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

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I. Acronyms and Abbreviations

ESPAÑOL		ENGLISH	
ANMI	Área Natural de Manejo Integrado	**NAIM**	Natural Area of Integrated Management
POA	Plan Operativo Annual	**AOP**	Annual Operating Plan
AOPEB	Asociación de Organizaciones de Productores Ecológicos de Bolivia	**AOPEB**	Association of Ecological Producers Organizations of Bolivia
APA	Área Protegida Amboró	**APA**	Amboró Protected Area
BOLFOR	Proyecto de Gestión Forestal Sostenible – un esfuerzo conjunto del Gobierno Boliviano y USAID	**BOLFOR**	The Sustainable Forest Management Project
CAEMA	Centro Andino para la Economía en el Medio Ambiente	**CAEMA**	Andean Center for Environmental Economics
CAM	Corredor Amboró-Madidi	**AMC**	Amboró-Madidi Corridor
CCB	Centro para la Conservación de la Biodiversidad (unidad regional de CI)	**CBC**	Center for Biodiversity Conservation (CI regional unit)
CCVA	Corredor de Conservación Vilcabamba-Amboró	**CCVA**	Vilcabamba-Amboró Conservation Corridor
CDS	Comisión de Desarrollo Sostenible del Parlamento	**CDS**	Parliament Sustainable Development Commission
CEATA	Centro Experimental de Asistencia Técnica Agropecuaria	**CEATA**	Experimental Center for Agricultural Technical Assistance
CEBEM	Centro Boliviano de Estudios Multidisciplinarios	**CEBEM**	Bolivian Center for Multidisciplinary Studies
CI	Conservación Internacional	**CI**	Conservation International
CIDEDER	Centro integrado de Defensa Ecológica y Desarrollo Rural	**CIDEDER**	Integrated Center for Ecological Defense and Rural Development
CIOEC	Coordinadora de Integración de Organizaciones Económicas Campesinas	**CIOEC**	Coordinator for the Integration of Rural Economic Organizations
CIPTA	Consejo Indígena del Pueblo Tacana	**CIPTA**	Tacana Indigenous Council
CONAE	Comité Nacional de de Apoyo al Ecoturismo	**CONAE**	National Ecotourism Committee
CRTM	Consejo Regional Tsimane Moseten	**CRTM**	Tsimane Moseten Regional Council
DDE	Dirección Distritos de Educación	**DDE**	District Educational Direction Offices
DDPC	Desarrollo Democrático Participación Ciudadana – un proyecto de USAID	**DDPC**	Democratic Development and Citizen Participation – a USAID project
DED	Servicio Alemán de Cooperación Social-Técnica	**DED**	German Service for Social-Technical Cooperation
DFID	Departamento de Desarrollo Internacional del Reino Unido	**DFID**	Department for International Development (UK)
DGB	Dirección General de Biodiversidad	**DGB**	Bolivian Biodiversity Directorate
FAM	Federación de Asociaciones Municipales	**FAM**	Federation of Municipal Associations
FAN	Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza	**FAN**	The Friends of Nature Foundation
FOBOMADE	Foro Boliviano sobre Medio	**FOBOMADE**	Bolivian Environment and

	Ambiente y Desarrollo		Development Forum
FUNDEMPRESA	Fundación para el Desarrollo Empresarial	**FUNDEMPRESA**	Foundation for Business Development
Fundación PUMA	Fundación Protección para el Medio Ambiente	**PUMA Foundation**	Foundation for the protection of the environment
PCP	Programa de Conservación de los Paisajes	**LCP**	Landscape Conservation Program
LIDEMA	Liga de Defensa del Medio Ambiente	**LIDEMA**	Environmental Defense League
MAS	Movimiento al Socialismo	**MAS**	Movement Toward Socialism
MEC	Ministerio de Educación y Cultura	**MEC**	Ministry of Education and Culture
PDM	Plan de Desarrollo Municipal	**MDP**	Municipal Development Plan
M&E	Monitoreo y Evaluación	**M&E**	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDRAMA	Ministerio de Desarrollo Rural, Agropecuario y Medio Ambiente	**MDRAMA**	Ministry of Rural Development, Agriculture and the Environment
MGMP	Modelo de Gestión Municipal Participativo	**MGMP**	Participatory Municipal Management Model
ONG	Organización No Gubernamental	**NGO**	Non-governmental Organization
ECO	Evaluación de Capacidades Organizacionales	**OCA**	Organizational Capacity Assessment
ODL	Oficina de Desarrollo Limpio del Programa Nacional de Cambios Climáticos	**ODL**	National Climate Change Program's Office of Clean Development
AP	Área Protegida	**PA**	Protected area
PEI	Proyecto Educativo Indígena	**PEI**	Indigenous education project
PEN	Proyectos Educativos de Núcleo	**PEN**	Nucleus Education Projects
PMOT	Plan Municipal de Ordenamiento Territorial	**MLUP**	Municipal Land Use Plan (sometimes referred to as a zoning plan)
POP	Plan de Ordenamiento Predial	**POP**	Property Ordering Plan
PPD-UNDP	Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones – Programa de Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas	**PPD-UNDP**	UNDP Small Grants Program
RB-TCO PL	Reserva Biosférica y Tierra Comunitaria de Orígen de Pilón Lajas	**RB-TCO PL**	Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Land
SEDUCA	Servicio Departamental de Educación	**SEDUCA**	Bolivian State-level (Departmental) Education Service
SERNAP	Servicio Nacional de Áreas Protegidas	**SERNAP**	Bolivian National Park Service
SNV	Organización de Desarrollo de Holanda	**SNV**	Netherlands Development Organization
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
TOR	Términos de Referencia	**TOR**	Terms of Reference
Trópico	Asociación Boliviana para la Conservación	**Trópico**	Bolivian Association for Conservation
PNUD	Programa Naciones Unidos de Desarrollo	**UNDP**	United Nations Development Program
PPD-PNUD	Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones del PNUD	**SGP-UNDP**	Small Grants Program of the UNDP
UMSA	Universidad Mayor de San Andrés	**UMSA**	San Andrés University
USAID	United States Agency for International Development	**USAID**	United States Agency for International Development
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 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, weak democratic governance structures, policy frameworks, and citizen disenfranchisement.

To address these threats, the LCP is organized into four (formally 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 and Carrasco-Apolobamba, Madidi and 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 (Trópico), and Pact, Inc. Each partner receives a sub-award from CI for the implementation of its work toward the LCP Objectives. 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 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; 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.

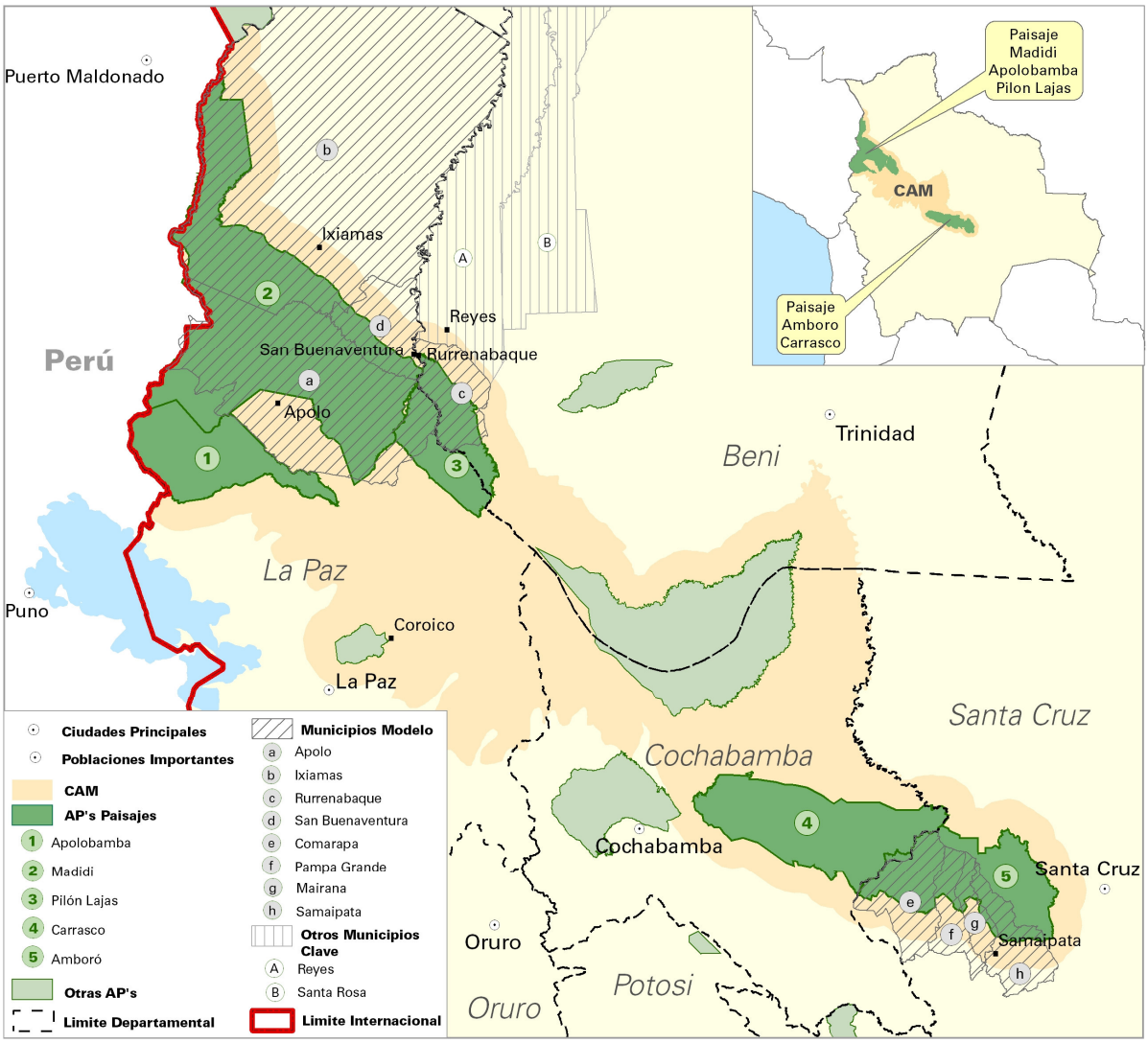

Figure 1: Map showing the location within the tropical Andes region of the LCP Landscapes (Paisajes), model municipalities, departmental boundaries, as well as the parks of the national system of protected areas occurring within the AMC (CAM by its Spanish initials).

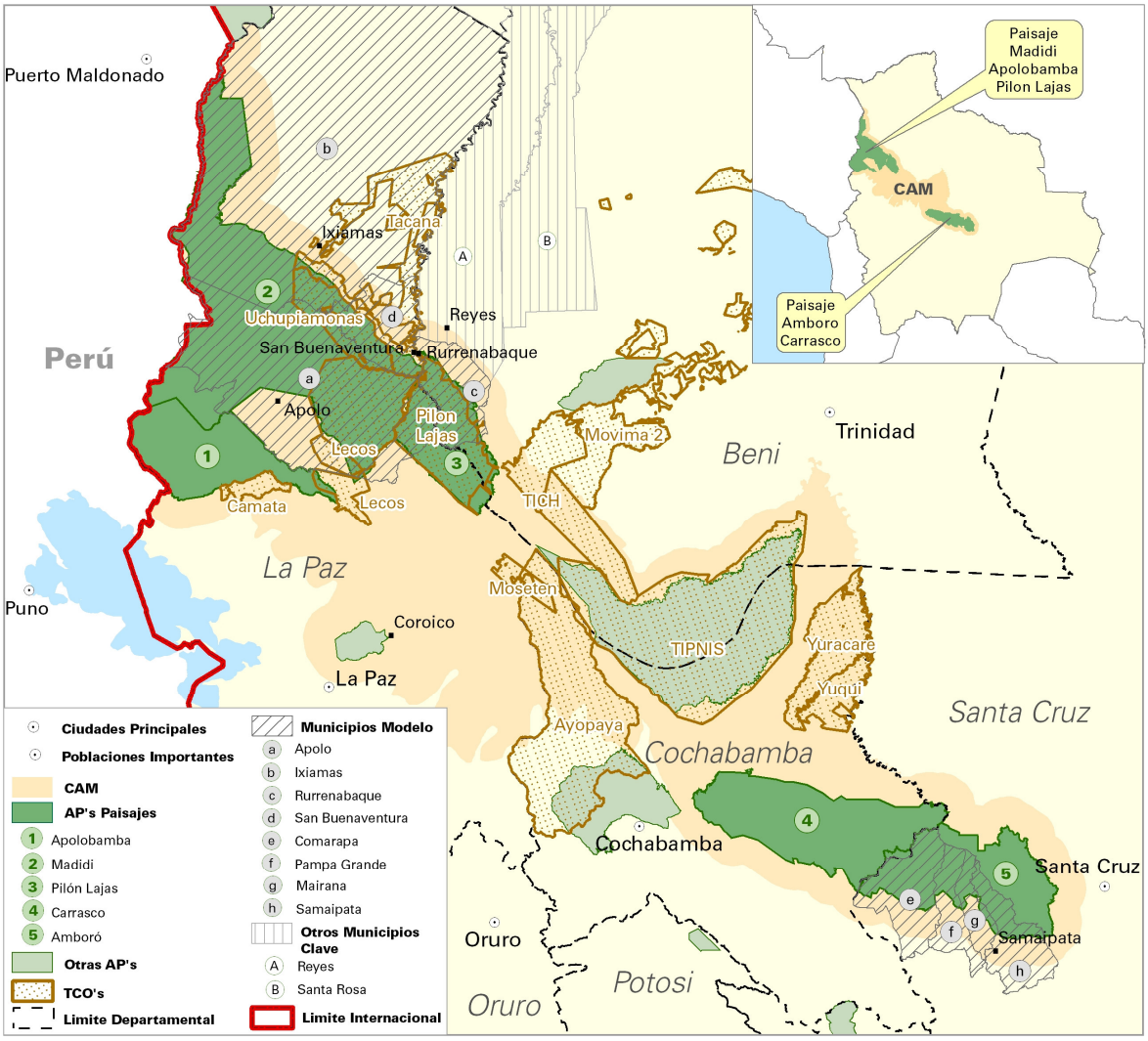

Figure 2: Map showing the location of the TCOs (Indigenous Lands) in relation to the AMC (CAM by its Spanish initials), the LCP Landscapes and model municipalities, as well as the national system of protected areas and departmental boundaries.

III. Executive Summary

Quarterly technical progress

During this quarter advances made followed what had been planned, with a reduced quantity of activities due to the end of year recess. The political context in which the LCP exists remains the same as in the previous quarter. That is to say, there have been some important changes in development policies and key people in the central government but stability persisted within the municipalities and the grassroots organizations with which the LCP interacts.

To give greater coherence to LCP activities aimed at the theme of an improved land use planning harmonized with different levels of planning instruments, Objectives one and two were combined. The immediate result of this synthesis was the first exchange workshop between Landscape one and two technicians, organized by Pact, establishing a learning community on this theme. Guidelines were established for an improved Municipal Land Use Plan (MLUP) methodology, resulting in a first draft, prepared by CI, which incorporates biodiversity criteria and the basis for articulating the MLUP and the Municipal Development Plan (MDP).

FAN has almost completed the preparation of the biodiversity component of the Pampagrande MLUP (Landscape 2). CI has carried out municipal workshops to raise awareness of the MLUP methodology in the municipalities of San Buenaventura and Ixiamas and, in addition, has compiled most of the field data required for MLUP preparation. CI has also supported these municipalities in the development of a proposal, to be financed by the LCP, to develop MDPs that integrate the conservation criteria identified by the MLUPs, and to contract a local technician who will promote sustainable management of natural resources in the municipalities.

As part of the MLUP implementation process in Landscape 1, the municipality of Apolo initiated the creation of an urban land use plan, a reforestation action plan and a municipal protected area to maintain the water supply for the Apolo urban area. In addition, in order to strengthen municipal decision-making capacities, natural resource management and the conservation of biodiversity in the Pilón Lajas area, Pact completed the Organization Capacity Assessment (OCA) process with the Tsimane Moseten Regional Council (CRTM).

Regarding institutional strengthening of the central government (Objective 3), the National Ecotourism Council, with the support of CI, prepared a proposal for a tourism law that would create a favorable environment for sustainable growth in community ecotourism. Also as part of Objective 3, FAM and CI completed interviews of key stakeholders to identify legal and political barriers to the development of economic activities relating to conservation and sustainable development. The results of these interviews were systematized by Pact. This process identified legal and taxation structures to be common limiting factors among community-owned enterprises.

Also under the framework of Objective 3, priority sites for climate change mitigation projects within the AMC were identified by a diverse group of contributors including; The National Climate Change Program's Office for Clean Development (ODL), the Noel Kempff Mercado Natural History Museum, The Andean Center for Environmental Economics (CAEMA), FAM, FAN, and CI Bolivia. It has been decided that CAEMA will carry out two pre-feasibility studies in the municipalities of Apolo and Caranavi.

Objective 4 of the LCP is to "promote knowledge management, learning and innovation on sustainable economic development and biodiversity conservation in the AMC." Toward this Objective, a best practice demonstration video was developed focusing on the sustainable use of Chonta Palm in the community of Bella Altura in the municipality of San Buenaventura. In addition, Pact designed and implemented the first technical exchange between teams from both of the LCP Landscapes working on the common themes of territorial planning, economic initiatives and municipal governance.

Within the formal education component of the framework to develop knowledge, capabilities, attitudes and practices toward biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources (Objective 5), two agreements were signed with the Ministry of Education (MEC). One agreement was signed between Trópico, the MEC, the municipality of Rurrenabaque and the Tsimane Moseten Regional Council CRTM for the formulation and implementation of an Indigenous Education Project (PEI) for US$ 250,000 (US$ 200,000 from the MEC and US$ 50,000 of municipal counterpart funds). The other was signed between Trópico, the MEC, and the municipality of Mairana for the formulation and implementation of a Nucleus Education Project (PEN) for the sum of US$ 200,000 (US$ 160,000 from the MEC and US$ 40,000 municipal counterpart funds). The 2006 PEN work programs in Rurrenabaque and in San Buenaventura were completed satisfactorily.

Also with reference to formal education, the Teacher Training Program promoted by Trópico was completed in San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque. Trópico held two educational fairs in which teachers, students, parents and the general population participated. In the Germán Busch nucleus in Ixiamas, with the support of Trópico technicians, the first Teacher Training Workshop was held, touching on themes such as the recovery of cultural knowledge, the use of didactic materials, and orientation on the incorporation of the environmental theme to support language and math teaching.

As a complement to formal education activities, Trópico supported a workshop to design Green Tent materials for the Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Land (RB-TCO PL), in which 10 park rangers participated. CI held seven events to design and conceptualize locally relevant materials for the Green Tents in Mairana municipality. Priority themes are: protected areas and biodiversity, burning practices, water pollution, and waste management.

In order to develop Eco Clubs for the youth of each Landscape, CI and Trópico prepared a guide to Eco Club implementation and to the design and publication of club invitations. CI and Trópico education technicians registered with the organization "Clean Up The World" (www.cleanuptheworld.org) to carry out clean-up campaigns and associated environmental education in Mairana.

Problems and limitations were not serious during this reporting period. However, the staffing instability of government entities linked to the project, especially the Bolivian National Park Service (SERNAP) and the Ministry of Rural Development, Agriculture and the Environment (MDRAMA), limited the agreements to initiate certain activities planned for the work areas of Objective 3 associated with protected area management norms. In Landscape 2 there were some problems involving the sensitivity of a number of local leaders toward the LCP, particularly for political reasons. However, in most cases the FAN policy of adopting an engagement strategy

with the municipal authorities and technicians enabled a constructive relationship to be formed. In Landscape 1 the activities most affected by obstacles were those relating directly to the strengthening of protected areas, owing to successive changes within the SERNAP.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Advances with Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) during this quarter have been made in two principal areas, both of which represent significant steps towards the strategic project management goal of M&E forming part of an adaptive management ethos.

Firstly, M&E has been incorporated within the planning process across the consortium, meaning that it is no longer a component separate from the main LCP work schedule. This incorporation has been achieved by the inclusion of impact indicator collection within the technicians' monthly work plans and also partially within the quarterly activity planning framework (see Annex 1, sixth quarterly work-plan). In addition, means of verification for the successful completion of each activity have been defined within the Annual Operating Plan (AOP). Together, these steps represent a shift in the work culture, and, in particular, the latter advance should help focus the efforts of project teams towards the desired results. In addition, the existing evaluation tool of assessing completion of the quarterly activity plan has been slightly modified; the edition for the fifth quarter is presented in Annex 2. This is complemented by Annex 3, which summarizes the workshops run, the external grants disbursed and the consultants hired during the period.

Secondly, the project team has defined baselines and monitoring methodologies for several key LCP impact indicators. A summary of the status of baseline and monitoring data collection for all eleven of the impact indicators can be found in Annex 4. Baselines elaborated in more detail include; incomes of families benefiting from LCP economic initiatives in Landscape 1 (Annex 5), historic best practice adoption by local governments (Annex 6), and finally, self-identified local government capacity status (Annex 7). In addition, the compilation of extensive diagnostic information on the status of all the protected areas of any legal classification has been completed by FAN and CI for both Landscapes (Annex 8).

IV. Presentation by LCP Objective

Objectives 1 and 2: Strengthen participatory local governance, increase economic opportunities and improve biodiversity conservation in both AMC Landscapes (Amboró and Carrasco-Apolobamba, Madidi and Pilón Lajas).

KEY ACHEIVMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

RESULT (1-2) 1. Territorial planning improved and harmonized with planning instruments at different levels (PA management plans, TCO zonification, Departmental development plans and MLUPs) with a conservation focus.

Activity (1-2) 1.1. MLUP methodology developed with a focus on conservation based on experiences in Landscapes 1 and 2.

On November 30th and December 1st, the first Landscapes 1 and 2 technical exchange workshop took place in the town of Samaipata, in the department of Santa Cruz (see Annex 9 for a description of the key workshop outputs). The first goal of this workshop was to form a learning community that captures all of the expertise existing within the consortium. The second goal of the workshop was to work through the learning community to create the best possible methodological guide for the incorporation of biodiversity variables into pre-existing and novel MLUPs, as well as for the articulation of MDPs based on the MLUP tool. The workshop achieved the consolidation of the learning community and established the mechanisms and agenda by which the community will finalize the methodology during the second half of the 2007 fiscal year (January through to March). Ideally, the finalized methodology will ensure the inclusion of conservation criteria in municipal planning, an understanding of protected areas near to, or overlapping, the municipalities, and the provision of financial resources for biodiversity conservation. (The first draft of the methodology, developed by CI, is presented in Annex 10.) In addition, it is hoped that the Vice-Ministry of Territorial Planning will incorporate the key elements of the methodology into its guidelines and norms with which it governs the actions of local government bodies in this respect.

Activity (1-2) 1.3. MLUPs prepared for Pampa Grande, San Buenaventura and Ixiamas.

Preparation of the biodiversity component of the MLUP for Pampagrande, for which FAN is responsible, is 80% complete (see Annex 11 for a summary of the findings). FAN has already written five chapters of this component and the final result should be complete by June 2007. The chapters written are: Access to and Use of Natural Resources, The Use of Biodiversity in the Municipality of Pampagrande and its Conservation Status, The Use of Flora, The Use of Fauna, and Natural Attractions.

In Landscape 1, CI has carried out MLUP dissemination workshops in the municipalities of San Buenaventura and Ixiamas. The aims of these workshops were to disseminate the characteristics of the MLUP land use planning process and to study the perceptions of local stakeholders (e.g.

farmers' federations, TCOs and municipal staff) with regard to the potential and proposed uses for land planning at the municipal level. The involvement of these groups throughout the process of MLUP preparation is recognized as an essential step in order that the MLUP document becomes applied as an active tool to assess the feasibility and socio-environmental impact of municipal development projects.

In addition, the CI technical team began the collection of the field data (socioeconomic, vegetation, biodiversity (fauna), and soil) required for the preparation of the MLUP document for San Buenaventura and Ixiamas municipalities. Advances made to date are as follows: 85% of the socioeconomic information has been collected, 80% of the information on biodiversity (fauna), and 80% of information of vegetation has been collected, and finally, 30% of information on soils has been collected.

Apolo MLUP moves into implementation phase

The municipality of Apolo has received its first allocation of funds for the implementation of the MLUP. The municipality received US$ 5,400 from the total MLUP implementation amount of US$18,000. This sub-award will result in the creation of a municipal protected area at the water supply source of the Apolo urban area, the development of an urban land use plan and the preparation of an action plan for urban area reforestation.

Activity (1-2) 1.4. The Rurrenabaque MLUP is being adjusted to contain a conservation and natural resource management component.

The consulting agency, Galindo Consulters, have produced a document detailing information gathered for the existing Rurrenabaque MLUP. The CI land use team is in the process of reviewing this document and between January and July 2007, the Rurrenabaque MLUP will be revised to incorporate biodiversity variables.

Activity (1-2) 1.5.1 Prepare a methodology proposal for MLUP implementation.

FAN held two workshops in the municipalities of Comarapa (19 October 2006) and Mairana (16 November 2006), inviting local institutions (See Annexes 12 and 13 for a list of these) working on local level development and resource management. The goal of these workshops was the construction of a matrix to summarize the overlap of each institutions work within the MLUP framework. These workshops were the first part of a process to reduce duplication of effort and increase collaboration between institutions. Consequently, the identification of several areas for potentially fruitful collaboration was considered a success. (See annexes 12 and 13 for the matrices).

Activity (1-2) 1.6. The Apolo, Ixiamas, San Buenaventura and Mairana Municipal Development Plan (MDP) has been developed based on information from the MLUP.

CI has developed a proposal to fund the development of MDPs in Ixiamas and San Buenaventura, in coordination with FAM. This proposal will be used by the municipalities in developing their MDPs, incorporating conservation criteria as identified in the MLUP. Likewise, the LCP, along with the municipalities, will co-fund technical support to promote the sustainable management of the municipality's natural resources. USAID approved the sub-award in January 2007.

Activity (1-2) 1.7. Land use plans in the San José de Uchupiamonas Indigenous Land (TCO) developed in a participatory manner and TCO has strengthened natural resource management capacities.

CI has completed a technical proposal for land use development within the TCO and has also completed the administrative requirements to apply for approval of the proposal from USAID in order to be able to disburse the funds to complete this activity.

Activity (1-2) 1.8. The Reyes and Santa Rosa Bi-Municipal Protected Area in the province of Ballivián has been created and a management plan has been developed.

CI contracted the consulting agency, Asociación Boliviana para la Conservación, to develop a municipal management plan for the Santa Rosa – Reyes bi-municipal protected area. This consulting agency has begun its assessment of the local tourism, biodiversity and the expectations of local stakeholders. It is expected that, based on the information collected and the resulting MLUP, action will be taken to request that an area that spans Santa Rosa and Reyes be declared a bi-municipal protected area.

Activity (1-2) 1.9 Planning processes of Amboró Protected Area and neighboring municipalities linked.

FAN has prepared the Terms of Reference for the Planning Coordinator and during the second half of the 2007 fiscal year, FAN will contract a consultant. The consultancy and, thus the planning work, will begin during the January – March quarter.

Activity (1-2) 1.11. Local social stakeholders know and use the planning instruments developed.

In order to prepare a strategic communications document for activities to take place in Landscape 2, FAN held an internal workshop with FAN technicians who work in the municipalities (see Annex 14). The resulting strategy will be implemented as from January 2007. In addition, CI has developed a basic strategy for dissemination of the MLUP.

RESULT (1-2) 2 Sustainable productive initiatives have achieved auto-management status in the two Landscapes.

Pact met with various organizations to explore their interest and support in promoting the sustainable economic initiatives. The PUMA Foundation as well as the UNDP expressed interest in providing counterpart funding for the LCP's activities, both through initiatives that they are currently funding as well as further proposals that are underway.

In addition, at the quarterly consortium meeting, participants held a lively discussion which focused on channeling the economic initiatives strategy through municipal governments and devoting more energy on getting counterpart funding from other donors. Notes from the meeting can be found in Annex 18. These notes have been shared among participants and have served as a catalyst for designing the economic strategy.

A workshop coordinated and facilitated by Pact in the town of Samaipata during December, connected some members of the technical teams from the five NGOs in the consortium. Workshop participants were able to share results from the first year of the LCP implementation and set up inter-institutional agendas for economic initiatives. See Annex 9 for results of this meeting.

Activity (1-2) 2.1. Selected and supported productive initiatives achieve financial sustainability, generating positive impacts on biodiversity and the local economy.

The results for the baseline of average family incomes among the beneficiary families for five initiatives (TES, Cebú, Palmeras Madidi II, San Miguel de Bala Ecolodge and La Yunga) have been systematized. A full report detailing the methods and results with extensive discussion can be found in Annex 4, however, the two main findings are as follows.

Firstly, the average per capita annual income among all beneficiary family members is $US 478. To put this amount into the national context, the 2006 World Bank World Development report concluded the 2005 national per capita annual earnings average to be $US1025. Unfortunately, the structure of the Bolivian National Statistics Institute income statistics does not easily facilitate more local comparisons for similar types of communities. The most appropriate recent comparative data available for rural families engaged in a broadly similar range of economic activities to those involved in LCP supported initiatives comes from the 2005 Bolfor II project family incomes baseline study ($US522 per capita average for all families and $US377 per capita average for families from indigenous communities). Both our data and that of Bolfor reinforce the hypothesis that rural and indigenous communities obtain significantly less than the national average.

Secondly, among all LCP supported initiative beneficiary families the average percentage of total annual family income that was derived from activities directly enabled by LCP support was 6.2%. Among the five initiatives studied in the baseline, the highest percentages of incomes derived from initiative related activities were La Yunga (16.5%) and San Miguel de Bala Ecolodge (7.8%).

Thus, the initiatives appear yet to have significantly raised their overall incomes above expected levels for the zones, however, the figures do indicate that the initiatives are starting to reduce the environmental impact of these families' economic activities as non consumptive income generation options have become worthwhile engaging in. Among all five initiatives in the baseline the average proportion of family incomes still derived from consumptive (non-sustainable) activities is 40%, so there is still a lot to be achieved. It will be interesting to monitor the change in these key results of the incomes study to assess the cumulative impact of the LCP intervention upon these local economies.

Sub-activity (1-2) 2.1.2 Selection criteria for financing economic initiatives in Landscapes 1 and 2.

In Landscape 2, FAN prioritized the ideas for economic initiatives that had been selected during the fourth quarter according to feasibility criteria and developed the resulting shortlist into project proposals. These projects are: in Pampagrande, pasturing and agro-forestry systems; in Comarapa, agro-forestry; in Samaipata, the protection of springs, conventional beekeeping and

beekeeping using native bees; and in Mairana, the protection of springs and conventional beekeeping. The projects in Comarapa and Pampagrande have already begun; those planned for Samaipata and Mairana are expected to begin during the January – March 2007 quarter.

Activity (1-2) 2.2. Ongoing productive initiatives are strengthened based on an evaluation of their management status in Landscapes 1 and 2.

Irimo palm sustainable use project
The community of Irimo in the municipality of Apolo has begun implementing the "Palmeras Irimo" project, which proposes sustainable management of the Majo palm tree in the vicinity of the community. The project is co-funded by $US 56,000 from the PUMA Foundation/Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund alliance (obtained by program staff), and $US 10,000 from the LCP in the form of an external grant to Trópico for technical assistance.

San Buenaventura – Ixiamas Essential Oils
Implementation has begun on the "San Buenaventura-Ixiamas Essential Oils" project which is co-funded by the Small Grants Program of the United Nations Development Program (SGP-UNDP) and CI. CI has committed US$10,000 in counterpart funds for which it has developed a sub-contract with the non-governmental organization (NGO) the Experimental Center for Agricultural Technical Assistance (CEATA).

Support for the Socio-Ecological Tourism Company (TES-CEBU)
The LCP supported a training trip for Humberto Chipunavi, a community technician from the El Cebú community (a community that forms part of the TES-CEBU company) to visit other communities that practice tourism and, therefore, learn through the sharing of real-life experiences. In addition, the community received US$20,000 in matched funding from the SGP-UNDP to fund technical support for the consolidation of this company. In order to complement these funds, a proposal for further LCP financing of the company was prepared by CI, with the objective of improving TES-CEBU operations and marketing.

Support for the San Miguel del Bala Community Eco-Lodge
The CI technical team has adjusted the planning of this project to include gradual provision of technical and financial support for the San Miguel del Bala Community Eco-Lodge. The Eco-Lodge project achieved its financial point of equilibrium (where income is equal to expenditure) during 2006.

Activity (1-2) 2.5. Strengthening of tourism management in the La Paz – Beni area.

This project aims to support the development of tourism in the area of the La Paz – Beni departments; a geographic area in which a considerable amount of tourism is already occurring. This project has proposed that the municipalities concerned market the La Paz – Beni area as a "Green Destination". During this period the potential of support to tourism being provided through the LCP was presented to the tourism authorities in the municipalities of Ixiamas, San Buenaventura, Santa Rosa, Reyes, and Rurrenabaque. This project is supported with funds from the LCP and the World Tourism Program's (WTP) ST-EP Program (Sustainable Tourism to Eradicate Poverty). Lastly, CI contracted Rodrigo Mariaca as project coordinator, whose responsibilities include the facilitation of better business management, environmental practices and environmental interpretation for the tourism companies operating in the municipalities of

Rurrenabaque, San Buenaventura, Ixiamas, Santa Rosa and Reyes. In Addition the project coordinator will promote the destination nationally and internationally.

Sub-activity (1-2) 2.5.1. System to monitor tourist services and markets implemented (collection of statistics and development of database).

CI completed the process of contracting "Legton and Merck" This consulting agency has started designing the tourist service monitoring system that is to be implemented.

Sub-activity (1-2) 2.5.2. Interpretation system for tourists in Caquiawara is functioning.

During this period, the Tacana Indigenous Council (CIPTA) ensured approval of the environmental license that is required for the operation of the interpretation system. The construction and installation processes of the system are in their final stages and system management will begin during the next quarter. The interpretation system will be frequented by tourists, the local public and students with the aim of raising their awareness of biodiversity and sustainable use issues.

Sub-activity (1-2) 2.5.3. Local tour guides have been trained in accordance with the "Nature Guide Curriculum".

Taking advantage of the low tourist season, the guide association has embarked upon the planned training project for local guides. CI tourism personnel are coordinating this activity in collaboration with the municipalities of Ixiamas, Reyes, Rurrenabaque, San Buenaventura, and Santa Rosa. Training, which will be based on the "Nature Guide Curriculum," will be given to a group of new local guides.

Activity (1-2) 2.6. Productive activities in Carrasco National Park developed with the surrounding municipalities in areas of high biodiversity and threat.

The Integrated Center for Ecological Defense and Rural Development (CIDEDER) has proposed work in Carrasco National Park in order to strengthen park management and delineate park boundaries. Managers of both Landscapes are analyzing the project proposal (see Annex 15) to ensure agreement and cooperation between SERNAP, CIDEDER, CI and FAN and to define the exact actions to be taken.

RESULT (1-2) 3 Management capacities between Municipal Governments, Protected Areas and TCOs improved and better articulated.

Activity (1-2) 3.1. Strengthen the capacities of the Pilón Lajas y San José de Uchupiamonas TCOs as well as the municipal governments of San Buenaventura, Rurrenabaque e Ixiamas by applying the OCA methodology.

3rd Phase of OCA: Analyzing results.
Pact completed the Organization Capacity Assessment (OCA) process with the CRTM. The following paragraph gives a brief summary of the workshop, more detailed information can be found in Annex 17.

Based on the measurement of organizational capacity indicators carried out in the 2nd phase of the OCA, Pact facilitated a workshop, which was attended by CRTM members, to analyze the results of their organizational capacities. The participants went through a process of prioritizing the organizational capacity indicators which they hoped to strengthen as an organization. Based on their selection, the CRTM members identified a specific set of actions for the TCO and reflected on how Pact and other organizations could provide organizational strengthening support.

Results from the CRTM Organizational Capacity Assessment.
Based on the results analysis, Pact will support organizational strengthening of the CRTM in the following manner:

- Facilitation of a process to create a manual for roles and responsibilities for the CRTM directors, as well as local community leaders.
- Provision of information to the CRTM in Tsimane-Moseten in both written and audio-visual format allowing communities to gain greater access to information.
- Strengthening of the CRTM's ability to develop project proposals and seek funding for promoting sustainable natural resource management on a community level.
- Support for the CRTM in developing relationships with other NGOs and international development organizations.
- Pact will facilitate initiatives to increase the role of women and youth in leadership roles.

In addition to finalizing the OCA workshops, Pact has collaborated with the SGP-UNDP in Bolivia to investigate the potential funding opportunities for sustainable natural resource management projects managed by the CRTM. The SGP-UNDP has expressed a strong interest in funding a pilot project for the CRTM, with the support of Pact, to have the CRTM assist their communities in designing proposals, which would then be funded through the UNDP but managed by CRTM. Pact will support the CRTM in implementing this process.

Activity (1-2) 3.2 Municipal management strategies for natural resources and biodiversity articulated and developed for municipalities in Landscape 2 in conjunction with the municipal management model.

Sub-activity (1-2) 3.2.1 Support is given for participative summits in four municipalities located on the southern extent of the Amboró Protected Area (APA).

Through the LCP, FAN supported the municipalities of Comarapa, Pampagrande, Mairana and Samaipata in the execution of participative summits to prepare municipal AOPs. As a direct result of this support, projects dealing with natural resource management have been incorporated into the AOPs of these municipalities. For example, in Samaipata, projects regarding the protection of springs, conventional beekeeping and beekeeping using native bees have been incorporated into the AOP. In Pampagrande, the projects relate to pasturing and agro-forestry systems, in Comarapa agro-forestry and in Mairana, projects included in the AOP are the protection of springs and conventional beekeeping.

Activity (1-2) 3.4. Co-management mechanism strengthened in Apolobamba, Madidi and Pilón Lajas, with participation from the indigenous population, municipalities and other stakeholders in Landscape 1.

During this quarter CI developed, agreed upon, and signed a sub-agreement with the Tsimane Moseten Regional Council (CRTM) to develop a co-management model in the Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Land (RB-TCO PL). A first draft of this co-management model has been discussed with a group of TCO leaders and the directors of the RB-TCO PL.

PROBLEMS AND LIMITATIONS

Undoubtedly one of the main challenges encountered has been the political environment. For example in Landscape 2, after presentation of the LCP concepts to communities in the four municipalities in which FAN is working, some community leaders were very skeptical. Consequently, the strategy developed has been to work with and through municipal authorities and their technicians. This strategy has been successful and has resulted in community members being much more receptive to the LCP. In addition, this strategy has resulted in more interaction and teamwork between the LCP and the municipalities. It has also allowed mayors to be in closer contact with the population and they have been able to demonstrate the advances that are being made by their municipal technical teams. Overall, this working relationship has meant that the intended outcomes of the LCP technical proposals reach and benefit the inhabitants of these four municipalities.

Due to the successive changes that SERNAP has undergone, the activities in Landscape 1 that have faced the greatest obstacles are those directly relating to strengthening the protected areas. Actions in the municipalities are relatively stable, notwithstanding that despite verbal commitments from the municipal governments of Rurrenabaque, San Buenaventura and Ixiamas to the Pact team for workshop dates during the month of December 2006 to complete the OCA process, all three municipal governments cancelled due to a heavy workload. The lesson learned is not to schedule major tasks with municipal governments during the end of the fiscal year.

Objective 3: Strengthen the capacity of central government institutions (Bolivian Biodiversity Directorate - DGB, SERNAP, and the Vice Ministry of Tourism - VMT) to develop policies and technical tools that promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable economic development both within the AMC and nationally.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN IMPLEMENTATION

RESULT 3.1 Policies, norms and information for ecotourism has developed a favorable environment for sustainable growth of this sector in Bolivia.

The National Ecotourism Committee (CONAE) has prepared a proposal for modifications to the tourism law that include ecotourism and community participation components. The proposal to modify the existing tourism law was prepared by the Consultant Alfonso Alem and presented, by CONAE, to the Vice Ministry of Tourism (VMT), senators and members of parliament. The proposal was also presented by CONAE representatives in December 2006 to a meeting held in Cochabamba and attended by nationwide businesspeople, community members, and tourism authorities. It is hoped that the proposal will continue to meet with approval and will soon be passed by the government. The proposal places ecotourism as one of the fundamental pillars of the tourism law, and acknowledges the strategic importance of community tourism. If approved, this law would serve as a strengthening framework for community ecotourism initiatives, with positive impacts on such initiatives supported by the LCP.

RESULT 3.2 Policies, norms and information on bio-commerce and environmental services.

During the month of December, CI and FAM carried out carried out interviews of key institutional stakeholders with the aim of identifying obstacles to conservation and sustainable development within the existing legislative framework. Thirteen interviews were undertaken, as detailed in Annex 16. The information collected in these interviews provides the first phase of the baseline for Indicator 7 of the LCP impact monitoring system. Pact supported the preliminary systematization of these interviews. The baseline will be completed by compiling the obstacles expressed by local stakeholders during meetings of the thematic learning communities for sustainable resource use; a process to be led by Pact.

Recurring themes identified from the interviews were restrictive legal frameworks and taxation mechanisms applied to community companies. Furthermore, CI and FAM verified that The National Bio-commerce Program, The Bolivian Association of Organizations of Ecological Producers - AOPEB, CONAE, Coordinator for the Integration of Rural Financial Organizations - CIOEC, and the Foundation for Business Development – FUNDEMPRESA are all undertaking parallel initiatives promoting the process of reform, that duplicate use of both financial and human resources. Since these organizations are working in a parallel but uncoordinated manner, the LCP could potentially work as a catalyst, generating spaces for coordination between the various sectors.

On 31 October, CI Bolivia organized a workshop in collaboration with the Andean Center for Environmental Economics (CAEMA) in order to coordinate actions for the identification of priority sites for climate change mitigation projects within the AMC. Participants in the

workshop included; The Office of Clean Development of the National Climate Change Program (ODL), the Technical Forestry Center, the Noel Kempff Mercado Natural History Museum, FAM, and FAN. The workshop participants decided that CAEMA should carry out pre-feasibility studies on two sites within the AMC. These are to be the Municipality of Apolo, and the Municipality of Caranavi. Using the results of the pre-feasibility studies, the potential of these two sites to generate economic benefits, such as carbon sequestration under the Kyoto Protocol, will be analyzed. Thus, implementation of future projects could be supported by the LCP.

PROBLEMS AND LIMITATIONS

RESULT 3.2 Policies, norms and information for bio-commerce and environmental services.

Using LCP funds and CI matched funding support was given, through an external grant, for the consultation process that is working towards the preparation of the biodiversity law. This financial support enabled the hiring of a consultant and the partial financing of the workshops. With this support, the Sustainable Development Commission, in alliance with the Vice Ministry of Biodiversity, formed an inter-ministry work commission along with social stakeholders, to facilitate the process. In addition, in December, FAM held departmental consultation workshops and CI attended the departmental workshop for La Paz. However, the consultation process suffers from several methodological and conceptual limitations. These limitations include the exclusion of relevant stakeholders (e.g., scientific institutions, universities and conservation NGOs) from workshops, inadequate workshop facilitation and leadership, and furthermore, the lack of provision of relevant information to workshop participants. For these reasons, CI is currently analyzing the value of continuing to support this process, especially if it becomes evident that the subsequent phase of writing the law is to be conducted with similar limitations.

RESULT 3.3 Preparation of policies and norms to improve protected area (PA) management in Bolivia.

CI held meetings with SERNAP's executive director and consultants to establish preliminary agreements towards achieving LCP results on protected areas (e.g. the redefinition of PA categories and regulations for natural resource use within PAs). During these meetings, SERNAP indicated that, due to changes in the authorities and the installation of a new director, the issues that the LCP proposed to support are not an immediate priority. Instead, SERNAP is currently concentrating on consolidating its management and coordinating with other sections of the ministry. However, SERNAP did request that the LCP support the consolidation of mechanisms to enable SERNAP's participation at the central government level; the LCP intends to provide this support during the project's sixth quarter of operation.

RESULT 3.4 Policies and norms to improve land use planning in favor of the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable economic development generated.

With the aim of constructing a work agenda, FAM had initial meetings with the authorities in charge of land use in the Vice Ministry of Territorial Planning and the Environment. However, this process did not advance much because the Vice Ministry was concentrating, both politically and technically, on the execution of central government policies such as the distribution of the school children's attendance bonus throughout the country. Nonetheless, the Vice Ministry's commitment is that once this is finalized, the process of constructing a work agenda with FAM will continue. This is expected to take place during the period of January to March 2007.

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

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN IMPLEMENTATION

RESULT 4.1 Learning and Exchange activities carried out by local actors result in increased impacts and institutional effectiveness towards conservation and sustainable development.

Pact developed a best practice demonstration video in the community of Bella Altura in the municipality of San Buenaventura. The video focuses on the sustainable use of Chonta, a type of palm tree, and provides a standard format that will be followed for documenting other best practices in sustainable natural resource management.

RESULT 4.2 Learning and Exchange mechanisms for the consortium functioning.

Pact focused its energies on developing a strategy document that specifies Pact's role in supporting the consortium and its intended actions for each component of the project. This strategy document includes details on how Pact will implement its work with municipal governments and TCOs and promote economic initiatives and learning in the Landscapes and in the consortium. Part of the strategy document describes Pact's Connect/Develop/Scale Up strategy of linking multiple stakeholders in the AMC to develop innovative solutions which promote and scale up the LCP. The strategy also describes the following learning objectives:

- Promote effective municipal environmental management and governance.
- Promote innovation and impact in conservation-friendly economic development.
- Support the identification of public policy demands based on local realities.
- Strengthen the Consortium's capacity to share and learn towards project goals.
- Promote scaling up by linking relevant experiences in the Landscapes with the rest of the CAM and throughout Bolivia.
- Generate buy-in and collaboration from other conservation stakeholders.

Pact completed the strategy document at the end of December 2006 and shared it with both USAID and members of the consortium. Details are presented in Annex 19.

During a workshop held in the town of Samaipata, Pact designed and implemented the first exchange between the project teams in both Landscapes, focusing on the topics of territorial planning, economic initiatives, and municipal governance. The workshop lasted two and a half days and served as an excellent opportunity for the two Landscape teams to interact and learn more about the progress of each of the consortium members and the work taking place in each Landscape. There was also an opportunity to create an agenda for further close collaboration through meetings as well as virtual means. A summary of the event can be found in Annex 9.

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

RESULT 5.1 Biodiversity conservation and the importance of the AMC has been incorporated into departmental and national education systems.

Activity 5.1.1 Initial input on the environmentally focused proposal to contribute to the construction of an elementary and secondary curriculum has been prepared and presented to the Ministry of Education (MEC).

The Education staff of the LCP held a dialogue with the Vice Ministry of School Education with reference to the priorities of the education transformation process and the process of developing the new elementary and secondary school curricula. The government will continue with the legal procedure to prepare new curriculum proposals during the first months of 2007, and the new curricula are expected to be applied in the 2008 school year.

Meetings took place between the Education staff of the LCP and both the Office of the Director of General University Education and the Office of the Director of Professor Management. The aim of these meetings was to identify the main focus of the Ministry of Education's innovation projects.

RESULT 5.2. Nucleus Education Projects (PEN) which address local environmental problems and the importance of the AMC have been developed.

Activity 5.2.1. Four PENs have been formulated and executed in a participative manner (educational community and protected area personnel) in the municipalities of Landscapes 1 and 2, and the environmental education theme has been prioritized.

A milestone agreement between Trópico, the MEC, the Municipality of Rurrenabaque, and the CRTM to formulate and implement an Indigenous Education Project (PEI) for US$250,000 (US$200,000 from MEC and US$50,000 municipal counterpart) was signed (Annex 20). In addition, Trópico committed to supporting the formulation of the PEI with LCP funds.

A further agreement was signed between Trópico, the MEC and the Municipality of Mairana to formulate and implement a PEN, with the nucleus of Santa Rosa, for US$200,000 (US$ 160,000 from the MEC, and US$ 40,000 municipal counterpart). Consequently, Trópico committed to supporting the formulation of the PEN with LCP funds.

Both experiences will contribute to the construction of educational models that have a focus on the environment and sustainable development and which can be replicated at the regional and national levels. In addition, the experiences will provide input for an environmental focus in the national elementary and secondary curricula

Teacher training.

In San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque, Trópico carried out the teacher training activity for the 2006 term. Trópico also held two educational fairs in these municipalities in which teachers, students, parents and the general population participated. During the fairs, the PEN management teams (comprising of Trópico technicians, teachers, parents, community leaders, municipality representatives and the district education directive), presented the school magazines and educational proposals that they had prepared, and the results achieved in the PENS were acknowledged with awards being given out.

The educational tools and resources, such as computer equipment, scanners, televisions and videos, were used well by the schools, although the TVs and videos were used less than the other equipment due to transportation limitations and the lack of electricity in the communities located on the Quiquibey River (Rurrenabaque).

In the case of the municipality of Rurrenabaque, the PEN management team carried out work to recover cultural knowledge on environmental themes through interviews with the elderly of the communities. The teachers and students selected some of these themes for editions of the magazines.

In San Buenaventura teachers presented summarized documents on the educational proposals to incorporate an environmental focus as a secondary theme whilst teaching subjects such as language and math.

In the Germán Busch de Ixiamas nucleus, Trópico technicians supported the development of the first Teacher Training Workshop. Workshop themes included the recovery of cultural knowledge, the use of educational materials, and guidance in incorporating environmental themes in other subjects. The training process will continue as of February, when the 2007 school year begins.

Execution of the PEN in three municipalities of Landscape 1.

The 2006 PEN activities were successfully concluded in both Rurrenabaque (in the Nucleus of 15 de Mayo) and in San Buenaventura (in the Nucleus of El Paraíso). The district directors positively evaluated the work done by the teachers and students in comparison to other nuclei in each municipality. Annex 22 details the teaching programs followed during the execution of the PENs.

In Ixiamas, equipment and materials (including two televisions, two DVD players and computer equipment) to support PEN execution were delivered and well received.

Formulation of a PEN in the Mairana municipality of Landscape 2.

During this period, the Trópico technicians wrote up a preliminary version of the PEN documents for the Santa Rosa nucleus in the municipality of Mairana (See Annex 23), which was reviewed and complemented in a workshop by the PEN management team. Suggestions will be incorporated by February after approval by the municipality of Mairana and presentation to the MEC to begin implementation.

RESULT 5.3. Instruments and activities developed for informal education.

Activity 5.3.1. Green Tents were designed, constructed and made operational as games and educational instruments to support teachers in their development of environmental themes in elementary schools in both Landscapes of the AMC.

The education team decided where to implement four Green Tents in the southern area of the Amboró Protected Area (APA). Originally the four Green tents had been planned to be spread among the four LCP model municipalities, however, it was later decided that none should be implemented in isolation from other LCP educational activities. Therefore, three will be associated with schools that are a part of the Mairana PEN and one will be carried out with the APA guards.

In the municipality of Mairana, technicians from CI carried out a series of participative meetings and workshops in order to prioritize themes and develop games and materials and for the Green Tent project. Eighty percent of the teachers working in the Mairana municipality participated and the prioritized themes were: protected areas and biodiversity, burning and deforestation for agriculture, the contamination of water basins, and waste. The meeting outputs are summarized in Annex 24.

Following the collection of knowledge relevant to the formulation of Green Tent materials for the Madidi-Pilón-Lajas area (Annex 25) from local people, park-guards and teachers, Trópico supported a workshop to design Green Tent materials for the Pilón Lajas Reserve. Ten park guards participated in this workshop and learned about the process of constructing green tents. Teachers identified the following themes for a Green Tent in this location: environmental pollution, ecosystems, flora and fauna, culture and history, reserve boundaries and the role of park rangers.

Activity 5.3.2. A network of interpretation centers has been formed for the protected areas and Kusillo Museum, integrating them as spaces for enrichment of formative processes on biodiversity conservation for teachers and students.

The Trópico technicians presented the Pilón Lajas Interpretation Center Promotions Committee with a document containing suggestions for information to be displayed in the lounge area of the Pilón Lajas Interpretation Centre. The Promotions Committee will consider the suggestions during a workshop in January 2006.

Activity 5.3.4. An Eco Club for Youth has been established in each of the prioritized Landscapes to work on disseminating information, creating awareness, education, and mobilizing the local population on the AMC area.

The CI and Trópico technicians researched best practice and prepared a document which presents guidelines for implementing Eco Clubs in both Landscapes (Annex 26). In November, CI technicians designed the invitation to be used for the formation of Eco Clubs.

In the municipality of Mairana, the CI informal education technician led two workshops, presenting Eco Club objectives to teachers and other stakeholders and compiling information on

the preferred Eco Club themes. In February, when students return to school, CI, the District Directors, and the Municipality of Mairana, will invite them to take part in an Eco Club.

In San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque, Trópico and protected area directors used a range of media to promote the concept of an Eco Club. In addition, CI and Trópico held a meeting for students between the ages of 10 and18 during which they promoted the Eco Club and identified some of the key environmental issues in the locality.

Considerable efforts were made by CI and Trópico technicians to expand the support for Eco Clubs. For example, CI technicians met with Carlos Medina, from Friends of Madidi, to request their support as a potential partner for the implementation of Eco Clubs in Landscape 1. The LCP was also registered with the organization, Clean Up the World, which will provide the materials required to carry out litter cleanup and environmental education activities.

Monitoring information for the environmental education component
In October and November the Trópico technicians compiled monitoring information for the LCP impact indicators in the municipalities of Ixiamas and Mairana. In addition, they considered five educational units in Rurrenabaque and San Buenaventura for a comparative control of results obtained from LCP actions.

PROBLEMS AND LIMITATIONS

From November 2006 until February 2007 is the school holiday period and consequently, many activities related to executing PENs, the formulation of new projects, and teacher training have had to be suspended during this period.

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