

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

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By

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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 English column), however, not all of the abbreviations use initials translated into English from Spanish depending on the appropriateness of doing so.

ESPAÑOL		ENGLISH	
ANMI	Área Natural de Manejo Integrado	AMNI	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
CIONAP	Consejo Indígena Originario de Áreas Protegidas	CIONAP	Regional Council of Indigenous People in Protected Areas
CIPTA	Consejo Indígena del Pueblo Tacana	CIPTA	Tacana Indigenous Council
CONAE	Comité Nacional de de Apoyo al Ecoturismo	CONAE	National Ecotourism Committee
CONIAG	Consejo Nacional de Agua	CONIAG	National Water Council
CRTM	Consejo Regional Tsimane Mosenen	CRTM	Tsimane Mosenen 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 Ambiente y Desarrollo	FOBOMADE	Bolivian Environment and Development Forum
FORTEMU	Prefectura de Santa Cruz – Secretaria de Desarrollo Sostenible	FORTEMU	Secretariat for Sustainable Development of the Santa Cruz Prefecture
FUNDEMPRESA	Fundación para el Desarrollo Empresarial	FUNDEMPRESA	Foundation for Business Development
SIG	Sistema de Información Geográfica	GIS	Geographical Information System
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
PMOT	Plan Municipal de Ordenamiento Territorial	MLUP	Municipal Land Use Plan (sometimes referred to as a zoning plan)
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
POP	Plan de Ordenamiento Predial	POP	Property Ordering Plan
POU	Plan de Ordenamiento Urbano	POU	Urban Zoning Plan
Fundación PUMA	Fundación Protección para el Medio Ambiente	PUMA Foundation	Foundation for the protection of the environment
RB-TCO PL	Reserva Biosférica y Tierra Comunitaria de Origen de Pilon Lajas	RB-TCO PL	Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Land
SNAP	Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas	SNAP	National Protected Area System
SEDUCA	Servicio Departamental de Educación	SEDUCA	Bolivian State-level (Departmental) Education Service
SERNAP	Servicio Nacional de Áreas Protegidas	SERNAP	Bolivian National Park Service
PPD-UNDP	Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones – Programa de Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas	SGP-UNDP	UNDP Small Grants Program
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
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature	WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature

II. Introductory note on report format change

As a response to comments from the editor, the authors, and, the readers about previous editions of the LCP quarterly reports to USAID, CI made the decision to trial a different format for the report. The narrative has been reduced to an executive narrative that describes the key achievements and challenges in one flowing section without the log-frame derived activity numerated headings.

The detail on progress achieved during the quarter versus the planned vision is presented in a matrix down to the level of subactivity and is to be found as Annex 1 (and an equivalent matrix detailing seventh quarter activity planning forms Annex 2). Vertically the reporting matrix goes logically through the structure of the project from objective 1 through 5. Horizontally the matrix presents the progress achieved to date with an increasing level of detail as one moves to the right hand side of the page; starting at the left with progress to date as well as that achieved in the current quarter for intermediate results and continuing to cover specific actions completed during the quarter. One can compare the activities planned and the timescale foreseen for their execution directly against the actual activities undertaken and the grade of progress to gauge proximity to completion. Annex 3 lists the consultants hired, the sub-donations made and workshops held in order to achieve the quarterly progress reported herein.

III. 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-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 (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.

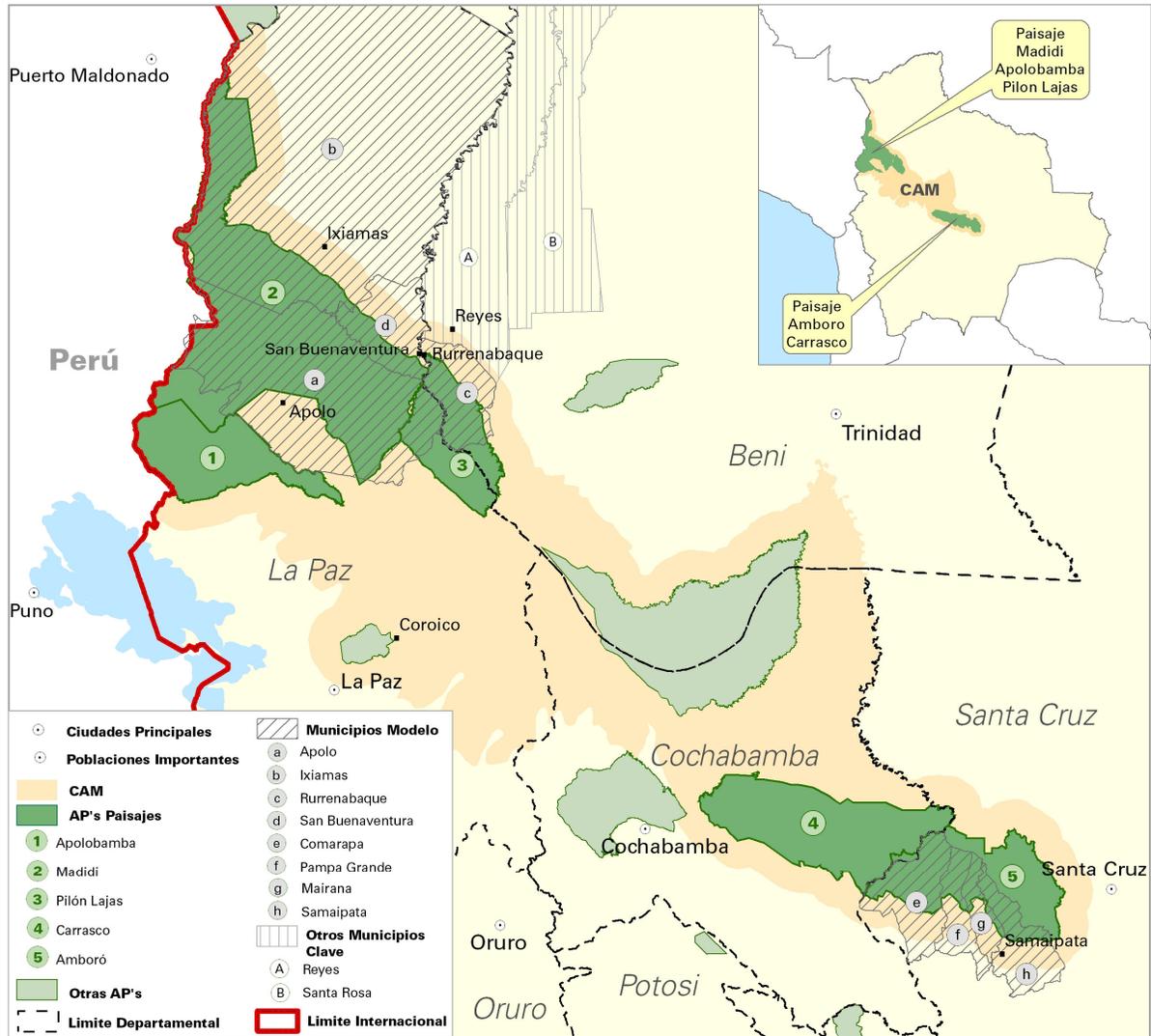


Figure 1: Map showing the location within the tropical Andes region of the LCP Landscapes (Paisajes), model municipalities, departmental boundaries, as well as the parks of the national system of protected areas occurring within the AMC (CAM by its Spanish initials).

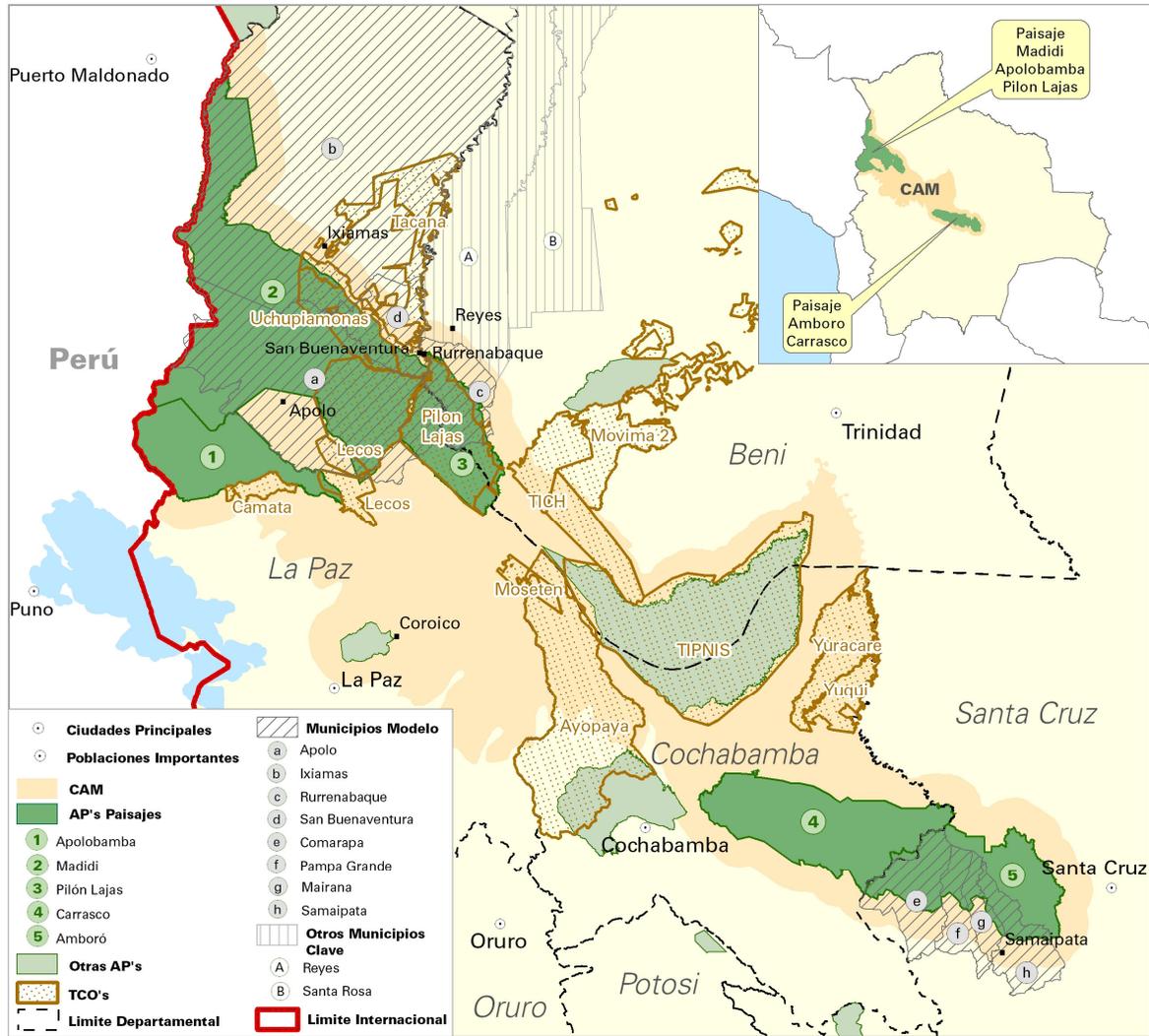


Figure 2: Map showing the location of the TCOs (Indigenous Lands) in relation to the AMC (CAM by its Spanish initials), the LCP Landscapes and model municipalities, as well as the national system of protected areas and departmental boundaries.

IV. Executive narrative

Implementation achievements and challenges

The USAID-Bolivia Landscape Conservation Program had a very successful sixth quarter, with activities carried out according to plan. The political context in which the project is being carried out has not changed since the previous quarter. However, the Bolivian government continues to make significant personnel changes for areas linked to the project, while thankfully there is stability in the municipalities, the grassroots organizations, and the indigenous groups with which the project interacts.

To date the project has advanced as planned for combined objectives one and two, as well as for objective five. There have been some delays in objectives three and four, mainly due to the institutional context in which they are carried out. See section III, Background, for objective definitions.

In order to strengthen local participative governability, increase economic activities, and improve biodiversity conservation in both landscapes of the Amboró Madidi Corridor¹ (Objective 1 and 2)², 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); consolidate biodiversity friendly productive initiatives (Result 1-2,2); and, support 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.

To date the development of methodologies for the following has advanced by 30%: inclusion of conservation aspects in the MLUPs and linkage of the MLUP and Municipal Development Plan (MDP) formulation processes. However, no advances have been made on discussions with the Vice Ministry of Territorial Planning and the Environment due to changes within these authorities. This is a fundamental step in ensuring that the new methodologies are considered in public policy. During this quarter, the methodological model for the linkage of the MLUP and the MDPs has been tested in the Municipality of Apolo.

In the municipalities of Ixiamas and San Buenaventura development of the MLUP has advanced by 50%, the collection of ancillary information has been completed, and agreements have been signed with local stakeholders. During this quarter the information collected was organized and portions of the MLUPs are being written based on it. In addition, MLUP presentation workshops have been completed. In the Municipality of Pampagrande (Landscape 2), to date the biodiversity component has advanced by 90%, and the whole MLUP is 40% complete. During this quarter, FAN, in cooperation with the Noel Kempff Museum of Natural History, held a second workshop to define sites important to conservation (based on species richness and

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

² To provide greater coherence to project activities involving an improved land use planning that has been harmonized with planning instruments at different levels, objectives one and two were conjoined.

endemism) and these sites were incorporated into Geographical Information System (GIS) maps. GIS mapping of vegetation was added to the species information in order to generate a 1:50,000 scale map of the municipality's conservation status.

The review of conservation and natural resource management components of Rurrenabaque's existing MLUP has advanced 40% to date. CI reached a preliminary agreement with the municipality that establishes the working themes between the consortium and the municipal government. During this quarter work was done on the original MLUP document to ensure it complies with the current methodological guides in a coherent manner. The conservation and natural resource management components remain to be incorporated.

As part of the process of implementing the conservation and natural resource management components in the MLUPs in Samaipata, Comarapa and Mairana the project decided to develop a methodology, which is 15% complete. To date FAN has ensured the formation of commissions responsible for implementing the plans and the most advanced have been made in Comarapa. During the sixth quarter FAN held two workshops in Comarapa to provide follow-up to the municipal agenda and generate the guidelines necessary for the commissions to function.

Application of the MLUPs will only be possible if they are fully incorporated into the MDPs. The MDP development process, based on the MLUPs, in the municipality of Apolo, has advanced by 30%. In Rurrenabaque, Ixiamas, and San Buenaventura this will begin when the MLUPs have been completed. During this quarter the Apolo MDP continues to be implemented by the Municipality with counterpart funds from the Program. In the Municipality of Mairana (Landscape 2) to date this has advanced by 5%. The Mayor of Mairana has decided that FAN may adjust the MDP based on the MLUP and he has decided to further support the initiative by contributing counterpart funds. During this quarter a draft agreement between FAN and the Mairana Municipality covering the MDP work was drawn up, and has been approved by the Mayor. In addition, with support from FAN, the municipality defined its initial work budget and terms of reference for the initiative coordinator.

Land use legislation in the San Jose de Uchupiamonas TCO has advanced by 20%. To date the CI technical team has developed the activity implementation proposal in coordination with the TCO representatives. A draft agreement between CI and the TCO was developed which included the proposal for implementation.

The creation of the Reyes and Santa Rosa Bimunicipal Protected Area in the Department of Beni has advanced by 60%. To date the ABC consultancy, who have been contracted by the two municipalities with Program funds, has completed a proposal for the creation of a 500,000 Ha. protected area in this zone. During this quarter ABC has obtained agreements with the municipalities involved for the creation of an area, which suggest an area smaller in size than initially proposed.

The articulation of management plans for the Amboró Protected Area (APA) with municipal planning tools in the surrounding municipalities has advanced by 10%. Two FAN consultants have begun a diagnostic of priority intervention areas for conservation. During this quarter two internal FAN workshops were held to prepare an intervention strategy and FAN has begun the process of informing local stakeholders about it.

The process of increasing local stakeholder awareness so that they will use the planning instruments developed has advanced by 30%. In Landscape 1, CI has designed a communications strategy divided into two phases: the first to share information and the second to use communications instruments such as radio programs and printed material. This strategy is in the primary stage of execution; during this quarter, leaflets, posters and banners were produced and discussions were held in various communities within the San Buenaventura and Ixiamas municipalities. In Landscape 2 FAN has designed its communications strategy.

Considering that similar work is being done in two landscapes, albeit with different stakeholders, the constant exchange between two landscapes' technical teams is essential for project learning and adaptive management. The program has a specific activity planned to ensure such an exchange which to date has advanced by 10% by virtue of an exchange on the MLUP and MDP methodologies. During this quarter the planning process for the next exchange was completed, which will take place during the seventh quarter; the exchange will distill the common knowledge and systematize it.

The process of identifying and funding new biodiversity friendly productive initiatives has advanced by 25%. To date the consortium (through Pact, FAN, and CI) has designed an internal strategic document, which is still under review, that explains the mechanism three municipalities (Rurrenabaque, San Buenaventura and Ixiamas) will use to handle the financial systems for the projects in their jurisdictions. In Landscape 2 this activity has advanced by 10% and FAN began this quarter to execute five sustainable production and economic alternative initiatives in the four model municipalities in the Southern APA zone (apiculture in Mairana and Samaipata, pasture improvement in Pampagrande and Comarapa and agroforestry systems in Comarapa). Two Program technicians are actively managing these initiatives using newly acquired equipment.

As a result of conservation actions prior to the project, several productive initiatives were begun and are under way. They must be strengthened with Program support. To date this activity has advanced by 20%. The CI team provided technical and/or financial supports were given to the following initiatives in Landscape 1:

- Ecological Social Tourism and Agrotourism El Cebu (TES-Cebu),
- San Miguel del Bala Ecolodge,
- Majo palm oil production in the community of Irimo,
- Production of essential palm oils in the municipalities of San Buenaventura and Ixiamas.

In Landscape 2, the La Yunga Ecotourism Project continues, with a new support package having been prepared during this quarter that focuses on improving the organization itself and its administration to increase revenue and thus the incomes among La Yunga families involved.

Unfortunately, the systematization and dissemination of lessons learned about the biodiversity friendly economic initiatives has advanced very little. To date Pact has prepared a document that characterized several outstanding economic initiatives linked to conservation in Latin America. This quarter Pact coordinated with the Grupo Nacional de Trabajo para la Participacion (GNTP, or National Work Group on Participation) achieving a commitment of

their funds and other resources to sponsor a national competition to identify and document best practices linked to environmental governance. Pact visited the municipality of Pampagrande and used audiovisual means to document FAN's experiences in providing cattle ranchers with an alternative to primary forest use for dry season grazing.

Strengthening of tourism management for the La Paz – Beni destination (with an emphasis on Rurrenabaque) has advanced by 40%. To date, with support from CI and additional funding from the World Tourism Organization, a destination management concept has been created that involves the municipalities of Ixiamas, San Buenaventura, Rurrenabaque, Santa Rosa, and Reyes called “Destino Verde” (Green Destination). Likewise, the necessary agreements have been drawn up with local stakeholders in the municipalities involved in order to develop a marketing strategy and mechanisms for monitoring of the market. During this quarter CI has been training 35 local guides through a series of four 40 hour courses, and has begun developing a market and service provision monitoring system.

The self-evaluation on organizational capacities (using the OCA methodology) for the Pílon Lajas and San Jose de Uchupiamonas TCOs as well as in the municipalities of Ixiamas, San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque has advanced by 35%. To date Pact has completed the OCA process with all three municipal governments and both TCOs with whom they are working. During this quarter Pact completed the OCA process and met with all three municipal governments to briefly review the results and to agree upon further steps. While brief meetings were held with both TCOs, a meeting that includes a broader base of stakeholders who represent the people within the TCOs has yet to be held.

In Landscape 2 the articulation of municipal natural resource and biodiversity management with the more general participative management model being promoted by the Program has advanced by 20%. All four Landscape 2 model municipalities (Samaipata, Mairana, Pampagrande, Comarapa) received support to hold municipal summits which concluded with the preparation of their 2007 AOPs. During this quarter FAN supported three of the four model municipal governments in the Southern zone of the APA to strengthen their management of natural resources by working with technical teams from the agriculture and natural resources department.

Implementation of the normative framework for natural resource management in the municipalities in the southern zone of the APA has advanced by 15%. To date FAN has compiled information on national norms, has carried out a diagnostic of the four municipalities, and has hired a legal consultant to draft new norms. During this quarter FAN systematized various national laws relating to natural resources and the environment and made an evaluation of the state of the environment in the four municipalities of the southern zone of the APA.

Concerning the development of co-management mechanisms for the Apolobamba, Madidi and Pílon Lajas protected areas that incorporate indigenous groups, municipal governments and other stakeholders in Landscape 1, CI has only advanced in terms of a primary analysis of the comanagement model for Pílon Lajas. This is due to the changes SERNAP continues to undergo.

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, norms, 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 biocommerce and environmental service accounting (Result 3.2); supporting the preparation of policies and norms to improve PA management in Bolivia (Result 3.3); and finally, supporting the development of policies and norms to improve land use planning so it favors biodiversity conservation and sustainable economic development (Result 3.4).

For result 3.1, it was proposed to modify the existing norms on ecotourism based on local demands and to support the definition of a national ecotourism policy. To date, with support from CI being channeled through CONAE (National Ecotourism Committee), a proposal for the National Tourism Law has been completed. It includes modifications to the ecotourism thematic and the first draft of a national ecotourism policy has been completed. During this quarter the political proposal was discussed in CONAE.

The compilation, analysis and prioritization of local demands for modifications to the existing biodiversity norms have advanced by 30%. To date the institutional demands have been compiled analyzed. This information should be complemented with the local demands from the learning communities under Pact's charge. To this end, Pact designed the Recurrent Challenges Framework (RCF), which seeks to identify through interviews the challenges faced by diverse stakeholders in promoting conservation. During this quarter an internal consortium meeting was held in February to present the demands and analyze the priorities for action therein towards achieving reform of the existing legal framework. Additionally, Pact carried out interviews with various stakeholders local to the AMC, including municipal governments, TCOs, technicians working in the region, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders.

The process of supporting the valuation of water resources as environmental services by key government stakeholders has advanced by 20%. To date CI, in cooperation with the Natura foundation has held a national workshop on hydrological environmental services and evaluated the outcomes of it. During this quarter CI, in cooperation with Natura, analyzed the results of the first national workshop, held meetings with the Vice Ministries and CONIAG (National Water Council), and redefined the orientation of future workshops in order to hold four departmental workshops with a more specific regional focus.

The process of identifying and promoting carbon sequestration projects in priority areas of the AMC (including projects under the Avoided Deforestation schematic of the Kyoto Protocol) has advanced by 10%. To date two priority sites within the AMC have been identified based on the first report of The Andean Center for Environmental Economics (CAEMA), CI and Noel Kempff Museum of Natural History's deforestation maps, and priorities outlined by the Clean Development Office of the Bolivian Governments' National Program for Climate Change. During this quarter the collection of detailed information for these sites began.

The Program proposed supporting a study, along with the SERNAP, to redefine protection and management categories within protected areas and support a review of existing norms on biodiversity use therein, as well as identifying the need for changes to these norms. To date this has not significantly advanced owing to the changes that are occurring within the SERNAP. During this quarter CI was only able to arrange one introductory meeting with the new SERNAP administration.

The participative identification of barriers to sustainable natural resource use in the norms and/or sector instruments governing land use has advanced by 50%. To date the identification of legal barriers by key institutional stakeholders has been completed. During this quarter FAM and CI held isolated meetings with various Vice Ministries of the Ministry of Development Planning, have compiled information regarding the need to integrate the MLUP-MDP, to reformulate the SISPLAN (Bolivian National Planning System), and the reformulation of the MLUP guide.

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 proposes developing mechanisms for learning and exchange for within the consortium (Result 4.2).

As to the development and support of a mechanism for coordination and exchange of learning on conservation, this has advanced by 15% throughout Bolivia. To date Pact prepared the conceptual framework for a virtual space that is linked with face to face learning sessions. Pact established a partnership with the Latin America wide Sustainable Development and Environment Network (REDESMA) and collaborated with the Network for Information and Communication Technology (Red TIC for its acronym in Spanish) and the Bolivian League for Environmental Defense (LIDEMA) for the design and creation of a virtual space in Bolivia for environmental institutions to promote sharing and learning. During this quarter REDESMA has committed to host and manage the virtual space for sharing and learning. Pact Bolivia designed the "architecture" for the virtual sharing & learning space in a knowledge management workshop that was attended in Lima during March 2007. Service providers for environmental capacity building and technical assistance were identified and a meeting was held with potential partners (TNC, WWF, PUMA Foundation, SwissContact, SNV, CI and WCS) for the locally based 'LINCS' event.

The creation and availability of the learning and exchange mechanism for members of the consortium has advanced by 35%. To date Pact has designed and created a virtual sharing and learning tool using Google Groups and CI, Trópico and FAN have been trained in the use of this tool, which they are currently using. One exchange has been carried since the start of the project and a future exchange for the 7th semester is currently being planned. During this quarter a survey was carried out to identify accessibility of our partners to virtual learning & sharing mechanisms. Pact also explored various web based (using "web 2.0" technology) sharing & learning mechanisms so as to identify the best mechanism for the consortium's needs. Based on this work Pact selected Google Groups and designed a site management and administration strategy. Training sessions were carried out with CI, FAN and Trópico for efficient use of the virtual sharing and learning space.

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 on 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).

The preparation and presentation of the initial inputs of the proposal with an environmental focus that will contribute to the construction of an elementary and high school curriculum to the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) advanced by 20%. To date CI and Trópico began initial activities to identify needs for the consultancies to form the curricula and have kept in contact with MEC officials. During this quarter Trópico and CI identified needs, held two meetings with the MEC's Curriculum Management Office, and held work meetings with some of the MEC's staff who currently design curricula. Finally, they began forming a team of consultants for the Indigenous Education Projects (PEI, its acronym in Spanish).

The team has advanced very little on the development of initial training workshops on biodiversity conservation themes for students at teacher training institutes. To rectify this situation and make rapid progress, Trópico and CI hired the out-going Director of the MEC's Teacher Management Office during this quarter in order to learn more about the teacher training institutes.

Initial steps have been taken to produce textbooks for elementary and high school students, educational guides for elementary and high school teachers, and support materials for students at the teacher training institutes. To date the basic information necessary to prepare consultant profiles has been collected. During this quarter Trópico and CI held meetings with the consultant who designed Objective 5, the Vice Minister of Scholastic Education (VEE in Spanish), and personnel from the office of Curriculum Management.

Development of the PEI with the Tsimane-Mosetene communities has advanced by 15%, as a basis for an educational proposal focusing on the environment at the regional (all TCOs in the AMC) and national levels. To date Trópico has signed an agreement with the MEC by which this ministry will finance a large portion of the PEI initiative through the Tsimane-Mosetene Regional Council (CRTM) and the municipality of Rurrenabaque. During this quarter an invitation was published and interviews were held in order to form the team that will support the development of the PEI (Annex 7 and 8).

The participative formulation and execution of four Nucleus Education Projects (PEN in Spanish) (by the educational community and protected area personnel) in municipalities in Landscapes 1 and 2 have advanced by 40%. These projects prioritize environmental education as a general theme transversing the teaching of traditional subject areas (Annex 9). To date Trópico has signed agreements with the MEC and the municipalities that will receive matching funds. Two PENs in San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque are in full execution and this process will be complete by June 2007. In November the 3rd PEN will be complete in the municipality of Ixiamas. The formulation stage of the 4th PEN, in the municipality of Mairana will be complete by May 2007. Information for the baseline of educational needs for teacher training and students has been collected. The focus and mechanisms for the incorporation of environmental education on biodiversity conservation and natural resource management in the AMC have been identified. During this quarter the consultant selection and hiring process for the 2007 school year was completed. A traditional story book on Pilón Lajas (Annex 10 and 11) and educational materials for the PEN in Rurrenabaque were prepared.

The development of Green Tents as educational instruments to support teachers as they teach the transversal theme “Education for the Environment” in elementary schools in the two Landscapes of the AMC has advanced by 30%. To date, CI has facilitated the design of Green Tent materials for Landscapes 1 and 2. During this quarter, CI hired a professional to construct materials for locally relevant Green Tents in Landscape 1. CI is supporting the construction of the first and second modules of materials for Green Tent in Mairana.

The formation of a network of environmental interpretation centers in the protected areas and the Kusillo museum has advanced by 40%. To date Trópico has contacted partners to form this network (Annex 12), and has prepared a presentation to promote the AMC that is ready to publish. This quarter, the education team has prepared, and is reviewing, a preliminary version of the general design of the Pílon Lajas Center exhibits.

The establishment of EcoClubs in each of the prioritized landscapes has advanced by 30% overall. In Landscape 1 this has advanced by 60% and to date Trópico has formed and equipped two EcoClubs, established interest groups, and identified and prioritized environmental problems (Annex 13). During this quarter Trópico facilitated the creation of the logo for the Rurrenabaque EcoClub (Annex 14). In Landscape 2, to date the necessary contacts have been made with institutions (the Catholic Church, the district directors of Mairana, and others). Trópico held a workshop to explain the objective of the EcoClubs and consulted teachers on the establishment of several themes. During this quarter Trópico fine tuned the curriculum and delivered equipment to the EcoClubs (Annex 15). The first training for the EcoClubs on prioritized themes was developed (Annexes 16-20).

There were no major problems or limitations in the execution of Program activities during the sixth quarter; however, both internal and external problems are explained below.

Concerning the conjoined Objective 1-2, geared toward strengthening local participative governability, increasing economic activities and improving biodiversity conservation in both landscapes in the AMC, there were some internal limitations linked to coordination between the teams in both Landscapes. Thus, FAN and CI were unable to create an effective coordination between the two Landscapes in terms of enhancing the methods articulating the two complementary municipal planning tools: the MLUP and the MDP. Therefore, greater efforts will be made in the future to reserve time in the agendas of both teams to work on these joint issues.

Regarding the external problems and limitations, In Landscape 2, the change of the project director for the Secretariat for Sustainable Development of the Santa Cruz Prefecture (FORTEMU) slowed progress and precipitated delays in the elaboration of the Pampagrande MLUP. In Landscape 1, the principal limitations were the following:

- i) A lack of integration of program activities with the Prefecture of the Department of La Paz;
- ii) The instability of national government bodies has held back the creation of an articulated methodology for the development of MLUP & MDPs;

- iii) iii) There are limitations in the relationship with SERNAP directors due the instability of these posts.

In both Landscapes the logistics for the completion of activities were severely affected by the heavy rains between December and February.

There were greater limitations and difficulties in advancing with Objective 3, which is focused on strengthening the capacities of central government institutions to develop policies and technical tools to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable economic development. Recent changes among authorities of the sectors linked to the project have made it difficult to advance in this component; however, we should highlight that important advances were made during the sixth quarter. Within this context, presentations were made to SERNAP, the Vice Ministry of Biodiversity, the Environment and Forestry, and the Vice Ministry of Land Use Planning and the Environment.

The activities linked to the learning processes were mainly limited due to difficulties in internal coordination within the consortium, especially between the Landscape 1 and Landscape 2 teams, which affected Objective 4 and part of Objective 1-2. Our biggest challenge has been coordinating tasks and work programs, both with members of the consortium as well as with the external organizations that Pact is supporting as part of the Program. In the case of external stakeholders, coordinating is an even greater challenge, as Pact has to compete with their other tasks and priorities as well as handle situations that arise unexpectedly that often lead to postponement or delays in Pact's work schedule.

Problems and limitations in advancing with Objective 5 were mainly linked to changes among authorities and the Governments' course of actions. During this quarter there was a change of the Minister of Education which has opened the way for the advancement of the new Education Law within the National Congress. The new minister, in spite of the lack of legislative approval, started to form teams of teacher trainers for the purpose of curricular design in the absence of specific curricular guidelines. In addition, the changes in teaching personnel within the educative units of the PEN projects interrupted some of the actions initiated in earlier months.

In the non formal education component, the rivalry between the municipalities of Rurrenabaque and San Buenaventura frustrated the formation of an umbrella EcoClub in Landscape 1.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Advances with Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) during this quarter have been made primarily with respect to the collection of impact indicator information. A systematic summary of impact indicator status can be found in Annex four. Notable steps forward made during the last quarter are highlighted here.

An external grant was signed with the Friends of Noel Kempff Mercado Natural History Museum for the classification work involved in the satellite image analysis needed to derive the forest cover and fragmentation baseline for the two Landscapes. A further six economic initiatives were surveyed (one in Landscape 1 and the remainder in Landscape 2) to create the family incomes baseline of indicator three; the data has been analyzed and a summary of the main economic statistics can be found in Annex 5. In contrast to the initiatives surveyed for the

previous family incomes baseline made in September 2006, all the initiatives but one surveyed this time have been initiated by the Program itself and furthermore they are all in their infancy; giving the opportunity for precise monitoring of income changes as the initiatives mature on the strength of this baseline.

Annex 6 publishes a copy of the protected area diagnostic report for Landscape 2 (indicator 2 baselines). An earlier version of this report was annexed in the fifth quarterly report, this final version includes a complete set of maps and some further data analyses. A decision was taken to only apply effective management criteria to those non-national protected areas that are seen as priorities for intervention (see next paragraph) in order to best preserve the conservation values and ecological integrity of the corridor. This decision was taken on the basis of the data presented in the diagnostics reports which clearly shows that the majority of non-nationally protected areas do not currently have, and are unlikely to have in the near future, an effective management. Considering as well their varied levels of ecological health and conservation priority, it therefore seemed pointless to expend the effort applying complex and subjective criteria to these, especially since effective management assessments are rarely conducted for this level of protected areas; making the application of the criteria designed for a nationally protected area problematic.

In relation to protected areas diagnostics, the next step then is to define which non-nationally protected areas represent priorities for future intervention (presumably realized initially through finding matching funding for the USAID donation). The basic rationale is that conservation of areas is more likely to succeed if the zone already has some form of legal protection status, however, the acquisition of such a status does not necessarily confer conservation priority within the corridor. Our definition of conservation priority will be made through a GIS based spatial analysis incorporating spatially referenced information on vegetation cover, ecological status, protected area system national gap analysis, connectivity, and species information (that which helps define Key Biodiversity Areas). This analysis will essentially repeat the exercise completed by FAN in 2005 in order to create the “corridor vision” but by focusing on a smaller scale will produce more specific results. The ecological status information incorporates data on current degradation as well as a future threat forecast (via simple algorithms describing attributes related to population growth and road network impacts). Thus, an ecologically intact and important area that is not under current threat from human induced degradation would not come out as a top priority. The intervention priority list gained from this analysis will then be subjected to the effective management criteria to give a more thorough assessment of the prevailing management scenario in order to make informed strategic decisions regarding the most advantageous areas to invest in.

V. Table of annexes

- Annex 1: LCP 6th quarter results and activities progress matrix
- Annex 2: LCP 7th quarter (April – March 2007) activities plan.
- Annex 3: Record of consultants contracted, sub-awards given, publications produced and workshops held.
- Annex 4: LCP Impact Indicators baseline and monitoring information collection update.
- Annex 5: M&E Impact Indicator #3 baseline report: incomes of families involved with 6 economic initiatives that the program began to support during the 6th quarter.
- Annex 6: M&E Impact Indicator #2 baseline Report Landscape 2 protected area diagnostics reports with maps (This report was annexed in the 5th quarterly report, but without maps).
- Annex 7: Informe sobre selección de personal del PEI.
- Annex 8: Bases conceptuales, estratégicas y metodológicas PEI.
- Annex 9: Evaluación de propuestas pedagógicas con temática medioambiental.
- Annex 10: Cuando los astros eran gente. Cuentos de Pilon Lajas (Versión en Español).
- Annex 11: Tales from Pilon Lajas (versión en inglés).
- Annex 12: Lista de instituciones del Taller RED de Centros de Interpretación del CAM.
- Annex 13: Afiche de Expoferias de Educación Ambiental y Recursos Naturales.
- Annex 14: Logo del Ecoclub de Rurrenabaque.
- Annex 15: Foto de entrega de equipos audiovisuales a Ecoclubes de Rurrenabaque y San Buenaventura.
- Annex 16: Cartilla Plan de Manejo y Vida Pilon Lajas (1).
- Annex 17: Cartilla Plan de Manejo y Vida Pilon Lajas (2).
- Annex 18: Cartilla Plan de Manejo y Vida Pilon Lajas (3).
- Annex 19: Cuña radial El Marimono Hablador (en castellano).
- Annex 20: Cuña radial El Marimono Hablador (en tsimane).