudes, and practices geared toward biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources in the AMC (Objective 5), the Program will support the incorporation of concepts of biodiversity conservation and the importance of the AMC in the departmental and national education systems (Result 5.1); and will support the development of Nucleus and Indigenous Educational Projects that deal with local environmental problems and the importance of the AMC (Result 5.2). As a complement, it will support the development of non-formal educational instruments and activities (Result 5.3).

Incorporation of biodiversity conservation themes into education systems

During the seventh quarter, TROPICO and CI achieved an overall advance of 30% on this result; nevertheless we have experienced recurring problems due to changes in authorities in the MEC. During the eighth quarter, changes in the MEC have continued. Despite the changes, CI and TROPICO have regained contact with the authorities of the MEC, particularly with the new members of the Curricular Management and the Vice-Ministry of Higher Education. The new authorities are aware of the work LCP is developing and their support is very important for the achievement of the program's results.

In addition TROPICO has organized Training Days for Teaching Students, on the topic "Importance of the Madidi Park Conservation Corridor" in two institutes of higher education of La Paz and Santa Cruz, with the participation of 12 trainers from various conservation organizations and a total of 240 students. These two higher education institutes were chosen for the training because their students, as soon as they finish, will be assigned to work in schools near to the protected areas, and will have the possibility to reply the importance of the AMC in those schools. The activity was developed successfully.

Local education projects

To date, the Indigenous Education Program (IEP) with the Tsimane- Mosetene has been completed by TROPICO. The MEC has approved the educational process but has yet to approve the infrastructure component. TROPICO and CI are following up the process closely within the MEC.

Non-formal educational instruments and activities for conservation

In the seventh quarter, TROPICO and CI advanced this activity by 35%, continuing with the implementation of the Green Tent and the design of new educational materials. The Green Tent is included in the planning of NEPs and will be used as a teaching resource. In the eighth quarter TROPICO conducted a participative diagnosis of the environmental problems existing in the zone, designed non-formal educational materials and produced games for Landscape 1. FAN has developed two information packages to be uses by teachers and guards in Landscape 2. Progress is higher in Landscape 1 than in the Landscape 2. In order to progress this activity

more quickly CI and TROPICO have allocated additional resources for an estimated amount of US$30,000 ($ 15,000 raised by CI and $ 14,545 raised by TROPICO). These activities will be developed in two protected areas, 4 municipalities and 3 TCOs. In Landscape 2 FAN and CI have agreed to redirect US$25,000 (that came from the same program) in order to support the intervention of FAN in non-formal education.

The establishment of an environmental interpretation centers network in the protected areas and the Kusillo museum had advanced by 40% by the start of the seventh quarter. To date the advance is 80%. During the seventh quarter TROPICO had contacted partners to form the network and has prepared a publication to promote the AMC. In the eighth quarter TROPICO has prepared a working paper and an agreement for the conformation of the network, along with the museums and institutions that have an interest in participating. Two meetings were held in La Paz with attendance of QUIPUS Foundation, LIDEMA (Environment Defense League) CIEC (Investigation and Communication Community Center), Nuñez del Prado Museum, and the Foundation for the Natural and Cultural Heritage of Bolivia to discuss the Pilón Lajas Interpretation Center. The Pilon Lajas Interpretation Center Committee has suggested modifications for the remodeling of the center. TROPICO has collected inputs from the stakeholders and is in the process of designing the center.

For the eighth quarter, in Landscape 1, the results promoted by TROPICO were: 2 eco-clubs formed and operating (with 35 participants in total) and the center's equipment and training of its members. TROPICO along with the club members have designed projects of social marketing that they will work on in the near future. The members have participated in dissemination activities on this issue in their municipalities and schools (Madidi Day, Collecting PET bottles, participation in the municipal civic parade). They have also participated in national events: Eco-clubs National Meeting (Santa Cruz) and World Environment Day (La Paz), through their representatives. In Landscape 2, they have only arranged the establishment of the eco-club.

Implementation challenges

During the eighth quarter the most important challenges were internal. An overcome challenge was PACT leaving the consortium. In this process PACT has shown great professionalism. Another issue was the departure of the monitoring responsible, which has revealed the need to address this aspect as soon as possible. The responsibility for the monitoring during this quarter was designated to CI, but all the consortium members have continued with their monitoring activities regularly.

Monitoring and Evaluation

During this quarter, LCP does not have a monitoring responsible. In this regard, the LCP Board has authorized the hiring of a person for this position. This will be a staff position, not a consultant as it was suggested by the LCP COP. To date, the recruitment selection process is being conducted.

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