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

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

QUARTERLY REPORT – YEAR 4, QUARTER 1  
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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	
<b>AAPICA</b>	Asociación de Apicultores de Comarapa	<b>AAPICA</b>	Beekeepers Association of Comarapa
<b>ABC</b>	Asociación Boliviana para la Conservación	<b>BAC</b>	Bolivian Associations for Conservation
<b>ANMI</b>	Área Natural de Manejo Integrado	<b>NAIM</b>	Natural Area of Integrated Management
<b>AP</b>	Área(s) Protegida(s)	<b>PA</b>	Protected Area
<b>APA</b>	Área Protegida Amboró	<b>APA</b>	Amboró Protected Area
<b>APM</b>	Área protegida municipal	<b>APM</b>	Municipal Protected Area
<b>CAM</b>	Corredor Amboró-Madidi	<b>AMC</b>	Amboró-Madidi Corridor
<b>CEATA</b>	Centro Experimental de Asistencia Técnica Agropecuaria	<b>CEATA</b>	Experimental Center for Agricultural Technical Assistance
<b>CEBEM</b>	Centro Boliviano de Estudios Multidisciplinarios	<b>CEBEM</b>	Bolivian Center for Multidisciplinary Studies
<b>CI</b>	Conservación Internacional	<b>CI</b>	Conservation International
<b>CIPLA</b>	Central Indígena del Pueblo Leco de Apolo	<b>CIPLA</b>	Indigenous Central from Apolo's Leco People
<b>CIPTA</b>	Consejo Indígena del Pueblo Tacana	<b>TIC</b>	Tacana Indigenous Council
<b>CONAE</b>	Comité Nacional de de Apoyo al Ecoturismo	<b>NEC</b>	National Ecotourism Committee
<b>CRTM</b>	Consejo Regional T'simane Mosenen	<b>TMRC</b>	T'simane Mosenen Regional Council
<b>CSF</b>	Fondo Estratégico para la Conservación	<b>CSF</b>	Conservation Strategy Fund
<b>DDPC 3</b>	Desarrollo Democrático con Participación Ciudadana 3	<b>DDPC 3</b>	Democratic Development with Citizen Participation 3
<b>EIBAMAZ</b>	Programa Educación Intercultural Bilingüe en la Amazonía	<b>EIBAMAZ</b>	Amazon Intercultural Bilingual Education Program

<b>FAM</b>	Federación de Asociaciones Municipales	<b>FAM</b>	Federation of Municipal Associations
<b>FAN</b>	Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza	<b>FAN</b>	The Friends of Nature Foundation
<b>FUNDESAP</b>	Fundación para el Desarrollo del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas.	<b>FUNDESAP</b>	Foundation for the Development of the National System of Protected Areas
<b>MEC</b>	Ministerio de Educación y Cultura	<b>MEC</b>	Ministry of Education and Culture
<b>MGMP</b>	Modelo de Gestión Municipal Participativa	<b>MPMM</b>	Municipal Participative Management Model
<b>ONG</b>	Organización No Gubernamental	<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental Organization
<b>PCP</b>	Programa de Conservación de los Paisajes	<b>LCP</b>	Landscape Conservation Program
<b>PDDI</b>	Plan de Desarrollo Distrital Indígena	<b>IDDP</b>	Indigenous District Development Plan
<b>PDM</b>	Plan de Desarrollo Municipal	<b>MDP</b>	Municipal Development Plan
<b>PEI</b>	Proyecto Educativo Indígena	<b>IEP</b>	Indigenous Education Project
<b>PEN</b>	Proyectos Educativos de Núcleo	<b>NEP</b>	Nucleus Education Projects
<b>PGTI</b>	Plan de Gestión Territorial Indígena	<b>PGTI</b>	Indigenous Territorial Management Plan
<b>PMOT</b>	Plan Municipal de Ordenamiento Territorial	<b>MLUP</b>	Municipal Land Use Plan (sometimes referred to as a zoning plan)
<b>PN-ANMIA</b>	Parque Nacional y Area Natural de Manejo Integrado Amboró	<b>NP NAIM-A</b>	National Park and Natural Area of Integrated Management Amboró
<b>PNANMI – M</b>	Parque Nacional y Area Natural de Manejo Integrado Madidi	<b>NP NAIM-M</b>	National Park and Natural Area of Integrated Management
<b>PNBS</b>	Programa Nacional de Biocomercio Sostenible	<b>PNBS</b>	National Program for Sustainable BioTrade
<b>PNCC</b>	Programas Nacional de Cambios Climáticos	<b>NPCC</b>	National Program on Climate Change
<b>PNUD</b>	Programa Naciones Unidas de Desarrollo	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Program
<b>POA</b>	Plan Operativo Annual	<b>AOP</b>	Annual Operative Plan

<b>PPD-UNDP</b>	Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones – Programa de Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas	<b>SGP-UNDP</b>	Small Grants Program United Nations Development Program
<b>PRAIA</b>	Programa Regional de Apoyo a Pueblos Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica	<b>PRAIA</b>	Regional Support Program to the Indigenous in the Amazon Basin
<b>RB-TCO PL</b>	Reserva Biosférica y Tierra Comunitaria de Origen de Pilón Lajas	<b>RB-TCO PL</b>	Biosphere Reserve and Pilón Lajas Indigenous Land
<b>RAC</b>	Red de Aprendizaje para la Conservación	<b>RAC</b>	Learning Network for Conservation
<b>SERNAP</b>	Servicio Nacional de Áreas Protegidas	<b>SERNAP</b>	National Service of Protected Areas
<b>SAGUAPAC</b>	Servicio de Agua Potable y Alcantarillado	<b>SAGUAPAC</b>	Water and Sewage Service
<b>TCO</b>	Tierras Comunitarias de Origen	<b>TCO</b>	Indigenous Lands
<b>TROPICO</b>	Asociación Boliviana para la Conservación	<b>TROPICO</b>	Bolivian Association for Conservation
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development	<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>VPTA</b>	Viceministerio de Planificación Territorial y Ambiental	<b>VPTA</b>	Vice-ministry of Territorial Planning and the Environment
<b>VMT</b>	Viceministerio de Turismo	<b>VMT</b>	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. Due 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 is 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. After April 2008, Pact has completed its participation in the project based on agreements reached with CI.

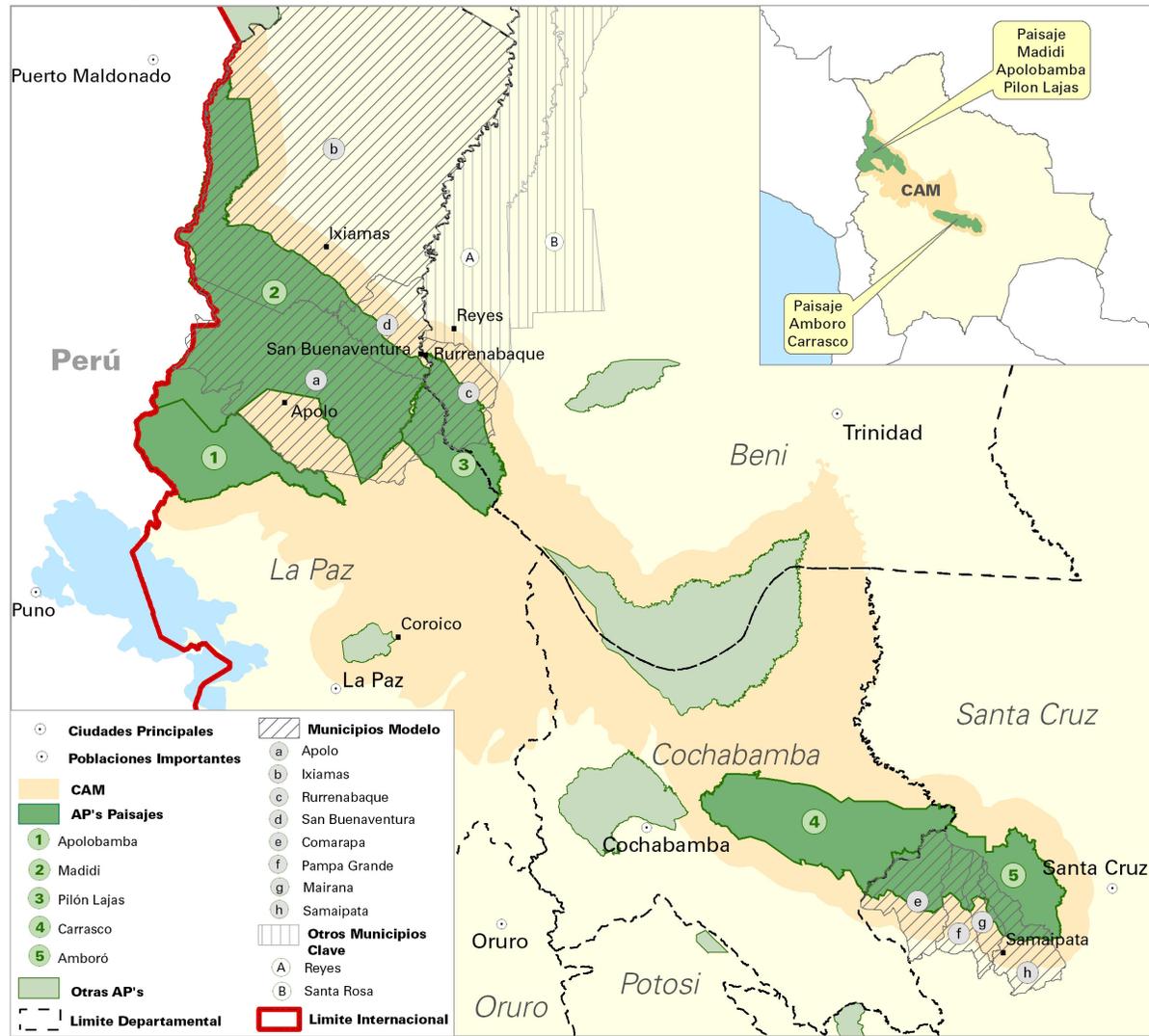


Figure 1: Map showing the location within the tropical Andes region of the LCP Landscapes (Paisajes), model municipalities, departmental boundaries, as well as the parks of the national system of protected areas occurring within the AMC (CAM by its Spanish initials).

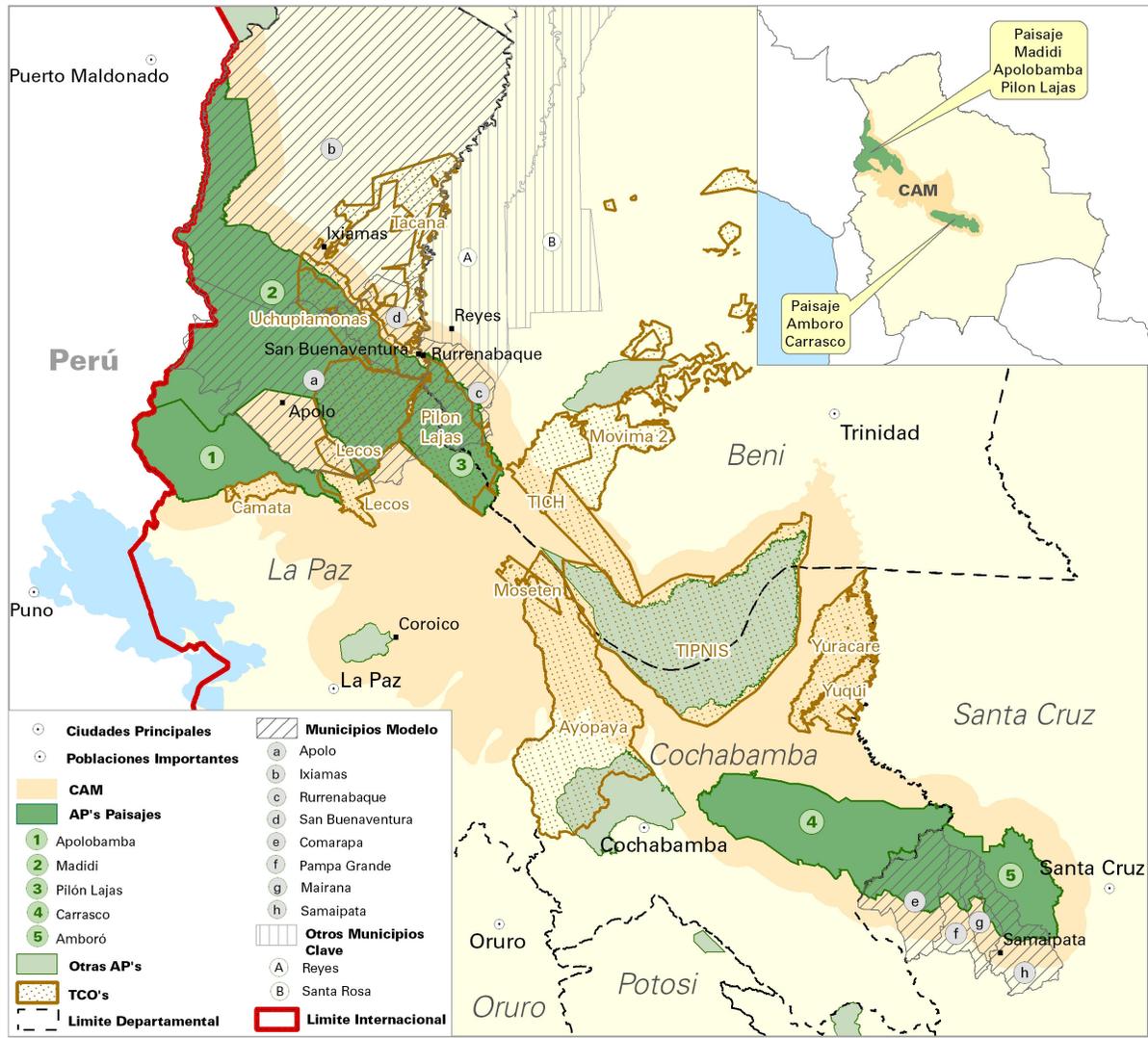


Figure 2: Map showing the location of the TCOs (Indigenous Lands) in relation to the AMC (CAM by its Spanish initials), the LCP Landscapes and model municipalities, as well as the national system of protected areas and departmental boundaries.

### III. Executive narrative

#### **Implementation Achievements during the period October 2007 - September 2008**

The Landscape Conservation Program of USAID-Bolivia had a successful year with most of its activities developed in accordance with project plans. The most important results for each objective are described below.

#### **OBJECTIVE 1**

In Landscape 1, during the period October 2007 - September 2008, the LCP continued to promote the inclusion of municipal governments in the management of biodiversity conservation through land management, promotion of economic activities, strengthening municipal capacities and the development of participatory governance.

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

To date, the LCP has completed the development of Municipal Development Plans in the municipalities of Apolo, Ixiamas, San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque based on the diagnosis of MLUPs developed by CI in San Buenaventura and Ixiamas and in the municipalities of Rurrenabaque and Apolo (Annex 4). The Indigenous Land Management Plans of the Lecos-Apolo and San José de Uchupiamonas TCOs are ongoing, even though they have experienced significant delays due to the social process that involves working with indigenous people.

In addition, CI is developing economic activities that promote biodiversity conservation and local economic development. With that goal in mind, project partners, FAM and Pact are conducting a sub-program of Conservation and Development (C & D) in the municipalities of Rurrenabaque, San Buenaventura and Ixiamas. The purpose of C & D is to promote and to provide support for sustainable businesses implemented by indigenous communities, based on the sustainable management of natural resources. To date, the Conservation & Development program is being implemented in the municipalities of San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque. In the period of consolidation (last year of the project) the LCP expects to include the municipalities of Reyes and Ixiamas. This program is part of the "Green Fund" developed by the FAM for the management of financial resources for the implementation of conservation projects in municipalities of Bolivia.

As a complementary activity, the LCP is supporting the development of two projects for palm management in the municipality of Apolo (Irimo community), in partnership with the Puma Foundation and the national NGO, Renace. The second project is located in the municipalities

of San Buenaventura and Ixiamas (involving several communities), and is taking place in partnership with the Small Grants Program of the United Nations Development Programs (SGP-UNDP) and the local NGO, Experimental Center for Agricultural Technical Assistance (CEATA for its acronym in Spanish). To date, the project in the Irimo community has made progress in structuring the organization, product development, business planning and strengthening capacity building. However, its biggest limitation has been the identification of markets for their major products – oil, juice, cakes and crafts. The project developed by CEATA in San Buenaventura and Ixiamas has made progress in developing technology for the processing of majo, chonta, royal palm, chima and asai, but not been able to make consistent progress in market development, organization structuring and business planning. In this context, CEATA will close its project with the LCP, but will receive support through a business assessment to evaluate the product's viability.

Similarly, PACT, the SGP-UNDP, CI, and the TMRC have developed a common fund for the development of businesses related to natural resource management in the Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Land of Pílon Lajas (RB-TCO PL for its acronym in Spanish). These businesses include ones focusing on wild cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*), jatata (*Geonoma deversa*), Chuchio (*Gynerium sagittatum*), forest management plans, and carpentry, for this last two businesses CI has developed the forest management plan to avoid illegal timber and CI has supported the carpentry so they can produce their own furniture.

For cocoa management, the NGO, Social and Sustainable Development in Bolivia (DESSBOL for its acronym in Spanish), with matching funds from the alliance mentioned above, has managed to implement five communal nurseries of wild cocoa. During the final consolidation phase of the project (last year of the project), the project foresees their transplant to agro forestry family properties. In terms of the management of jatata, Trópico will continue the process they initiated, and the definition of their intervention scope is being reviewed by CI and the institution. In reference to the management of Chuchio, the TMRC and CI have designed and implemented three demonstration plots on the growth and development of the species and have developed the product in response to market needs. TMRC and CI have participated in two regional fairs, two national fairs and an international trade fair. For the consolidation phase, the LCP plans to develop a business plan for these products. To date, the Forest Management Plan has been completed and is in the approval process. The LCP will follow up on the approval of the forest management plan. Regarding carpentry, to date the TMRC has been refurbishing an engine for an electric generator. The LCP will support all these activities with monitoring activities and a business plan.

Additionally, CI has developed a concept called “Green Destination,” which promotes training, markets and services monitoring, and the implementation of good practices. Green Destination promotes ecotourism in the municipalities of Rurrenabaque, San Buenaventura, Ixiamas, Reyes and Santa Rosa. The main participants are local indigenous and non-indigenous companies, which develop activities in biodiversity areas such as the Madidi, Pílon Lajas and Yacuma protected areas. The most significant funding sources for this activity are LCP-USAID, the World Tourism Organization (WTO), the La Paz-Beni General Destination Organization and the municipalities mentioned. To date, the most outstanding achievements include training of local nature guides and local business people, development of a monitoring system for markets and services, development of a basis for improving practices at the destination and the creation

of an Alliance of Community Ecotourism Initiatives (San Miguel, Mapajo, Eslabon, Chalachán and TES).

For the consolidation phase of the project, CI will transfer resources to the General Organization of La Paz - Beni Destination (OGD for its acronym in Spanish) to implement of the second phase of “Green Destination.” Also, the ecotourism indigenous initiatives alliance has developed a project to improve their marketing capacities. Finally they have developed an adjustment to the remaining funds from the program Step – World Tourism Organization, that are matching funds for the LPC, for strengthening local firms, which will complement the first phase of “Green Destination.”

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

To date, CI through the NGO Bolivian Association for Conservation (BAC) has supported the creation of the largest municipal protected area of Bolivia with 616,643 hectares, which occupies about 73% of the municipality of Santa Rosa del Yacuma's. This protected area has a conglomeration of threatened species (CR, EN and VU categories under IUCN, 2007) including: blue-throated macaw (*Ara glaucogularis*), Rio Beni titi (*Callicebus modestus*), Ollala Brothers' titi (*Callicebus ollalae*), Marsh deer (*Blastocerus dichotomus*), Giant armadillo (*Priodontes maximus*), Amazon River dolphin (*Inia geoffrensis*), Yellow-spotted river turtle (*Podocnemis unifilis*), Bush dog (*Speotbos venaticus*), Cock-tailed tyrant (*Alectrurus tricolor*), Greater rhea (*Rhea Americana*), Giant anteater (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*), Maned wolf (*Chrysocyon brachyurus*), and jaguar (*Panthera onca*).

After the establishment of this protected area, CI and BAC designed a project to strengthen the management of the area. In the consolidation phase of the LCP, CI and BAC will be implementing the project. Also the Mayorality of Reyes and BAC progressed in the design of a contiguous protected area in the municipality of Reyes. During the last year of the project, CI and BAC will help create the mentioned area and will begin the management process.

Regarding the participative governance of the Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Land Pílon Lajas, with the support of CI, the Tsimane Mosekene Regional Council (TMRC) has completed the validating process of a co-management model. In the consolidating period, the final document on this co-management model will be submitted to SERNAP. In the Apolobamba Protected Area, CI has developed a project for a co-management model. This model has been developed by the TMRC during this period and the PA will conduct the validation.

## **OBJECTIVE 2**

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

In terms of territorial and strategic management, FAN has successfully developed the Participatory Management Cycle in the municipalities south of the Amboró Protected Area (APA), including conservation variables in the budgets of the municipalities of Comarapa, Mairana, Pampa Grande and Samaipata. During this period, the municipality of Buena Vista was incorporated as part of this model.

In the municipalities of Comarapa, Mairana, and Pampa Grande, FAN has promoted MLUP's management through the creation of local committees to direct actions in the municipalities. The Comarapa and Mairana MLUPs were developed prior to the initiation of LCP and Pampa Grande has developed its MLUP in coordination with the Municipal Strengthening Unit (FORTEMU for its acronym in Spanish) of the Government State of Santa Cruz. The local committees have identified the management demands of El Chape and San Isidro Basins. These actions are new to the LCP, and were included because they involve the communities in the management of their natural resources, especially in the appropriate use of water sources. During this period, FAN completed planning for the San Isidro basin and planning for the El Chape basin is awaiting local approval, after some tension with two communities.

It is worth mentioning that in Landscape 2 as well as in Landscape 1, FAN and CI complemented this process with communication actions that support adoption of the project and generates local speech related to conservation and development.

FAN has completed two communal property plans in the municipality of Comarapa, in the communities of Capilla and La Jara. This process involves land use management at a community level and is coordinated at the municipal level. Additionally, FAN began agroforestry projects in these communities.

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

FAN has initiated economic activities that mitigate pressure south of the APA, including supporting planting of forage grasses in five communities; implementation of agroforestry systems in communities (Capilla, Cabracancha, La Aguada and Torrecillas); assessment of the production of peach and apple; and strengthening the ecotourism community initiative of *La Yunga* and the implementation of *Laguna Verde*. In this period, FAN has begun the process of tourism strategic planning in the municipalities of Comarapa, Mairana, Pampagrande, and Samaipata.

FAN has also supported the beekeepers from the Beekeepers Association of Comarapa (AAPICA for its acronym in Spanish) through counseling in administrative, accounting and legal processes. These activities promote income generation through sustainable management of natural resources and have a demonstrative value, as they decrease the pressures on the APA. Also, in the past year FAN began supporting a new association of beekeepers in the municipalities of Mairana and Samaipata.

Finally, regarding support of the Carrasco Protected Area, FAN, CI and the direction of the Carrasco National Park (CNP) are implementing the red line<sup>1</sup> that will delimitate the protected area, thus separating it from adjacent areas including communities, privately owned land and others. To date, the red line implementation has progressed 40%: 60 km in the south and 43.6 kilometers in the north have been reached, and 93 km in the southern sector and 73 km in the northern sector still need to be defined.

### **OBJECTIVE 3**

During the period from October 2007 to September 2008, the LCP emphasized strengthening the capacities of central government institutions to develop policies and technical tools that promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable economic development, specifically in the areas of ecotourism, land use and climate change.

In reference to ecotourism, the LCP supported the realization of the Third National Ecotourism Summit. Through the LCP's support of this event, the National Committee for Ecotourism (CONAE for its acronym in Spanish) succeeded in establishing the inputs for a national ecotourism agenda in Bolivia. Based on this event, the CONAE has planned activities for the next two years. Also, CI and the Vice Ministry of Tourism (VMT) have agreed to replicate the green destination model in other destinations of Bolivia based on the "Green Destination" experience developed in Rurrenabaque.

For land use activities, FAM completed the development of the methodological guide of territorial management in coordination with the Vice Ministry of Territorial Planning and Environment (VPMTA for its acronym in Spanish). This guide will become effective after a supreme decree is issued by the current government.

Regarding climate change issues, CI supported the Bolivian delegation at the meeting on climate change in the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Accra, Ghana from September 20 to 27. In this meeting, Bolivia and other countries progressed in negotiations for the establishment of a Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) mechanism for the 14th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 14) that will take place in Poznan, Poland.

### **OBJECTIVE 4**

During the period from October 2007 to September 2008, a major change occurred in the LCP. The organization Pact Inc. ended its participation in the consortium of LCP and the NGO National Participation Working Group (GNTP for its acronym in Spanish) was contracted to develop the recommendations of the midterm evaluation regarding objective 4, which provided that the LCP should briefly identify an organization that consolidates what was not finished by Pact (definition of knowledge management, systematization of experiences, and organization of exchanges within the consortium). The activities undertaken to date are defining the concept of knowledge management and identification of the topics that will be systematized and shared among consortium members. The process of systematization will begin during the last year of the project.

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<sup>1</sup> "Red line" is a term used for the limits of a protected area which are agreed with the adjacent areas.

In addition, the portal Learning Network for Conservation (RAC for its acronym in Spanish) is being developed by the NGO Bolivian Center for Multidisciplinary Studies (CEBEM for its acronym in Spanish). This site will store information on biodiversity, allow information exchanges and enable fundraising for small projects.

## **OBJECTIVE 5**

In Objective 5, during the period from October 2007 to September 2008, the LCP made progress incorporating concepts of biodiversity conservation and the importance of the AMC in the departmental and national education systems, and also supported the development of Nucleus and Indigenous Educational Projects that deal with local environmental problems and the importance of the AMC. As a complement, LCP supported the development of non-formal educational instruments and activities. Additionally, the LCP is executing a communication strategy.

In reference to the incorporation of biodiversity conservation and the importance of CAM in the divisional and national education systems, the MEC has changed its policy, ignoring the development of the national and diversified curriculum and provides for the design of a curriculum for each indigenous group. Additionally, training for teaching students had a better reception than anticipated; the LCP has reached more students than expected.

The educational component of the Indigenous Education Plan has been approved by MEC; however, the infrastructure component had comments on the funding of this component. This issue was resolved by Trópico.

For non-formal educational activities, this year the Pílon Lajas Interpretation Center was designed and implementation began. The ecoclubs are in operation and the interpretation trails for both landscapes are designed and operating.

For the communications strategy, during this period the LCP organized and participated in exhibitions and events and has promoted press coverage, with 106 articles published in mass media outlets. Also, members of the LCP, Trópico, FAN and FAM received financial resources for implementing this strategy, in an amount of U.S. \$ 20,000 each.

### **Implementation Achievements, Twelfth Quarter**

During this period the, activities were implemented as planned in the Operative Annual Plan from September 2007 - October 2008. Changes in the implementation of LCP were implemented based on the midterm evaluation. An important adjustment has been the inclusion of the National Working Group for Participation (GNTP for its acronym in Spanish) to address delays identified by the midterm evaluation in Objective 4, knowledge management. The scope and results of GNTP's participation have been developed based on a diagnosis to identify the topics that will be systematized and internal exchanges, and the knowledge management concept for the project has been defined (see Annex 5).

Also, during this period the institutions that are part of the consortium completed annual planning for the consolidation phase, which is the final year of the project. USAID approved last

year's annual planning with a remark to result 5.1; this observation will be resolved in the next quarter (Annex 6).

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

To strengthen local participative governance, increase economic activities, and improve biodiversity conservation in both Landscapes of the Amboró Madidi Corridor<sup>2</sup>, the project foresees:

- Improving territorial planning and harmonizing the planning instruments used at various levels for 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.); zoning and micro-zoning of the TCO's Pilón Lajas and San José de Uchupiamonas have been developed with a participatory methodology to strengthen their capacity to manage natural resources (Result 1.2.).
- Strengthening municipal capacity for decision-making, natural resource management and conservation of biodiversity in the area of Pilón Lajas - Madidi - Apolobamba (Result 1.3.).
- Strengthening participatory governance of Pilón Lajas - Madidi - Apolobamba protected areas and developing mechanisms for co-management (Result 1.4.).
- Developing, implementing and consolidating sustainable economic opportunities (eco-tourism, handicraft production, forest products rather than cutting, etc.) in four municipalities and two TCOS in the area of Pilón Lajas - Madidi - Apolobamba (Result 1.5.).

***Municipal & TCO territorial planning instruments improvement and application***

During the twelfth quarter, the coordinator of the territorial management process submitted his resignation, so CI, in coordination with the Honorable Municipality of San Buenaventura conducted a recruitment process, and chose the new coordinator. The coordinator will have a social worker to help facilitate the process with the farmers and indigenous organizations in the area. CI has will hire the social worker, because it was planned for the consolidation period of the LCP, to support the MLUP. This new team will start a socio-economic analysis, agro-ecological zoning, land use plan and a territory occupation plan.

To complement the MLUP, the municipality of San Buenaventura, CI and CSF have progressed in the development of the study "Economic viability of the Sugarcane and Wild Cocoa production in the municipalities of San Buenaventura and Ixiamas." Additionally, CSF secured matching funds from the Latin American and Caribbean Environmental Economics Program (LACEEP) Organization. The study began in June 2008 with the first phase, with 10 days of field information gathering on the current production in the area of interest, continuing with information gathering on the production system in areas with experience in sugarcane production in Bolivia such as Santa Cruz and Bermejo. With this information, CSF will do a cost-benefit analysis to determine the economic feasibility of the mill.

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<sup>2</sup> The Amboró Madidi Corridor comprises the Bolivian Section of the Vilcabamba-Amboró Conservation Corridor.

Based on the instruments for territorial management, FAM is including CI's approach for biodiversity conservation in the development of MDP's in the municipalities of Ixiamas, San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque. This quarter, the MDP of Ixiamas was approved by Municipal Ordinance, which was the final step to complete the process prior to implementation. The MDP of Rurrenabaque is in its final revision and is expected to be completed in the next quarter.

Regarding the development of the Indigenous Land Management Plan (PGTI for its acronym in Spanish) of the Indigenous Lands of San José de Uchupiamonas, the leaders and members of the community have established a committee to monitor this process, formed by communal authorities. In addition, the leaders decided to hire a coordinator to conduct relevant activities, leaving aside the technical role of the community leaders. The main obstacle to this process has been the lack of time dedicated to this process by the indigenous representatives due to their multiple obligations.

Regarding the development of the PGTI of the Indigenous Lands (TCO for its acronym in Spanish) Lecos Apolo, the project's technical committee made up of WCS, CI, leaders and experts from the Lecos Apolo Indigenous Central (CIPLA for its acronym in Spanish) has progressed continuously in the implementation of their project. The main activity for this quarter was the Population Census in 17 TCO communities, and the processing of the census ballots.

On the other hand, during the July-September quarter, regarding the development of the management plan for the protected area Santa Rosa, the NGO Bolivian Association for the Conservation (BAC) began implementing the project "Management of the Municipal Protected Area Pampas del Río Yacuma in Santa Rosa del Yacuma. Beni," which aims to consolidate the area through the implementation of a municipal management system, the dissemination of local and regional conservation values, and the promotion of tourism services. In the municipality of Reyes BAC will have the final validation process and the creation of the municipal protected area of "Los Santos Reyes" in the second half of October.

### ***Co-management***

Regarding developing mechanisms for the co-management of protected areas of Apolobamba, Madidi and Pilón Lajas, including the incorporation of indigenous groups, municipal governments and other local actors in the Landscape 1, during this quarter the TMRC shared their co-management model in nine communities of RB-TCO PL. To complement this activity, TMRC and CI agreed to document the process, identifying lessons learned and the historical context that has led to this point.

In the Apolobamaba protected area, the development of a co-management mechanism is being implemented by FUNDESNAP in coordination with the director of the protected area. The process has been initiated by developing Indigenous District Development Plans (PDDI for its acronym in Spanish). The PDDI has enabled the gathering of input for the development of the co-management model and the regulation of the management committee. The co-management model is 98% complete, pending the submission of the final report.

### **Productive projects**

In reference to the Conservation and Development Program (C & D) the FAM has established agreements with the municipalities of San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque, with City Council approval. The projects identified by the municipality of San Buenaventura are: a) Strengthening the Madidi Visitors Center project; b) Completing the infrastructure and equipment for the craftsman home Bella Altura; and c) Strengthening the tourism operation at the Caquiahuara Sanctuary.

In the municipality of Rurrenabaque, there will be a public call for proposals from local entrepreneurs. In the municipality of Ixiamas, the FAM is waiting for the mayor's definition of their participation in the program. The representatives expect to spread investment among all the communities of the municipality; however, this criteria does not respond to the logic of the program, which is why the participation of this municipality is being reviewed by the FAM.

In connection with the "Pilot project for the sustainable use of natural resources of innovative initiatives to help strengthen capacities of indigenous communities in the TMRC RBTCO - PL", implemented by the alliance between the TMRC, PACT, SGP - UNDP and CI, a common fund has been created for the development of businesses that depend on natural resources: collection of wild cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*), jatata (*Geonoma deversa*), chuchio (*Gynerium sagittatum*) forest management plans and carpentry in the RBTCO PL. During this quarter, at the request of the TMRC, CI supported the planning and monitoring components for carpentry and chuchio related businesses. No significant progress has been made in other products. Additionally, CI participated in a discussion for the creation of a collection fund that involves all the production and would be administered by someone external to the TMRC.

The "Sustainable management and exploitation of the Majo (*Oenocarpus batana*) fruits" project in the community of Irimo (Lecos Apolo TCO), is being developed in accordance to its Annual Operating Plan approved in August 2007.

The *Asociación de Incienceros y Salayeros de Irimo* (AISI), with the support of Renace, received approval from the Forest Superintendence for its Majo palm management plan. Also, as a result of the identification of majo products, Renace identified the development of handicrafts from the majo flowers as a promising subproduct. The natural supply of Majo for handicrafts is very broad and there is a potential market for it.

There has not been significant progress during this quarter on the "Palmeras Madidi II - Sustainable Use of Fruits of Palms in the Area of Influence of NP and NAIM Madidi Project" executed by CEATA, because the approval by the Forest Superintendence is still pending for a management plan for 24 hectares. This project has also been reviewed by the SGP - UNDP to define follow-up activities.

The NGOs DESSBOL and CI have designed the project "Management and sustainable use of wild cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*) stands in the municipalities of San Buenaventura and Ixiamas." This quarter, DESSBOL made progress in identifying areas of wild cocoa near the Beni River in the municipality of San Buenaventura and Ixiamas. Wild cacao areas in communities by the road, and the new hybrid cocoa plantations, that have been promoted by CARE and others, still need to be identified. (Annex 7)

CI and the La Paz - Beni Destination General Organization (OGD for its acronym in Spanish) have developed a project for the destination management initiative “Green Destination,” to begin the first phase of the initiative. The main objective of the project is to consolidate as a tourist destination the sustainable intervention in the municipalities of Ixiamas, Santa Rosa, San Buenaventura, Reyes and Rurrenabaque. CI, OGD and the Swiss contact have signed an agreement that affirms the alliance among the parties to support the implementation of this process in the mid term.

During this quarter the OGD initiated the second phase of “Green Destination”. The evaluation of the tourist destination system through a value chain analysis (market, products, services, tourism, infrastructure, superstructure and macro environment) was launched based on a workshop prepared by CI. The OGD engaged an international consultant to support the implementation of a marketing plan and the OGD will conduct analysis meetings and workshops in the next quarter. SERNAP did not allow the implementation of training activities for local naturalist guiding due to their relative lack of involvement in the process, based on the fact that the guides were already trained to operate in protected areas of the zone. This issue was resolved after a technical review and signing of an agreement between the SERNAP, OGD and CI, and training will begin in the next quarter.

CI released documents relating to the first phase of “Green Destination” including a manual of best practices and a documented history to assist in the training of local naturalist guides and managers.

Regarding the Alliance of Community Ecotourism Initiatives, CI and the alliance have completed the development of a sub-donation proposal. The products identified in the proposal are: a) Image of the Alliance of Community Ecotourism Initiatives, developed and promoted as the first phase of this process; b) Processes for monitoring biodiversity and the quality of services, implemented uniformly in all the Alliance members; c) Marketing of tourism products and handicrafts; and d) Strengthening the Alliance through technical assistance and training. This activity is being complemented by the San Miguel del Bala initiative, managed by the Tacana indigenous people, which continues its sustained operation with technical support provided by the LCP. The LCP will support the development of a Sustainability Plan for this initiative.

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

During the twelfth quarter, FAN continued promoting the implementation of improved 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), promoting economic initiatives that take biodiversity conservation into account (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).

In general, progress has been interrupted due to the political situation, particularly road blockades in the area where the project is taking place.

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

During this quarter, the FAN continued disseminating information on territorial management at the community level. In the municipality of Pampagrande, FAN organized a workshop for communities with little assistance, which is why they are using the MLUP's booklet in different events that take place in the municipality.

The final approval is pending for the development of the MDP in Comarapa and it is scheduled for October. During the preparation process, FAN supported the dissemination of the assessment component. Also, FAN and the municipality of Comarapa signed an agreement to support the implementation of an agroforestry project in the San Isidro basin. The amount of investment of the LCP reached U.S. \$ 32,000 and the matching funds involved are U.S. \$48,000.

Regarding the adjustment of Mairana's MDP, the municipal council has approved this document by municipal ordinance, and it will now be implemented.

FAN completed the technical work for the development of the management plan of the El Chape basin. Other social activities in the community are pending, and will be conducted with support from the monitoring committee FAN had to handle conflicts with the communities of Cerro Verde and Gualberto Villarroel, which disagreed on the development of the plan. The conflict was solved, and the process continues.

FAN has completed the management plan for the San Isidro Basin; this document will be submitted to the municipality in the next quarter for approval and implementation. The Basin Committee for the municipality will be responsible for follow-up activities.

Based on the development of the MDP-MLUP, FAN held meetings with the municipality of Comarapa to develop an environmental agenda that involves other institutions that currently work under the municipal jurisdiction. The municipality has responded positively. The same activity was initiated by FAN in the municipality of Pampagrande, with less success due to political instability in the municipality (including a new mayor), and tensions have not been resolved. Despite this situation, FAN will continue working in the municipality as much as possible.

Finally, Property Management Plans developed by FAN for the communities of Capilla and La Jara have not been approved by the Agrarian Superintendence due to the absence of legal documentation for the communities' property. Despite this difficulty, FAN is working on the approval by the APA and will continue with the explanations for the superintendence.

***Communications Strategy***

Based on the communications strategy developed for Landscape 2, FAN has continued implementing communications activities using mass media outlets such as radio and print media. The messages are aimed to promote best practices for biodiversity conservation.

During this quarter FAN broadcast 14 radio programs. Additionally, FAN produced six radio spots addressing topics of deforestation, loss of habitat caused by forest fires, water protection, beekeeping and tourist attractions in the municipalities of Comarapa, Pampagrande and Mairana. Also, FAN has continued disseminating MLUP's booklets in the municipality of Pampagrande. FAN has now successfully completed the dissemination of the MLUP's booklets in the four municipalities in the southern part of the APA.

FAN has developed a video pre-script and has recorded images of productive initiatives in the municipalities in the southern part of the APA. The video will be disseminated to local audiences to show best practices in this region.

Finally, during this quarter FAN planned environmental education activities based on the "Environmental Education Plan of Comarapa.". The Municipal Government of Comarapa, the Prefecture of Santa Cruz and FAN have disseminated the joint action plan. The first activity of this plan will be to hold the Environmental Education Fair in eight schools.

### ***Strengthening institutional management capacities between municipalities and protected areas***

FAN distributed documents on environmental regulations developed with the municipalities of Comarapa, Mairana, and Pampagrande and began assisting municipal technicians in Comarapa in the implementation of these instruments. Technicians have limited time to work on this activity, which has been a shortcoming for this activity.

FAN began disseminating a booklet produced for communal regulations in Capilla, in the municipality of Comarapa. This work has been limited due to the political problems in the department.

Additionally, FAN is modifying the Municipal Participatory Environmental Management Model (MPEMM). The first activity was a training workshop for the municipal technicians of Buena Vista, where they shared and solicited feedback on the guidelines for the development of a work plan. FAN trained the technicians in the MPEMM and the process of formulating the Municipal AOP, integrating an environmental approach in participatory planning, and municipal budgeting. Nine technicians and a representative from the Audit Committee participated in the workshop.

FAN supported the development of a training plan for community leaders, the organization of municipal summits, and preparation of information for the 1<sup>st</sup> summit, in the municipality of Comarapa.

### ***Promotion of economic initiatives friendly to biodiversity conservation***

In this period the agroforestry project in the San Isidro basin was initiated.

In this quarter FAN conducted training in the management of agro forestry systems in the communities of Capilla, La Aguada and Cabra Cancha, addressing the following topics.

Topics	Community	Number of Participants
Preparation and management of mineral broths for phytosanitary control of fruit	La Aguada	15
Workshops for phytosanitary control and autumn work	Capilla	20

This quarter, FAN, in collaboration with the community, established *grazing systems*. These systems were implemented in the previous quarter and to date the actions of these projects have been monitored. Work done in the area of integrated management of the APA is focused on establishing productive systems to mitigate the growth of the agricultural frontier.

FAN developed a field manual called "Major native species for the grazing of cattle in southern IMNA Amboró." This will help identify species that suffer more pressure as an effect of grazing. To date, this publication is 60% complete, 15 species of browsing plants have been identified and characterized. Also, FAN has structured a photograph bank for subsequent selection; some additional photographs have been taken during this quarter.

FAN continues to support the production of honey through the Beekeepers Association of Comarapa (AAPICA for its acronym in Spanish). During this period, FAN updated the database, inventorying the number of hives in the communities. Also, FAN organized a workshop on strengthening honey harvesting in the community of La Yunga with the participation of 16 beneficiaries. FAN supported the establishment of the Mairana beekeepers association (AAPIMA), which has 12 partners (more are expected). In this partnership, FAN and partners are launching a draft of regulations and rules for the association.

FAN wrote a paper on evaluating the potential of the *Laguna Verde* initiative to carry out environmental education activities and bird watching in southern APA. Even though this is a potential attraction, it is not a tourism product yet. The possibility of managing this attraction as a *commodatum*<sup>3</sup> has been analyzed by FAN, and a potential candidate is the tourism company Monte Blanco. However, the *Laguna Verde* initiative does not have a good record, which limits the possibilities of further *commodatum*. Furthermore, the owners have not expressed an interest in this activity.

FAN developed a problem tree to help strengthen tourism management in Samaipata, Mairana, Comarapa, and Pampagrande based on input from an "Actor Mapping Workshop." FAN will conduct a strategic planning workshop for the destination, where the actors will determine their mission, vision, strategic goals and work schedules for this activity. In addition, FAN reviewed attractions and services.

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<sup>3</sup> Commodatum. The bailor retains the ownership of the thing loaned. The bailee acquires the use thereof but not its fruits; if any compensation is involved, to be paid by the person requiring the use, the agreement cease to be a commodatum. Código Civil Esp., 1643-44." Trans St Dahl.

In the municipality of Comarapa, FAN completed a report on the Strategic Tourism Plan for the area, which was reviewed and approved by those responsible for productive development in the municipality.

In parallel, this quarter the *La Yunga* ecotourism project continued to be implemented through the development of a business plan based on the National Bio Sustainable Program methodology. During this process, FAN identified that the main challenge is the low interest of participants in self-managing the initiative.

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

Establishment of the red line for the Carrasco National Park has progress consistently. To date, 60 kms in the south and 43.6 kilometers in the north have been agreed upon. The delimitation of 93 km in the southern sector and 73 in the northern sector is pending.

The technical teams of CI, FAN, PNC and FUNDESNAP held monthly meetings with the director and the technical team of the CNP. A last meeting was held on September 19<sup>th</sup> with representatives from SERNAP, FUNDESNAP, CNP, CI, and FAN. This meeting concluded with the involvement of FUNDESNAP, which will be responsible for fundraising; CI and FAN will extend the performance period and provide additional funds based on the extension.

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

To strengthen the capacity 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***

CI, the SGP - UNDP, Swiss Contact and PRAIA Foundation has developed the guide for the promotion of community endeavors entitled "Bolivia from the inside." This guide compiles all information on community tourism initiatives in Bolivia. (Annex 8). Also, this quarter the American Embassy, CIPTURBOL, the National Committee to Support Eco-tourism and CI held a presentation for the book "Memory of the Environmental Interpretation Workshop" written by Jorge Amozabal of Jon Kohl's workshop. The event was assisted by more than 100 people. During the event the Vice Minister of Tourism, Ricardo Cox, highlighted the achievement. (Annex 9).

A report is being developed on the III National Ecotourism Summit. The first version is being corrected by members of the CONAE (Annex 10). CONAE developed its agenda for the next two years (Annex 11) based on the agenda resulting from the III National Ecotourism Summit.

Finally, the Vice ministry of Tourism (VMT) and CI have agreed to the signing of an intent letter or agreement to carry out coordination activities in the areas of ecotourism. So far, the document has not been signed, but the VMT and CI have agreed to develop a proposal to replicate the concept of "Green Destination" in other destinations of Bolivia. The initial proposal was developed in coordination with the VMT. (Annex 12)

### ***Support for bio-commerce and environmental services valuation and climate change***

This quarter, CI had meetings with the Natura Foundation to coordinate progress on the compensation model for environmental services "Amboró-SaGUAPAC." For now, the Natura Foundation will work to make progress on the legal and institutional framework, because they were unable to agree on the terms under which they will coordinate with FAN.

Regarding strengthening policies and regulations related to climate change, this quarter CI participated in the development of R-PIN (Readiness Project Idea Note) of Bolivia on REDD, as well as an "International Workshop on methodological issues in REDD." CI also participated, supporting the Bolivian delegation, in the meeting on climate change for the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Accra, Ghana from September 20 to 27 (Annex 13). In this meeting Bolivia, along with other countries, progressed with negotiations for the establishment of a REDD mechanism for the 14<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC to be held in Poznan, Poland.

This quarter, CI arranged a meeting with CETEFOR to discuss the possibility of cooperating in CDM projects that are in progress. Based on the meeting, CI decided not to support the process because the CDM projects do not admit additional resources, as it would violate the principle of additionality existing in the CDM projects.

### ***Development of policies and laws to improve PA management in Bolivia***

In this quarter, the Executive Director of CI Bolivia held a meeting with the Vice Minister of Biodiversity, Forest Resources, and Environment and the General Director of Biodiversity, in which the results and limitations of CI in Bolivia were presented. Based on the presentation, both institutions will identify coordination issues. CI also held meetings with SERNAP to establish potential areas of coordination. CI made a presentation to staff from SERNAP and both institutions agreed to hold a minimum agenda by October.

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

Based on progress during the previous quarter, VPTA is developing an information booklet on the new guide for land use and FAM, to disseminate the contents of the directory. A draft was delivered to the FAM and it is under review. FAM and the VPTA have prepared a decree for the approval of the aforementioned guide.

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

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 as a mechanism for: virtual exchange within the consortium, intra-institutional learning, and the exchange and organization of the LCP's experiences.

Based on recommendations from the midterm evaluation, CI hired the NGO National Participation Working Group (GNTP for its acronym in Spanish) to develop activities for this objective.

##### ***Knowledge Management, conceptualization***

The LCP did not have a clear definition of knowledge management and each partner had its own understanding of the concept. Therefore, GNTP proposed a definition of knowledge management based on the criteria of LCP managers and technicians. GNTP has also made a diagnosis to prioritize new topics for, and proposed a new structure for, this systematization. The results of this diagnosis were presented and a consensus was reached in a workshop with technicians responsible for each area.

The topics prioritized for systematizations are: participatory planning and management of the RB-TCO Pilon Lajas, the insertion of biodiversity related themes in formal and non-formal education, the implementation of sustainable productive projects as a strategy to promote a sustainable matrix of uses in the AMC, territorial management activities and the delimitation of the municipal protected areas of Santa Rosa and Reyes.

Regarding learning exchanges within the consortium, GNTP identified two issues: a) sustainable productive projects, and b) municipal protected areas. These exchanges include beneficiaries of the project, LCP staff and other non-beneficiaries of the project. It is expected that these exchanges will generate a greater multiplier effect, and thus help promote best practices for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in the AMC.

##### ***Establishment of the Learning Network for Conservation***

CEBEM identified and resolved some problems in the design of the donation system for the web page Learning Network for Conservation (RAC for its acronym in Spanish) site. CEBEM completed the typesetting and visual part of the page, and the database is being integrated with the graphic design. CEBEM will demonstrate the web page to the public in the next quarter.

***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.***

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). The program will also support the development of non-formal educational instruments and activities (Result 5.3). Additionally, the LCP will develop communications activities to disseminate information on the conservation of AMC, the concept of conservation and development and the role of USAID in these processes.

***Incorporation of concepts of biodiversity conservation in education systems***

CI has unfortunately failed to incorporate biodiversity conservation and the importance of the AMC in the divisional and national education systems. This is due to the absence of their definition by the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) on curricular guidelines.

During this quarter, some authorities of the Ministry of Education progressed in incorporating these ideas in the absence of official guidelines on curricular design. There was a coordination meeting between CI, Trópico and UNICEF to discuss areas of joint work in developing curriculum inputs. The MEC decided to develop a curriculum for each indigenous group, not a national curriculum, and the LCP decided to support the curricula of the indigenous Tsimane - Mosekene people.

Trópico continued their training activities for teaching students of Higher Education Institutes (HEI). This quarter, Trópico conducted four training workshops: two in Santiago de Huata (La Paz), one in Clara Pinto (Beni) and one in Sedes Sapientiae (Cochabamba). Participants included more than 350 students and 26 professors.

***Local education projects in the AMC***

One of this quarter's remarks is that the building infrastructure component has been resolved by Tropicico and submitted to the MEC; they have not yet received a response. Despite these delays, the Mayoralty of Rurrenabaque has started the construction of the educational infrastructure with its own resources.

***Development of non-formal educational instruments and activities***

Trópico is operating the Green Tents in the influence zone of Pilón Lajas and Madidi in Landscape 1, and estimate that a total of 500 children have visited the Green Tents in more than 40 presentations. In Landscape 2, FAN continued with the project initiated by CI. FAN reached the educational director of Mairana, principals of the Campero and Santa Rosa schools and the director of the Amboró Protected Area and presented a draft of the project. FAN also

conducted two workshops with 45 teachers and principals of schools in Campero on April 3, and also in Santa Rosa schools, which has ended in the participatory design of eight games for Green Tents, including instructions and rules for the games.

Tropico supported the design of the RB-TCO Pílon Lajas Interpretation Center. During this quarter, Tropico completed the scope for the implementation of the interpretation center, the hiring of artisans and other organizational aspects. The implementation of the center will begin next quarter.

For the implementation of interpretative trails in Landscape 1, Tropico continued its visits and has developed an interpretation manual for the visit. In Landscape 2, FAN decided jointly with the community to use the *La Yunga* ecotourism initiative trail for interpretation - education visits. With advice from the Science department of FAN, Tropico filled out a survey to find out the biological value and define pedagogical stops for the trails.

Tropico has developed an Action Plan for Ecoclubs in Rurrenabaque and San Buenaventura in Landscape 2, to be implemented simultaneously with Green Tent activities.

In Landscape 2, FAN reached the Education District Director of Samaipata to propose the signing of an agreement for the implementation of activities. Also, FAN met with a group of youths involved in the establishment of the Samaipata Ecoclub and sent out an invitation to young people who want to get involved. FAN has also contacted the representative of Santa Cruz's Ecoclubs, for the inclusion of the Samaipata Ecoclub as part of the national movement of Ecoclubs. The road blocks in the area slowed the progress of activities in the region.

### ***Communication activities developed for the 12<sup>th</sup> quarter***

In this quarter, LCP's Communications Strategy activities have continued to be implemented. To improve information exchange within the consortium, CI in coordination with all institutional members of the consortium, is developing a monthly newsletter and an information "kit" on the project.

During this period, CI produced and circulated three monthly internal newsletters within the consortium. Also, CI assessed the relevance of the newsletter with the technicians of the LCP. Based on this process, the newsletter is going to be distributed every two months. The Kit produced by CI 50% complete.

To raise awareness in the general public, CI made presentations on the book "Corridor's Vision," as part of the book fair in La Paz, where 80 people attended. FAN presented the book in Santa Cruz, and 100 people attended.

The LCP also boosted its visibility by disseminating information on the concept of conservation and development, with the participation of USAID. Communications events for the quarter, including press coverage, included:

- Training in Higher Education Institutes.
- Signing of the "Green Destination" agreement (attended by 120 people).

- Rurrenabaque’s Municipal Fair and presentations of the Green Tents.
- Anniversary of the National Park and Natural Area of Integrated Management – Amboró.

Additionally, the LCP supported the publication of the “Costanerita” photo exhibition and the publication of postcards on biodiversity by Mileniusz Spanovick. The travel and press coverage programmed for the quarter was conducted with great success, and resulted in a total of 106 articles, which show the Conservation and Development concept (Annex 14).

### ***Implementation challenges***

During this quarter, the biggest challenge was the conclusion of the annual operating plan for the closing year of the LCP, which was submitted and approved by USAID, with only one observation related to the development of inputs for the incorporation of Biodiversity Conservation in formal educational activities.

### ***Monitoring and Evaluation***

During this period, the baseline was reviewed and submitted. This document was presented in a meeting to technicians responsible for each area, pending a further revision of program adjustments for the first report on monitoring. (Annex 15)

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- Annex 4: PDM San Buenaventura
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# Memoria-Guía del Curso de Interpretación Ambiental

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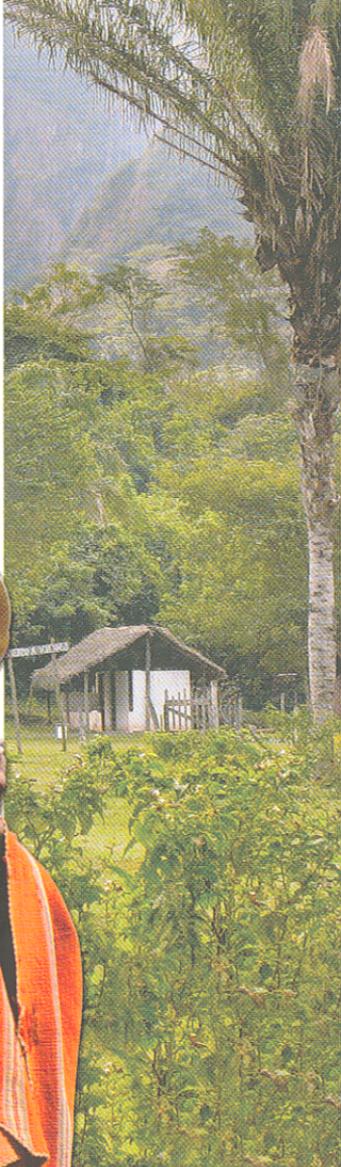
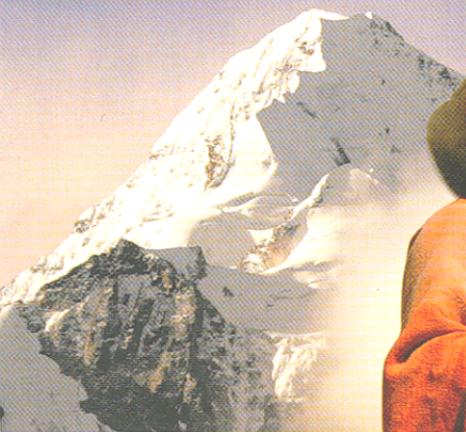
JORGE AMONZABEL (Bolivia)

Compendio del curso de  
Interpretación Ambiental  
guiado por **Jon Kohl**,  
Planificador interpretativo

DEEP INSIDE

# BOLIVIA

DESDE ADENTRO



ECOTURISMO COMUNITARIO - TURISMO SOSTENIBLE