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

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QUARTERLY REPORT – YEAR 3, QUARTER 2
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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 Spanish column). However, not all of the abbreviations use initials translated into English from Spanish, depending on the appropriateness of doing so.

SPANISH		ENGLISH	
AAPICA	Asociación de Apicultores de Comarapa	**AAPICA**	Beekeepers Association of Comarapa
ABC	Asociación Boliviana para la Conservación	**ABC**	Bolivian Associations for Conservation
AISI	Asociación de Incienceros y Salayeros de Irimo	**AISI**	Asociación de Incienceros y Salayeros de Irimo
ANMI	Área Natural de Manejo Integrado	**NAIM**	Natural Area of Integrated Management
AP	Área(s) Protegida(s)	**PA**	Protected Area
APA	Área Protegida Amboró	**APA**	Amboró Protected Area
APM	Area protegida municipal	**APM**	Municipal Protected Area
ASEO	Asociación Ecológica del Oriente	**ASEO**	Ecological Associations of the East
CAEMA	Centro Andino para la Economía en el Medio Ambiente	**ACEE**	Andean Center for Environmental Economics
CAM	Corredor Amboró-Madidi	**AMC**	Amboró-Madidi Corridor
CCB	Centro para la Conservación de la Biodiversidad (unidad regional de CI)	**CBC**	Center for Biodiversity Conservation (CI regional unit)
CEATA	Centro Experimental de Asistencia Técnica Agropecuaria	**CEATA**	Experimental Center for Agricultural Technical Assistance
CETEFOR	Centro Técnico Forestal	**CETEFOR**	Forestry Technical Center
CI	Conservación Internacional	**CI**	Conservation International
CIDOB	Confederación de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia	**CIDOB**	Indigenous Confederation of Bolivia
CIPTA	Consejo Indígena del Pueblo Tacana	**TIC**	Tacana Indigenous Council
CONAE	Comité Nacional de de Apoyo al Ecoturismo	**NEC**	National Ecotourism Committee

CONIAG	Consejo Nacional de Agua	**NWC**	National Water Council
CRTM	Consejo Regional Tsimane Moseten	**TMRC**	Tsimane Moseten Regional Council
ECO	Evaluación de Capacidades Organizacionales	**OCA**	Organizational Capacity Assessment
FAM	Federación de Asociaciones Municipales	**FAM**	Federation of Municipal Associations
FAN	Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza	**FAN**	The Friends of Nature Foundation
FPS	Fondo de inversión Productiva y Social	**FPS**	Fund of Productive and Social Investment
Fundación PUMA	Fundación Protección para el Medio Ambiente	**PUMA Foundation**	Foundation for the protection of the environment
FUNDESNAP	Fundación para el Desarrollo del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas.	**FUNDESNAP**	Foundation for the Development of the National System of Protected Areas
GNTP	Grupos Nacional de Trabajo para la Participación	**NWGP**	National Work Group on Participation.
IIAD	Instituto Internacional para el Ambiente y el Desarrollo	**IIED**	International Institute for Environment development.
LIDEMA	Liga de Defensa del Medio Ambiente	**LIDEMA**	Environmental Defense League
MDL	Mecanismo de Desarrollo Limpio	**CDM**	Clean Development Mechanism
MEC	Ministerio de Educación y Cultura	**MEC**	Ministry of Education and Culture
MGMP	Modelo de Gestión Municipal Participativa	**MPMM**	Municipal Paticipative Management Model
ODL	Oficina de Desarrollo Limpio del Programa Nacional de Cambios Climáticos	**ODL**	National Climate Change Program's Office of Clean Development
ONG	Organización No Gubernamental	**NGO**	Non-governmental Organization
PCP	Programa de Conservación de los Paisajes	**LCP**	Landscape Conservation Program
PCP	Programa de Conservación de Paisajes	**LCP**	Landscape Conservation Program

PDM	Plan de Desarrollo Municipal	**MDP**	Municipal Development Plan
PDM	Plan de Desarrollo Municipal	**MDP**	Municipal Development Plan
PEI	Proyecto Educativo Indígena	**IEP**	Indigenous Education Project
PEN	Proyectos Educativos de Núcleo	**NEP**	Nucleus Education Projects
PGTI	Plan de Gestión Territorial Indígena	**PGTI**	Indigenous Territorial Management Plan
PMOT	Plan Municipal de Ordenamiento Territorial	**MLUP**	Municipal Land Use Plan (sometimes referred to as a zoning plan)
PN-ANMIA	Parque Nacional y Area Natural de Manejo Integrado Amboró	**NP NAIM-A**	National Park and Natural Area of Integrated Management Amboró
PNANMI – M	Parque Nacional y Area Natural de Manejo Integrado Madidi	**NP NAIM-M**	National Park and Natural Area of Integrated Management
PNCC	Programas Nacional de Cambios Climáticos	**NPCC**	National Program on Climate Change
PNUD	Programa Naciones Unidos de Desarrollo	**UNDP**	United Nations Development Program
POA	Plan Operativo Annual	**AOP**	Annual Operating Plan
PPD-UNDP	Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones – Programa de Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas	**SGP-UNDP**	UNDP Small Grants Program
PRAIA	Programa Regional de Apoyo a Pueblos Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica	**PRAIA**	Regional Support Program to the Indigenous in the Amazon Basin
RB-TCO PL	Reserva Biosférica y Tierra Comunitaria de Orígen de Pilón Lajas	**RB-TCO PL**	Biosphere Reserve and Pilón Lajas Indigenous Land
SERAPI	Servicio de Encausamiento de Aguas del Río Pirai	**SERAPI**	Water Management Service of Piraí River
SERNAP	Servicio Nacional de Áreas Protegidas	**SERNAP**	National Service of Protected Areas
SIG	Sistema de Información Geográfico	**GIS**	Geographic Information System.
SISPLAN	Sistema Nacional de planificación	**SISPLAN**	Bolivian National Planning System

SAGUAPAC	Servicio de Agua Potable y Alcantarillado	**SAGUAPAC**	Water and Sewage Service
Swisscontact	Fundación Suiza de Cooperación para el Desarrollo Técnico	**Swisscontact**	Swiss Foundation for Cooperation for Technical Development
TCO	Tierras Comunitarias de Origen	**TCO**	Indigenous Lands
TES-CEBU	Turismo Ecológico-Social	**TES**	Socio-Ecological Tourism
TNC	The Nature Conservancy	**TNC**	The Nature Conservancy
TROPICO	Asociación Boliviana para la Conservación	**TROPICO**	Bolivian Association for Conservation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development	**USAID**	United States Agency for International Development
VMPTA	Viceministerio de Planificación Territorial y Ambiental	**VMPTA**	Vice-ministry of Territorial Planning and the Environment
VMT	Viceministerio de Turismo	**VMT**	Vice-Ministry of Tourism

II. Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CI is carrying out the LCP in consortium with three Bolivian and one international non-governmental partner organizations. These are: Friends of Nature Foundation (FAN), the Federation of Municipal Associations (FAM), the Bolivian Conservation Association (TROPICO), and a fourth member, PACT, Inc. Each partner receives a sub-award from CI for the implementation of its work toward the LCP Objectives. The CI-FAN-FAM-TROPICO-

PACT consortium is a unique strategic alliance that takes advantage of each partner's distinct and complementary capacities. CI has worldwide experience in biodiversity conservation, the implementation of conservation corridors, and more than 12 years working in the AMC; FAN has scientific and technical capacities to develop eco-regional planning and 15 years of experience in the Amboró-Carrasco Landscape; FAM represents Bolivia's municipal associations and promotes the improvement of municipal capacities; TROPICO has implemented more than 60 projects and programs in several regions of Bolivia; and PACT, Inc. is a global leader in strengthening the capacity of grassroots organizations, coalitions and networks, and promoting knowledge management.

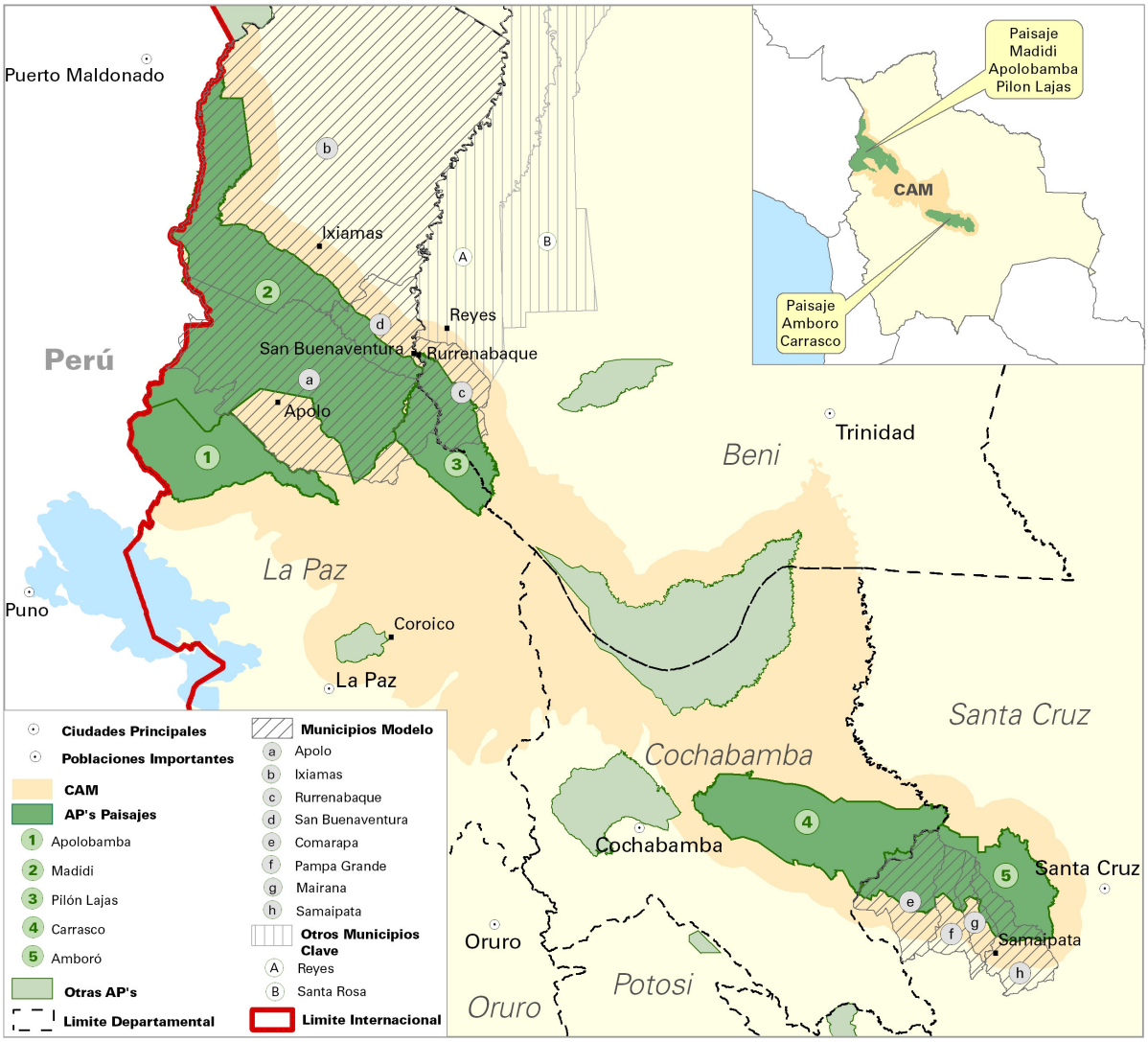

Figure 1: Map showing the location within the tropical Andes region of the LCP Landscapes (Paisajes), model municipalities, departmental boundaries, as well as the parks of the national system of protected areas occurring within the AMC (CAM by its Spanish initials).

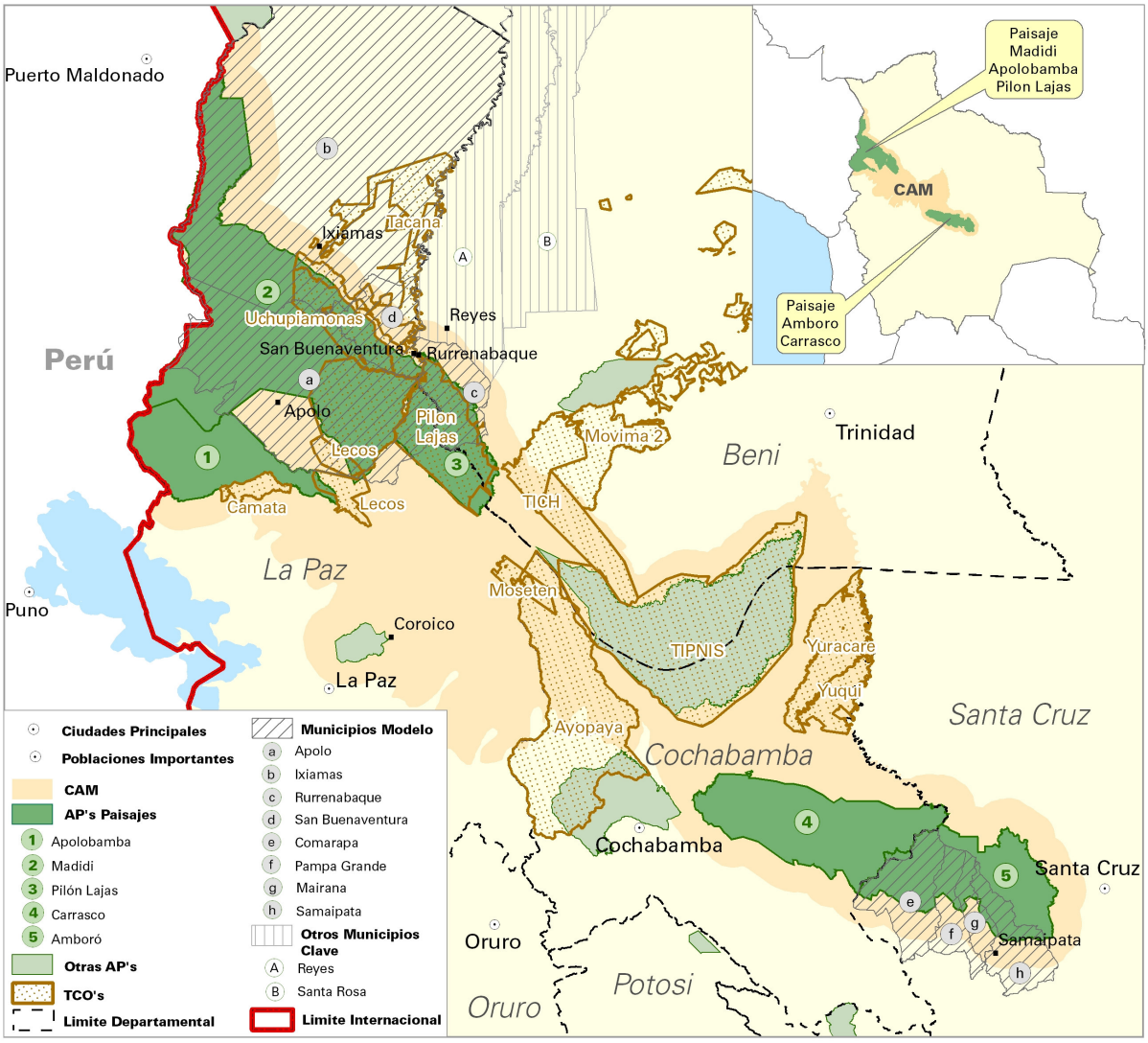

Figure 2: Map showing the location of the TCOs (Indigenous Lands) in relation to the AMC (CAM by its Spanish initials), the LCP Landscapes and model municipalities, as well as the national system of protected areas and departmental boundaries.

III. Executive narrative

Implementation achievements Tenth Quarter

During the tenth quarter (January – March 2008) the LCP USAID-Bolivia has progressed consistently in the development of the activities planned for this period. In summary, Objectives 1 and 2 have advanced considerably and there have been no major delays, except on the development of the MLUP on landscape 1 (Ixiamas and San Buenaventura) because CI has broadened the project scope and has included Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Objective 3, which has a strong relation to constitutional changes underway in Bolivia, has progressed considerably in coordination with the National Program on Climate Change (NPCC), the Vice ministry of Territorial Planning and Environment (VMPTA for its acronym in Spanish) and the Vice ministry of Tourism (VMT for its acronym in Spanish). Objective 4, managed by PACT, has progressed in establishing the network of learning for conservation (RAC for its acronym in Spanish) in coordination with the Network for Sustainable Development and Environment (REDESMA for its acronym in Spanish). Pact has completed its participation in the project based on agreements reached with CI and has followed the transition plan. Without prejudice to the foregoing, PACT has requested a no-cost extension until April to complete the processes that demanded more time, such as the establishment of practice communities in landscape 1, which was accepted by CI. Objective 5, which CI and TROPICO manage, has made progress in the efforts with the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC for its acronym in Spanish).

This report is based on the Annual Operating Plan prepared for the transitional period September 2007 to October 2008, which will be modified based on the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation. Based on this, CI has started the mid-term evaluation process for which a team of consultants has been hired for this purpose. The team members are José Baldivia, Jorge Mariaca and María Elena Gisbert.

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

In order to strengthen local participative governance, increase economic activities, and improve biodiversity conservation in both Landscapes of the Amboró Madidi Corridor[1], the project foresees improving territorial planning and harmonizing the planning instruments used at various levels (protected area management plans, zoning in the TCOs (Indigenous Lands), Departmental Development Plans, and Municipal Land Use Plans (MLUP) with a focus on conservation (Result 1.1.); consolidate biodiversity-friendly productive initiatives (Result 1.2); and, support improvements and the development of, management capacities in the Municipalities, Protected Areas, and TCOs (Result 1.3.).

Municipal & TCO territorial planning instruments improvement and application

During the tenth quarter, CI has progressed in the development of the MLUP's of San Buenaventura and Ixiamas, completing the evaluation of land suitability and the ecological

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

biological analysis. Likewise, CI has also adjusted the socioeconomic diagnosis of San Buenaventura. Finally, CI progressed in the conceptualization and development of the comprehensive analysis prior to the zoning (45% complete). CI, CSF, and UNDP have established an agreement for the analysis of strategic sceneries for promoting development and conservation in San Buenaventura. CI expects to complete the document by mid-July 2008.

Based on territorial management instruments, FAM and CI are incorporating a biodiversity conservation approach in the development of MDP's in the municipalities of Ixiamas, San Buenaventura, and Rurrenabaque. In Apolo, the Municipal Council approved their MDP. In the municipality of Rurrenabaque, FAM is reviewing the second draft of their MDP. In the municipality of San Buenaventura, Caritas (an NGO) and the San Andrés University, with the support of FAM, have submitted a second draft of the MDP which incorporates information from the comprehensive diagnosis of the MLUP. In the municipality of Ixiamas a consultant will begin working in the Ixiamas MLUP in the next quarter.

In reference to the development of Indigenous Territorial Management Plan (PGTI for its acronym in Spanish) of the Indigenous Lands of Origin (TCO for its acronym is Spanish) of Uchupiamonas, the leaders of the TCO have submitted their first progress report, which includes a legal analysis of TCO's status and a socioeconomic diagnosis. These reports have been reviewed in internal analysis meetings between indigenous leaders and CI.

In terms of the development of the Indigenous Territorial Management Plan for the Lecos-Apolo TCO, in this quarter leaders have established a technical team and initiated the diagnosis phase. A first workshop for the presentation of the methodology and identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the TCO has been developed. In addition, CI, WCS, and the leaders of the TCO have defined the establishment of a strategic team to support the TCO's management and a technical team to support the development of the PGTI.

In terms of the development of the Santa Rosa Protected Area management, the Bolivian Association for the Conservation (BAC) NGO has prepared a first draft for the implementation of strategic actions in the mentioned area. As a complement to the process of the establishment of the Reyes Municipal Protected Area (adjacent to Santa Rosa) BAC developed two consultation workshops with local stakeholders in the municipality. Progress on this result is 90%.

Local governing bodies' organizational capacity assessment and improvement

During the tenth quarter, PACT has completed the final versions of Organizational Capabilities Strengthening Plan of San Buenaventura and Ixiamas in La Paz as well as plans for Rurrenabaque and the Pilon Lajas and Uchupiamonas TCOs in Beni. (Annex 4).

Also, during this quarter Pact has completed a participatory methodology for developing Rules of Procedure for the TMRC. (Annex 5)

In terms of communities of practice, Pact developed a methodology for implementing communities of practice (Annex 6) and a memory of communities of practice developed by Pact in landscape 1 (Annex 7).

Co-management development

In terms of the development of co-management mechanisms for the Apolobamba, Madidi, and Pilón Lajas protected areas that incorporate indigenous groups, municipal governments, and other stakeholders in Landscape 1, during the tenth quarter, the RB-TCO PL has made 40% progress. CI is reviewing the second draft which was developed the past quarter.

In the Apolobamaba protected area the development of co-management mechanisms is being implemented by FUNDESNAP with the protected area leaders. FUNDESNAP submitted the first report, which has been approved by CI. The first report shows progress on the adjustment of the management plan of the protected area and have also developed an adjustment to the municipal development plans and the district development plans in the municipalities overlapping the protected area.

In reference to the co-managment of the Pilón Lajas protected area, the Tsimane Mosetene Regional Council (TMRC) has proposed a structure in which the Corregidor's[2] Assembly is above the protected area leaders and the TMRC, supported by the Management Committee and the Institutional Committee. The operative programs depend on the protected area leaders and the TMRC, leaving in doubt whether it will be a co-administration, meaning the members participate in resource management or a co-management where the members participate in the decision making.

The report also defines the functions of the Corregidor's Assembly, indicating that this assembly is involved in two levels, one at the political/institutional level and the other at an implementation level, saying that the Corregidor's Assembly, the Management Committee and the Institutional Committee will oversee the implementation of the PA's Management Plan through programs and the Annual Operating Plans. This proposal was a first draft, suggesting that in a second report the TMRC will deepen it and submit it to be validated by the Corregidor's Assembly.

Promoting Sustainable Productive Initiatives

During the tenth quarter FAM and CI signed an addendum to the transfer of the responsibilities of the "Conservation and Development" program to FAM. The municipal co financing for this project have been ratified by the municipalities of San Buenaventura, Ixiamas, and Rurrenabaque.

As part of the "pilot project for the sustainable use of natural resources in innovative initiatives to help strengthen capacities of the indigenous communities of TMRC in RBTCO – PL" in this quarter the TMRC has started developing business plans for the production of Jatata[3], mats, forest management and cocoa, for which they have hired a specialist in the field. For the

[2] A Corregidor is a representative of the prefect who is responsible for administration of the cantons (small administrative divisions within the municipalities).

[3] The leaves of jatata palm (*Geonoma deversa)* - for their durable quality and burn tolerance – are harvested for thatching. This is an example of a non-timber forest product.

development of cocoa and mats TMRC has generated an operation fund of $us 550. In this period, the main difficulties were the heavy rains which slowed production. Also, the members of this initiative participated in two exhibitions: the USAID projects fair in the city of La Paz and the EXPOFOREST in the city of Santa Cruz. At both, products were very well received; the TMRC contacted 6 potential customers to market their products. The producer's participation in this type or fairs is very useful for the development of their marketing capabilities.

The "Sustainable management and commercial exploitation of the Majo fruits" (*Oenocarpus Bataua*) in the community of Irimo (TCO Lecos Apollo), is implementing its Annual Operating Plan (drawn up in August 2007) on a regular basis. In this period it is remarkable that the established organizational structure continues in full force and consists of a general assembly, a directory and three technical branches.

CEATA has completed the implementation of the initiative "Sustainable use of palm fruits in the area of influence of NP and NAIM Madidi." The main results to date are: three products extracted from the forest palm trees have been identified and developed: flour of tembe, chima or royal palm; majo oil; and majo juice. Production has been based on a management plan for each species,

Referring to the destination management initiative called "Green Destination," CI and the General Organization of La Paz, Beni Destination (OGD for its acronym in Spanish) identified the priorities for the second year of implementation in which the OGD would be responsible for the field work. In addition, CI has agreed with Swisscontact (Swiss Foundation for Cooperation for Technical Development) a support package for the development of the concept.

Regarding the alliance of community ecotourism during the tenth quarter, CI and Regional Support Program to the Indigenous in the Amazon Basin (PRAIA for its acronym in Spanish) have continued to support the development of the agreement between the Community Ecotourism Companies: Eslabón, Chalalán, San Miguel del Balá, Mapajo and TES with support from Foundation PRAIA, PRAIA, and CI. Also, members of this alliance evaluated the results reached on their first year as an alliance and planned the activities for the second year.

As a complement, the San Miguel del Bala initiative, managed by Tacana indigenous people, continues its operation steadily. The financial support has been completed; however, technical support continues on a regular basis. The San Miguel initiative has submitted its final report which shows that it has passed its financial break-even point.

LCP experiences systematized

During the tenth quarter Pact incorporated the comments by FAN's technical team on the first draft of the participatory management cycle promoted by FAN. Pact also handed in the preliminary versions of the ecotourism experience developed with CI, and the Indigenous Education Program (IEP) experience developed with TROPICO. This set of systematized topics constitutes the first stage of learning identification that will be disseminated to stakeholders involved in these topics.

Objective 2: Strengthen participatory local governance, increase economic opportunities and improve biodiversity conservation in the landscape Amboró - Carrasco

During the tenth quarter, FAN continued promoting the implementation of improving territorial planning, harmonized with planning instruments used at various levels (protected area management plans, Departmental Development Plans, and Municipal Land Use Plans) with a focus on conservation (Result 2.1), strengthening of institutional management capabilities between municipalities and protected areas (Result 2.2), promotion of economic initiatives friendly to the biodiversity conservation (Result 2.3), establishing the southern limit of the Carrasco National Park (Result 2.4), and the exchange and systematization of lessons generated with consortium members, local actors and the technical team of landscape 2 (Result 2.5).

Improved territorial planning harmonized with planning instruments of different levels with a focus on conservation

In the tenth quarter, FAN has completed drawing up the map of conservation priorities for the natural area of integrated management Amboró. The diagnosis for identification of conservation priorities was based on information from primary and secondary sources. The technical team conducted surveys as well as a quality analysis of the soil, a vulnerability analysis, and sampling of conservation targets in the area. Some community residents in the area have hindered the work due to susceptibility that this work has relation with the delimitation of Amboró Protected Area. FAN has informed the communities about the goals and scope of activities and has achieved acceptance of the development of the same by the community members. As a result of this activity FAN has produced a map of conservation priorities and a memory of the process with the technical recommendations for the coordinated management between the Amboró protected area and the municipalities.

Based on the conservation priorities identified, FAN has developed profiles of productive projects (Annex 8) as follows:

Municipality	*Community*	*Productive Project Profiles*
Samaipata	Barrientos	• Plants with ornamental potential (2 profiles) • Under shade coffee • Native bees • Ecotourism
Comarapa.	Chontal	• Plants with ornamental potential (2 profiles • Extract resin from rubber trees • Native bees
Comarapa.	Tunaspampa	• Plants with ornamental potential (2 profiles) • Agro forestry plantations of Tara • Native bees

During the tenth quarter, FAN completed the development of the Pampa Grande MLUP and has begun developing a booklet of this process which aims to inform the local population. (Annex 9) In reference to the development of Comarapa's Municipal Development Plan (MDP), FAN has concluded the stage of diagnosis and the definition of the strategy based on the

MLUP's information. One of the delays was because the municipal council requested that the information gathering of the demand was in all the communities. The development of Mairana's MDP has been postponed until the next quarter (April - June) because they had governance problems and on March 17th succeeded in electing the new mayor. In this context, the FAN technicians made done a approach to include information generated by the MLUP as a basis for the development of their MDP.

For the development of the management plan for the Chape basin, Mairana's municipality and FAN have begun the process of consultation with the stakeholders (owners near the basin and institutions).(Annex 10) For the management of the basin, FAN and the municipality have signed a cooperation agreement in which USAID's LCP, through FAN, will provide a contribution of $ 17,900. For the development of the management plan for the San Isidro basin, FAN and the municipal government of Comarapa have signed a cooperation agreement in which FAN's investment reaches $20,000 with funds from the Mac Arthur Foundation. During the rapprochement phase with local stakeholders, FAN joined efforts with the Ecological Associations of the East (ASEO for its acronym in Spanish), an NGO, given that this institution has resources to implement actions in this basin. Finally, FAN is promoting the management of the Bella Vista water hole, for which they developed an agreement, which is being reviewed by the legal adviser of the municipality of Samaipata.

In this period FAN has been supporting the communities of La Jara, and Capilla, with the approval of their land use plans before the Agrarian Superintendence. This agency has requested titling documents of the communities as a requirement for approval, which is why they have not been approved so far.

Communication Strategy

Based on the communications strategy developed for Landscape 2, FAN has continued with the implementation of communications activities, using mass media such as radio and print media, recommending best practices for the conservation of biodiversity.

Finally, it is important to note that a limiting factor for the development of activities has been the ungovernability in the municipalities; in the municipality of Comarapa there were threats that the mayor would be changed, which ended with the change of the Municipal Council's President. In Pampagrande, there is a new mayor after an 8-month period without a mayor. In Mairana, after many political disputes, the Mayor was changed. This entire situation caused delays in efforts to develop activities with the local governments.

Strengthening institutional management capacities between municipalities and protected areas

The project expects the development of regulations that promote the proper management of natural resources. In this regard, FAN has developed legislation at the municipal and communal level. In the municipality of Comarapa, municipal environmental regulations have been prepared with the participation of FAN's technical team and municipal authorities. (Annex 11) In the municipalities of Samaipata, Mairana, and Pampagrande regulations have not yet been disseminated. On the other hand, at the communal level, in the Capilla community the regulations drawn up will be supported by a municipal ordinance. (Annex 12)

As a complement FAN has implemented the model of municipal participatory management with an environmental approach in four municipalities in the southern part of Amboró Protected Area. During this quarter the form for the registration of municipal investment for the years 2005, 2006, and 2007 has been prepared and the information has been recorded. (Annex 13)

Finally, FAN conducted workshops demonstrating the importance of water and its management. To date FAN has prepared a compendium on the institutional and legal framework which promotes biodiversity conservation and the management of natural resources.

Promotion of economic initiatives friendly to biodiversity conservation

During this quarter, FAN continues to promote implementation of agroforestry systems; to date there is a progression of 60%, with 12 hectares established and 5 hectares remaining to be replaced. FAN also supported the process through workshops on forest topics and orchards in coordination with the Fruit Development Foundation (FDF).

The *pastoral systems* in Pampa Grande have made progress of 80%. Planting grasses was completed; however training reached 60% progress due to the excessive rain in the area. Also in Comarapa FAN has progressed 80% in planting grasses. There is a delay in the community of La Junta and Capilla due to the weather. The trainings weren't achieved due to the heavy rains. To date 40 hectares of pastoral systems have been established.

FAN continues to support the production of honey through the Beekeepers Association of Comarapa (AAPICA for its acronym in Spanish) in this quarter producers and FAN have developed files for the administration of the products and sub products of the association, and a record of their partners. In addition, inputs for production were distributed.

In reference to the ecotourism actions, FAN in coordination with CI has joined in planning the development of a tourism development strategy for the region in the southern part of the APA. This activity has been initiated with an evaluation of the situation of tourism in the cities and towns of southern APA, taking into account the progress of communal and non-communal initiatives, the relationship between public and private entities (stakeholder mapping), and identifying the next steps.

In parallel, this quarter FAN has continued the implementation of ecotourism economic initiatives. In Mairana in the La Yunga ecotourism project, FAN has carried out training in nature interpretation and the planning of trails, correcting failures of guidance and interpretation of local guides. It should be noted that participation has been low due to the internal conflicts within the community. As the conflicts are solved the participation will be more significant. In the municipality of Comarapa FAN has designed a tour that involves the Laguna Verde conservation easement; although Laguna Verde is a great attraction, it is not yet a touristic product because it needs to develop a marketing strategy and improve their services for the tourists (infrastructure, food, nature interpretation, etc.).

Delimitation of the red line in the southern part of the Carrasco National Park

The Carrasco National Park has progressed very quickly in the establishment of the park's limits in the southern part; CI and FAN estimate 20% progress in the process of consultation. Additionally, CI and FAN are following the process closely, this quarter have participated in two meetings with the executing team and planned another meeting and field visits to check the progress of the process.

Systematization of the LCP experiences

In this component, FAN and Pact have generated the final draft of the systematization of the participatory management cycle. This document should be edited and diagrammed for final printing during the next quarter. Also, FAN is continuing the systematization of productive initiatives of the beekeeping project.

Objective 3: Policies and regulations to improve land use planning for biodiversity conservation and sustainable economic development generated

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

Support for sustainable growth of ecotourism sector

During the tenth quarter, CI has progressed in the organization of the third National Ecotourism Summit, which will be held in May 2008 in the Chiquitania (Santa Cruz), developing the lifting of potential interest in the municipalities and establishing a local organization committee in the city of Santa Cruz, which is working on the definition of local partners for the development of the event.

The Ministry of Tourism and CI have identified the development of the "Green Destination" concept in municipalities whose focus of attractions is based on nature tourism. Also during this quarter the guide "Bolivia from an inside view" is being reviewed, this guide will allow the promotion of ecotourism community initiatives across the country.

Support for bio-commerce and environmental services valuation

During the tenth quaerter, CI made contact with the General Directorate of Biodiversity (GDB) for the identification of areas of common interest. CI and the GDB have agreed that the LCP will support the review of the wildlife regulation.

In reference to the assessment of water resources and environmental service, in the tenth quarter the Natura Foundation conducted a final workshop of a series of workshops on environmental services called "Avoided Deforestation and Degradation in the climate change context" held in the city of Cobija, on March 12th and 13th, which was organized by the Natura Foundation Bolivia, the Prefecture of Pando and sponsored by the LCP, IIIED (International Institute for Environmental Development), Avina, the Blue Moon Foundation and CARE. Attendance to the workshop was not as high as expected due to the heavy rains that affected the department of Pando. (Annex 14)

This quarter the coordinator for this objective participated actively in the development of the R-PIN (Project Idea Note) for the FCPF (Forest Carbon Partnership Facility) of the World Bank which was presented by the Clean Development Office in March. This project, if accepted would mean $5,000,000 for the development of the Reduced Emissions for Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) scheme in Bolivia.

Development of policies and laws to improve PA management in Bolivia

The program aims to support a study, along with the SERNAP, to redefine the categories of protection and management of biodiversity in protected areas and review of the existing legislation in the use of natural resources within them to identify the necessary amendments to these laws. SERNAP submitted a proposal to CI for developing the study. The proposal has not been agreed because it is too ambitious, because it pretends to change the national legal framework in term of land owning and protected areas. In the current context this changes could be too complex and finish beyond the end of the project. During the next quarter the agreement will be reviewed by SERNAP and CI.

Development of policies and laws to improve land use planning so it favors biodiversity conservation and sustainable economic development

FAM has made progress in conducting workshops and preparation of technical input for developing land use planning instruments. In this sense, FAM has submitted to CI the second draft report developed by a consultant, "Proposal for the incorporation of the biodiversity component in the process of Land Use Planning." FAM also has organized a workshop on March 3rd to define biodiversity variables to be developed in the diagnosis of Territorial Management. It was attended by the Foundation for the Chiquitano Forest Conservation, FAN, Prefecture of Santa Cruz, CI, and Wildlife Conservation Society. The main result was the definition of the biodiversity variables which would be included in the Territorial Planning Guide. (Annex 15)

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

In order to promote knowledge management to learn and innovate on sustainable economic development and biodiversity conservation in the AMC (Objective 4), the LCP is supporting the establishment of the Learning Network for Conservation, the implementation of virtual

exchange mechanisms within the consortium, intra-institutional learning, and the exchange and organization of the LCP's experiences.

Establishment of the Learning Network for Conservation

Based on the agreements reached with the Bolivian Center for Multidisciplinary Studies (CEBEM for it acronym in Spanish), during the tenth quarter, PACT has progressed in the graphic design of the website Learning Network for the Conservation (RAC for its acronym in Spanish) with "CETUS Network," a company which has requested an extension of the deadline for delivery of the final product. Also, CI has achieved co financing funds in the amount of $ 15,000 for CEBEM to operate the RAC.

Implementation of virtual exchange mechanisms within the consortium

The virtual exchange mechanisms have not worked within the consortium because of the technological limitations of the members and the lack of familiarity in the use of this medium. The consortium expects RAC to be a tool that will generate exchanges within the consortium and with our partners.

This quarter the systematization of learned lessons was completed for the Nucleus Education Project, sponsored by TROPICO; "Green Destination", promoted by CI; and the Participatory Management Cycle, supported by FAN. Additionally PACT has developed a guide to promote systematization within the consortium, which will support the process of systematization of a second edition of learned lessons.

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.

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

Incorporation of concepts of biodiversity conservation in education systems

CI has undertaken the development of inputs on biodiversity conservation and the importance of the AMC to help in the construction of the high school curriculum, training for high school teachers and diversified curriculum[4]. In this regard during the tenth quarter, CI has continued

[4] The diversified curriculum-part of the general curriculum, national or common-is the complementary set of objectives, contents, areas of knowledge, skills and social practices of a specific or local community, municipality, indigenous land, province or department that students learn at school to meet their basic learning needs to make education local and culturally relevant and meaningful.

contacts with the authorities of the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), and with some teachers of the curriculum design commissions to provide information to complement the curricular guidelines; and with future partners of the Amazon Intercultural Bilingual Education Program (EIBAMAZ for its acronym in Spanish) consisting of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Intercultural Bilingual Education Program-Andes (PROEIB-Andes for its acronym in Spanish) and the Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia (CIDOB for its acronym in Spanish). CI participated in two meetings with this program the first in Cochabamba on March 13th, in which each institution exchanged information on their activities and the other was a coordination meeting in La Paz (last week of March).

With regard to the work with teaching students of the Higher Education Institutes (HEI), Trópico designed a methodological proposal for educational events with six HEIs to train 700 additional teaching students to reach the 76% of the target. However, there were delays in the initiation of the activities of the HEI due to the appointment of their authorities in the coordination and planning of training events. The next quarter Trópico and CI will meet with the HEIs to plan the training events.

Trópico also developed a proposal to the National Climate Change Program, for the training program in order to obtain additional financial resources to include Climate Change as a topic in the training of the teaching students..

Local education projects in the AMC

To date the Indigenous Education Program (IEP) with the Tsimane-Mosetene people has been completed by Tropico in 100%. During the tenth quarter the MEC has reviewed and commented on the IEP, and currently Trópico's technical team is including their comments. To start the implementation of Mairana's NEP and the Tsimane-Mosetene IEP, the MEC will send the project to the Productive and Social Fund (PSF) for its inclusion in the present year's budget.

Development of non-formal educational instruments and activities for conservation

This quarter, Trópico has begun the process of re-designing the games and operation of new green tents based on comments of previous experiences. I and USAID have approved the funds transfer . The resources will be disbursed the next quarter.

In reference to the establishment of an Interpretation Center Network for protected areas, Trópico organized meetings with institutions to understand their interest in being part of the network. During this quarter Trópico conducted a brief evaluation on the status of the interpretation centers in the Madidi-Amboró Conservation Corridor, with the purpose of updating the interests of interpretation centers on establishing the network. The establishment of this network could enhance the capacities of the individual members, but the evaluation showed there is not enough interest of the potential members, so CI and Trópico will redefine the efforts on this process the next quarter. Trópico has supported the design of the Interpretation Center of Pilon Lajas, and during this quarter has been working on the fundraising for the center's construction.

The Kusillo Museum has closed its doors due to the termination of their contract with the Municipality of La Paz. To address this challenge, CI, Kusillo and the National Museum of

Natural History (NMNH) have signed a management agreement for the implementation of a thematic display in the NMNH.

In Landscape 2, FAN was included an addendum to their sub-grant agreement USAID/LCP to develop non-formal education activities: green tents, interpretative trails and ecoclubs. The administrative process is ongoing and the funds will be disbursed next quarter. FAN has identified the possible intervention areas: Caquiahuara and La Yunga.

In reference to the visits of students to interpretative trails in landscapes 1 and 2 CI, Trópico and FAN have decided to use existing trails to organize learning tours for the students participating in the project.

To date, there are four ecoclubs working in Landscape 1 that are members of the AMC Ecoclubs Network: Ixiamas, San Buenaventura, Rurrenabaque and Guanay. These organizations bring together young people to develop environmental awareness activities based on a communication plan. During this quarter, the technical and financial process for transferring resources to FAN and Trópico, was completed. The ecoclubs will start to implement their communication plans next quarter.

Communication activities developed on the 10th quarter

- ✓ Eduardo Forno CI-Bolivia's executive director was interviewed by Jaime Iturri on Channel 7 regarding the new Pampas del Río Yacuma protected area. Channel 7 has the wider audience in Bolivia; this program is among the three most watched, and reaches approximately one million people.

- ✓ The LCP participated in EXPOFOREST with two stands:
  1. TMRC - Pilon Lajas productive projects handicrafts developed in landscape 1.
  2. Amboró productive projects (beekeeping projects), developed in landscape 2. (Annex 16)

- ✓ Participation in the productive project fair supported by USAID with the presence of the LCP's indigenous partners: RHEMA Association, TRES PALMAS Association, Community Ecotourism Initiatives Alliance. The fair informed the general public, government and partners of the projects being developed with USAID's support.

- ✓ The first internal newsletter has been produced and circulated within the consortium members, including all the technicians and board members.

- ✓ Nine fact sheets of the projects developed by the LCP have been produced, in 500 copies each, and distributed to all the consortium members, to approximately 30 partner institutions, and to 300 people who visited the USAID and BOLFOR fairs. (Annex 17)

Implementation challenges

During the tenth quarter the LCP had no major challenges during the implementation of activities.

Monitoring and Evaluation

In the tenth quarter, the LCP hired the consultant, Manuel Olivera, to implement the Monitoring and Evaluation System (MES) of the LCP. It will be implemented through the systematization of the baseline, the development of information mechanisms through feedback and its dissemination with the technical team and the LCP consortium.

As for progress, the consultant reviewed the design document for the Monitoring and Evaluation System. On that basis he has collected, organized and reviewed in detail all the available information, in electronic and printed format for each effect and impact indicator.

The consultant, based on the information provided, has produced a first report on the status of the baseline information for each impact indicator; a report on recommended adjustments to the design of the MES for each indicator; a section on technical recommendations for every component based on inputs, identified problems and suggestions from the technical team associated with the gathering of information for the LCP's baseline; and a review of the progress indicators design versus the execution, which would establish remedies for reaching a more effective impact for the program.

Finally, the consultant has begun to develop protocols for filling in the field information, to feed the Monitoring System Impact Indicators, supported by technical members of each component. With the help of the methodological criteria described above, has begun feeding information to the monitoring report, including baseline information (year 2006) and subsequent annual reports, according to the requirements of the System.

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Annex 1: LCP 10TH Quarter Results and Activities Progress Matrix.

Annex 2: LCP 10TH Quarter (April– June 2008) Activities Plan.

Annex 3: Records of Consultans Contracted, Subwards given, Publication Produced and Wokshops Held.

Annex 4: Planes de Fortalecimiento de Capacidades Organizacionales de Ixiamas, San Buenaventura, Rurrenabaque, San José de Uchupiamonas y del Consejo Regional Tsimane Mosetén.

Annex 5: Reglamento Interno del Consejo Regional Tsimane Mosetén.

Annex 6: Metodología para el desarrollo de Comunidades de Práctica.

Annex 7: Memoria de las Comunidades de Práctica Desarrolladas por Pact en el Paisaje 1.

Annex 8: Perfiles de Proyectos de las Comunidades de Tunaspampa, Chontal y Barrientos en el Municipio de Comarapa.

Annex 9: Documentos del componente de biodiversidad del PMOT de Pampagrande.

Annex 10: Propuesta Técnica de Elaboración de los Planes de Manejo de la Cuenca San Isidro y El Chape.

Annex: 11: Documentos de Normativa Ambiental Municipal.

Annex 12: Normas comunales de la Comunidad de Capilla del Municipio de Comarapa.

Annex 13: Formularios de Indicador de Inversión y Formulario de Indicador de Participación Ciudadana del Paisaje 2.

Annex 14: Agenda Series de Talleres "Deforestación y Degradación Evitada en el marco del Cambio Climático"

Annex 15: Listas de participación en la reunión de trabajo: "El componente de Biodiversidad en el Proceso de Planificación Territorial".

Annex 16: Información sobre el desarrollo de la EXPOFOREST 2008 (2 CDs)

Annex 17: 9 Fact Sheets de los proyectos desarrollados por el LCP