

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

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QUARTERLY REPORT
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By

Conservation International-Bolivia
Calle 13 de Calacoto # 8008 (Casilla 13593)
La Paz, Bolivia

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Introductory Note

This is the fourth quarterly report of the Bolivia Landscape Conservation Program (LCP)/Amboró-Madidi Corridor (AMC), covering the period July 1, 2006 to September 30, 2006. It summarizes the Program's progress, discusses new issues and challenges, and makes recommendations for future action. As always, we solicit the comments and suggestions of USAID regarding the content and organization of this report.

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I. Acronyms and Abbreviations

ESPAÑOL		ENGLISH	
ANMI	Área Natural de Manejo Integrado	ANMI	Natural Area of Integrated Management
POA	Plan Operativo Anual	AOP	Annual Operating Plan
APA	Área Protegida Amboró	APA	Amboró Protected Area
CAM	Corredor Amboró-Madidi	AMC	Amboró-Madidi Corridor
CCB	Centro para la Conservación de la Biodiversidad de CI	CBC	Center for Biodiversity Conservation of CI
CCVA	Corredor de Conservación Vilcabamba-Amboró	CCVA	Vilcabamba-Amboró Conservation Corridor
CDS	Comisión de Desarrollo Sostenible del Parlamento	CDS	Parliament Sustainable Development Commission
CEBEM	Centro Boliviano de Estudios Multidisciplinarios	CEBEM	Bolivian Center for Multidisciplinary Studies
CI	Conservation International	CI	Conservation International
CIPTA	Consejo Indígena del Pueblo Tacana	CIPTA	Tacana Indigenous Council
CONAE	Comité Nacional de de Apoyo al Ecoturismo	CONAE	National Ecotourism Committee
CRTM	Consejo Regional Tsimane Mosen	CRTM	Tsimane Mosen Regional Council
DDE	Dirección Distritos de Educación	DDE	District Educational Direction Offices
DDPC	Desarrollo Democrático Participación Ciudadana - un proyecto de USAID	DDPC	Democratic Development and Citizen Participation - a USAID project
DED	Servicio Alemán de Cooperación Social-Técnica	DED	German Service for Social-Technical Cooperation
DFID	Departamento de Desarrollo Internacional del Reino Unido	DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DGB	Dirección General de Biodiversidad	DGB	Bolivian Biodiversity Directorate
FAM	Federación de Asociaciones Municipales	FAM	Federation of Municipal Associations
FAN	Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza	FAN	The Friends of Nature Foundation
Fundación PUMA	Fundación Protección para el Medio Ambiente	PUMA Foundation	Foundation for the protection of the environment
PCP	Programa de conservación de los paisajes	LCP	Landscape Conservation Program
MAS	Movimiento al Socialismo	MAS	Movement Toward Socialism
MEC	Ministerio de Educación y Cultura	MEC	Ministry of Education and Culture
PDM	Plan de Desarrollo Municipal	MDP	Municipal Development Plan
MGMP	Modelo de Gestión Municipal Participativo	MGMP	Participatory Municipal Management Model
ONG	Organización No Gubernamental	NGO	Non-governmental Organization
ECO	Evaluación de Capacidades Organizacionales	OCA	Organizational Capacity Assessment
PEN	Proyectos Educativos de	PEN	Nucleus Education Projects

	Núcleo		
PMOT	Plan Municipal de Ordenamiento Territorial	PMOT	Municipal Land Use Plan (sometimes referred to as a zoning plan)
POP	Plan de Ordenamiento Predial	POP	Property Ordering Plan
PPD-UNDP	Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones - Programa de Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas	PPD-UNDP	UNDP Small Grants Program
RB-TCO	Reserva Bioferica y Tierra Comunitaria de Origen	RB-TCO	Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Land

SERNAP	Servicio Nacional de Áreas Protegidas	SERNAP	Bolivian National Park Service
SNV	Organización de Desarrollo de Holanda	SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
TCO	Tierras Comunitarias de Origen	TCO	Indigenous Lands
TNC	The Nature Conservancy	TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TDR	Términos de Referencia	TOR	Terms of Reference
TRÓPICO	Asociación Boliviana para la Conservación	TRÓPICO	Bolivian Association for Conservation
PNUD	Programa Naciones Unidas de Desarrollo	UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UMSA	Universidad Mayor de San Andrés	UMSA	San Andrés University
USAID	United States Agency for International Development	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VMT	Viceministerio de Turismo	VMT	Vice-Ministry of Tourism

II. Background

Conservation International (CI) is leading the development and implementation of the Bolivia LCP/ AMC. 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 AMC while promoting its sustainable development.

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

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

To address these threats, the LCP is organized into five strategic objectives:

- 1) Strengthen participatory local governance, increase economic opportunities, and improve biodiversity conservation in the Apolobamba – Madidi - Pílon Lajas Landscape (Landscape 1).
- 2) Improve environmental and territorial management, promote sustainable development, and strengthen organizational capacities in the Amboró-Carrasco Landscape (Landscape 2).
- 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.
- 4) Promote knowledge management, learning and innovation on sustainable economic development and biodiversity conservation in the AMC.
- 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 four Bolivian and international non-governmental organizations: Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza (FAN, or the Friends of Nature Foundation), the Federación de Asociaciones Municipales (FAM, or the Federation of Municipal Associations), La Asociación Boliviana para la Conservación (TRÓPICO, or the Bolivian Conservation Association), and Pact, Inc. Each partner receives a sub-award for the implementation of its work toward the LCP Objectives. CI administers these sub-awards. The CI-FAN-FAM-TRÓPICO-Pact consortium is a unique strategic alliance that takes advantage of each partner's distinct and complementary capacities. CI has worldwide experience in biodiversity conservation, the implementation of conservation corridors, and more than 12 years

working in the AMC; FAN has scientific and technical capacities to develop ecoregional planning and 15 years of experience in the Amboró-Carrasco Landscape; FAM represents Bolivia’s municipal associations and promotes the improvement of municipal capacities; TRÓPICO has implemented more than 60 projects and programs in several regions of Bolivia; and Pact, Inc. is a global leader in strengthening the capacity of grassroots organizations, coalitions and networks, and promoting knowledge management.

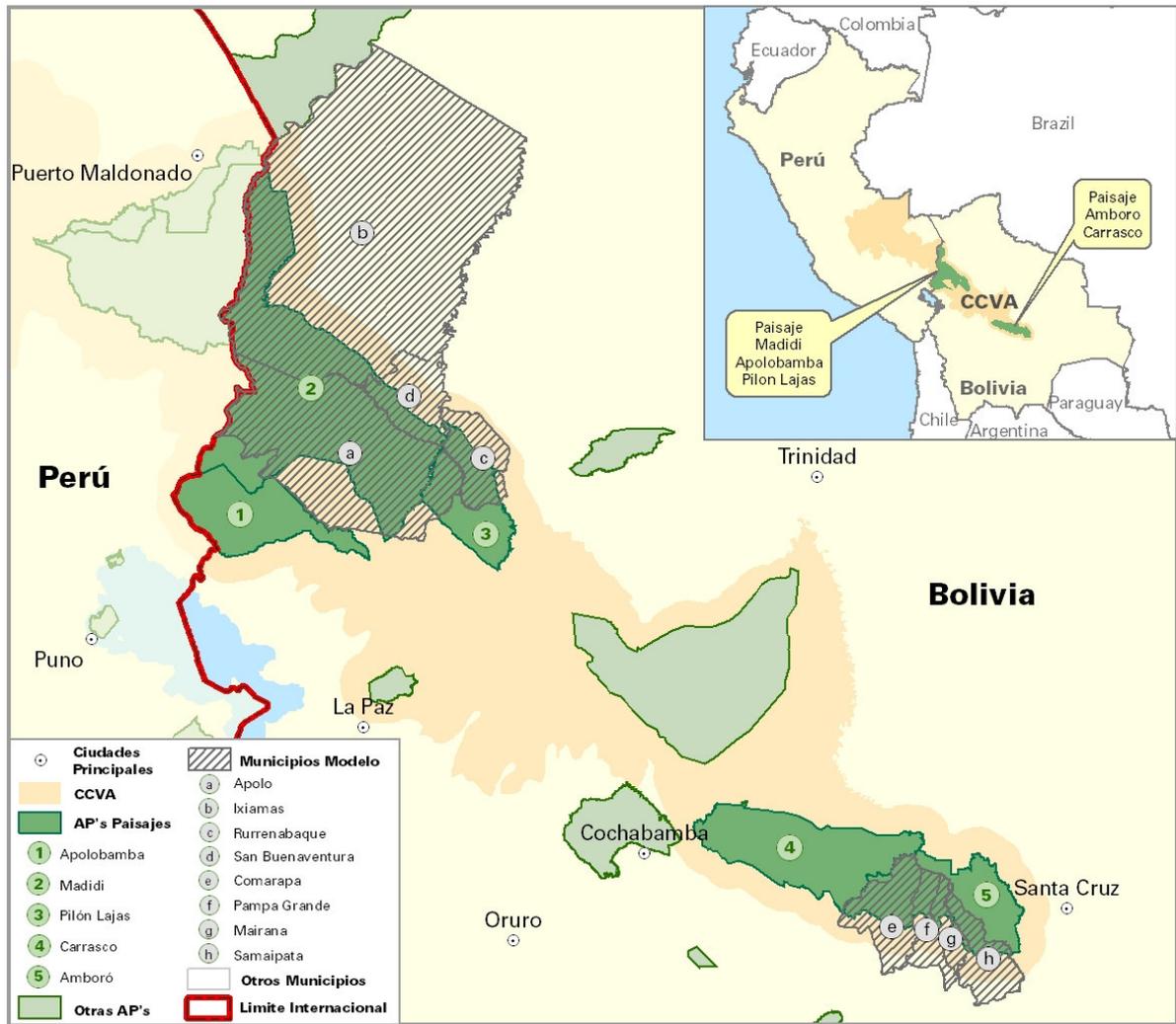


Figure 1: Map showing the location within the tropical Andes region of the Bolivian LCP Landscapes (Paisajes), model municipalities and nationally protected areas, as well as the other nationally protected areas occurring within the bi-national Vilcabamba-Amoró Corridor (CCVA).

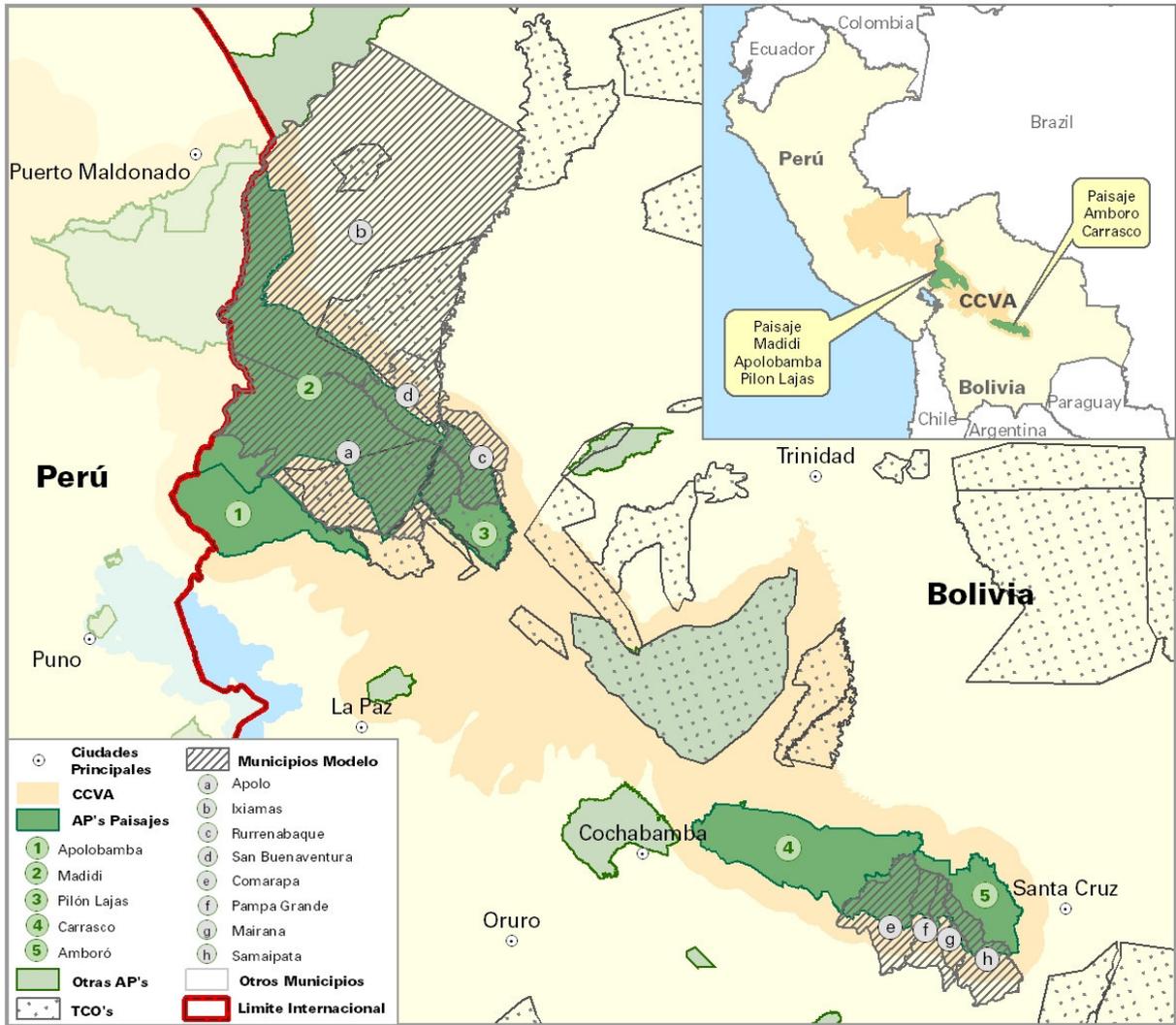


Figure 2: Duplicate of the map in Figure 1 with the addition of TCOs occurring both within and outside of the LCP Landscapes and CCVA.

III. Quarterly review and executive summary

- *Fiscal Year Progress:*

This quarter the LCP successfully completed its first fiscal year of implementation. The year's political context has been characterized the historic election of the Movement Toward Socialism's Evo Morales, the first fully indigenous president of Bolivia, and the proceeding growing pains as the new populist government found its feet. Government authorities were shuffled (and re-shuffled); including those responsible for the areas related the LCP such as biodiversity, territorial land use planning, protected areas, and environmental services. Additionally, as reported in previous quarterly reports, roadblocks and hunger strikes have also suspended LCP implementation.

Despite this challenging backdrop, the LCP consortium took a flexible approach and ultimately made positive strides toward the LCP's objectives. Ninety-percent of the year one budget (\$US 1,215,647) was disbursed toward implementing the 2006 AOP (Annual Operating Plan.) As the 2006 AOP report shows (Annex 1), certain activities (such as work with the national parks service) have been stalled by the social-political context. However, the dynamic context allowed us to grasp new opportunities that go above and beyond what was planned (such as obtaining substantial new counterpart funds for indigenous education projects and ecotourism). To demonstrate project impact this year, we have developed four "success stories" (Annex 2) that feature, for example, how we have begun to enhance basic skills through environmental education and contribute to local governance through participatory land use planning.

Representatives from the entire consortium, including USAID, the member organizations' executive directors, the Chief of Party, LCP objective managers, and selected technical staff met from September 28-30 at a retreat center outside La Paz for a year-end evaluation. Beyond analyzing the year's progress and consortium functioning, the quorum adjusted the project's multi-year strategic plan. (See Annex 3 for the draft revised plan, including three year plan and 2007 AOP.)

- *Quarter Technical Progress:*

In a busy quarter, the LCP advanced toward its objectives. Highlights, the details of which are found in Section four, include:

- The consortium held eleven Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) workshops in which municipal and Indigenous Lands (TCO) participants critically analyzed how their performance levels in different organizational areas are interrelated as well as how they influence conservation, sustainable economic development and the overall performance of the Municipal Government or Indigenous Council.
- The two landscapes shared experiences on advances made in implementing the Municipal Land Use Plan (PMOT by its Spanish acronym), and defined an innovative methodology for preparing the PMOT, particularly with regard to the biodiversity component.
- The LCP assisted the Bolivian government in its preparation for the UNFCCC workshop on reducing emissions from deforestation held in Rome; Bolivia advanced

- significantly on negotiations to include “avoided deforestation” as a mechanism to generate carbon credits.
- Eighty-two teachers were trained to apply their knowledge in the preparation of products such as school magazines and texts to help recover cultural knowledge on the environment.
 - *Monitoring and Evaluation:*

During the course of the fourth quarter significant advances were made with the Monitoring and Evaluation aspect of project management. USAID Bolivia approved the LCP Monitoring and Evaluation System (Annex 4), including the 11 indicators designed to assess LCP impact, after a four month process of development. This evaluation system represents a holistic approach to capturing key information upon which to base monitoring protocols, the adaptive project management process and the evaluation of LCP successes. Finally, we have progressed significantly on the collection of baseline information for all the impact indicators in both landscapes (Annex 5); this task is currently being completed and systematized.

IV. Presentation by LCP Objective

Objective 1: Strengthen participatory local governance, increase economic opportunities, and improve biodiversity conservation in the Apolobamba – Madidi – Pilon Lajas Landscape.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN IMPLEMENTATION

- *Apolo PMOT moves into implementation phase*

The Apolo PMOT was presented for review to the La Paz Prefect by the Municipal Government of Apolo after having obtained the approval of the Municipal Council. The Prefect is currently considering the plan. In addition, CI, with funds from the Moore Foundation, is investing \$US 18, 000 in the first stage of the PMOT implementation along with counterpart funding from the municipality of \$US 2, 300. The municipality is managing its plan in this manner to ensure the resulting document is a live instrument. This application of the PMOT as a land use and development planning tool represents a significant development since it has not been historically achieved in other municipalities outside of the corridor where the PMOT has been articulated (for example Villa Montes in the Aguarague National Park).

- *Draft agreement with the Prefect of La Paz for LCP activities*

CI has generated a draft agreement with the Prefect of La Paz which is being reviewed by its Natural Resource and Environmental Unit. The agreement includes terms relating to land use, institutional strengthening, and other LCP activities.

- *Contracting done for development of the PMOTs and field work begun.*

CI has completed the process of contracting the PMOT operating team, including specialists in biodiversity, communications, edaphology, hydrology, vegetation, and socioeconomics. This team was hired after a panel interview process of candidates selected from a pool of applicants who responded to national advertisements. The hired team has begun the field diagnostic process and has defined communications guidelines so that the local population can appropriate the PMOT project. The team's activities comply with a key objective of the PMOT project, which is to ensure that the beneficiaries identify with the process and take ownership of the results.

- *Methodological development for land use planning*

CI has reviewed and developed a methodological adjustment to the current PMOT methodology and has established initial guidelines for articulating the PMOT – Municipal Development Plan (PDM by its Spanish acronym) (Annex 7). In addition, and in a complementary manner, FAM has analyzed the institutional and legal framework related to the integration of the two instruments and will use results to lobby the national government (el Ministerio de Hacienda, or Treasury in English).

- *Creation and consolidation of the Santa Rosa and Reyes Bi-municipal Protected Area*

CI has signed two donation agreements with the municipalities of Reyes and Santa Rosa and these two Municipal governments have developed a contract with the TRÓPICO to develop the management plan, dedicated to supporting conservation processes in the department of Beni. Based on this plan, the hope is to initiate a process to regulate tourist activities in the area.

- *Natural resource management zoning in the Uchupiamonas TCO*

After several meetings with the indigenous leaders of San José de Uchupiamonas, a project proposal has been agreed upon and is under final review by the leaders of San José. This instrument will allow for the definition of both natural resource protection and management areas, such that Madidi National Park planning is linked to the management of these indigenous lands.

- *Participatory management of the RB-TCO Pílon Lajas*

In light of the conflicts within the SERNAP (see Problems and Limitations sub-section below), CI and the Regional Tsimane Mosestén Council (CRTM) decided to develop a co-management proposal to be financed by the LCP. This proposal has been recently been approved by USAID.

- *The development of sustainable economic opportunities*

Selection of new initiatives to support

Pact organized and facilitated a workshop that included key stakeholders in local economic development linked with conservation and sustainable development (SNV, Alexander's Coffee, Fundación Puma and Intercooperation – part of the Swiss international cooperation mission) as well as participation by representatives from all of the members of the consortium (Annex 8). The first objective of this workshop was to discuss the lessons learned by these key stakeholders and to use these lessons learnt to identify the criteria that would be used to select projects within the LCP that will promote conservation through stimulating local economic development. The second workshop objective was to identify partners who would be willing to provide counterpart funding. In addition, an action agenda was developed by members from all the institutions in the consortium. Key results of the workshop included the formulation of selection criteria for sustainable economic initiatives to be financed, as well as an identification of local and national organizations that could serve as allies or partners and potential initiatives to be supported. Finally, an internal committee was formed from the LCP managers, who are currently initiating the process of initiative selection.

Ecotourism

After a long application process, a project that complements the ecotourism actions in Landscape 1 has received \$US 88,635 in funds from the United Nations World Tourism Organization's ST-EP (Sustainable Tourism for Eliminating Poverty) foundation program to strengthen small and mid-sized companies in the area. These funds will improve the LCP's tourism interventions in Landscape 1 by aiding currently active tourism operations. The funds will be used to build capacity in environmental interpretation, business management, marketing

of the natural attractions of the region and the management of social and environmental impacts.

- *Caquiabhuara Interpretation System*

During this fourth quarter, the signs for the interpretation system were completed, and are soon to be installed. In addition, at the request of the Tacana Indigenous Council (CIPTA), an agreement was signed for the development of Caquiabhuara product management. This agreement covers the training of guides in interpretation for tourists of the topics covered by the signs.

- *Intra-consortium coordination between the working teams of the two Landscapes*

CI and FAN held a coordination and exchange meeting to improve the synergy between both Landscapes. Recurring themes in developing this activity have been the development of the PMOT and the participatory management cycle. A second workshop to include field personnel is foreseen.

- *Natural resource management*

CI has developed and secured funding from the Puma Foundation to the amount of \$US 59,000 for initiatives relating to the palm harvest in the community of Irimo, which is located in the municipality of Apolo. Furthermore, financing to the amount of \$US 35,000 has been granted from UNDP for the essential oils extraction project in the communities of the municipalities of San Buenaventura and Ixiamas. These enterprises focus on the market as a basis for a demonstrative model for the diffusion of conservation and sustainable development benefits.

- *Strengthening of local governments – the Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) process*

Pact carried out a total of eleven OCA workshops for local government officials during the fourth quarter. Details regarding the second phase OCA workshops for three municipalities in Landscape 1 can be found in Annexes 9, 10 and 11. A quick summary of the first and second phases of the OCA process, as well as the results of all workshops follows:

1° Phase of OCA: Identification of Capacities

Pact facilitated the identification of capacities needed by Municipal Governments and TCOs to promote conservation and environmentally sustainable local economic development. The workshops were valuable in identifying and grouping the key organizational capacities needed for effectively promoting conservation and local economic development. From these results eighty-three indicators, with which to measure the status of such capacities in the second phase of the OCA process, were created.

2° Phase of OCA: Capacity Measurement

The structure of this self-evaluation phase allowed municipal employees to critically analyze how their performance levels in different organizational areas are interrelated and influence conservation, sustainable economic development and the overall performance of the Municipal Government. The conversations that preceded the evaluation of each organizational capacity

area allowed for a rich exchange of ideas and perceptions and a collective analytical process of their current situation in these areas.

In order to allow the participation of illiterate TCO members, the OCA methodology was adjusted for use with the TCOs, such that it was more visual with an extensive use of metaphors. The analytical process used was modeled on cyclic systems in nature that local community leaders understand and that can be extrapolated to organizational systems and elements, with an emphasis on the role of positive feedback loops to stimulate change.

Initial results from the Organizational Capacity Assessments.

At the municipal level, the OCA process has generated the following results:

- Identification of capacities needed by an ideal Municipal Government to effectively promote conservation of biodiversity and sustainable economic development.
- A self-evaluation tool that responds to the specific capacity needs of the municipalities of Ixiamas, San Buenaventura (SBV) and Rurrenabaque (RBQ), which also forms the basis of the baseline and monitoring protocol for Indicator 9 of the LCP Impact Indicators.
- A plan for institutional strengthening that reflects the priorities identified by the Municipal Government employees.
- Municipal employees have expanded their vision from their individual tasks within the Municipal Government to the overall organizational functioning.

On a conservation level, Municipal Governments have analyzed their legislative actions related to conservation as well as their capacity to implement regulations created by the Municipal Council. The Municipal Governments also analyzed alliances related to conservation. Specific conservation indicators being measured can be found in Annexes 9, 10 and 11.

At the TCO level, the OCA process has generated the following results:

- A shared understanding that the perspectives of all participants (directives, local leaders and community members) are equally important when self-assessing the TCO.
- The distinction between capacity building and infrastructural development and the understanding of the benefits that capacity building can generate.
- An “organizational tree” depicting the history of the TCO, its current strengths and weaknesses, its achievements, its works-in-progress and its dreams for the future.
- A ranking of the organizational development needs for the TCO.

A need which both TCOs mentioned is to increase the role of youth in organizational leadership. Part of the organizational strengthening proposal will include a focus on increasing the role of youth.

Besides the Municipal Government and TCO strengthening results, the OCAs have played a strong role in the following advances:

- Introducing Pact to local leaders and realities in the region while building trust with beneficiaries.
- Providing a base for the learning component of the LCP, by helping to identify capacity building needs.
- Instilling hope in a capacity building process as a way of giving indigenous organizations more autonomy and more efficacies in improving the quality of life of its members.
- Identifying needs that may link up with other aspects of the LCP including political structural adjustment and advocacy needs. Examples include:
 - Decentralization of political authority related to local forestry issues, as well as to tourism supervision and control.
 - Legal requirements related to the organization of a local government apply only to large municipalities with larger budgets and therefore require reform.

PROBLEMS AND LIMITATIONS

The OCA process was initially planned to begin in May but was delayed until late June for several reasons that include conflicts with municipal schedules as well as national political processes related to the autonomy vote referendum. As a result, the original completion date of September has been extended until December.

The most important problems stem from the country's political instability. In the case of the protected areas, changes in SERNAP's management have impeded advances made on subcontracts to develop co-management models for the APs, Apolobamba, Madidi, and Pílon Lajas. In the case of Pílon Lajas, the Regional Tsimane Masetén Council will be responsible for carrying out this issue. In the case of Madidi, the President of the Management Committee, Han Villamar (the Mayor of San Buenaventura) will hold a Management Committee meeting to discuss this matter. In the case of Apolobamba, no solution has been reached as of yet.

KEY ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR THE COMING QUARTER

CI activities:

- Inter-Landscape knowledge & techniques exchange workshop.
- Definition of PMOT- PDM methodologies.
- Fieldwork to develop the PMOTs for Landscape 1.
- Signing of subcontracts with the Uchupiamonas TCO to develop the Indigenous Lands Management Plan and with FAM to develop the PDM based on the PMOTs of Apolo, San Buenaventura, and Ixiamas.
- Development of a management plan for the Reyes Santa Rosa Bi-municipal Protected Area.
- Definition of funding criteria for economic activities.
- Presentation of ecotourism actions for Rurrenabaque as a destination.
- Commencement of the Palmeras Irimo project in the municipality of Apolo.

Pact activities:

- Deliver a draft of the OCA workshops results to each organization and the hold an additional workshop to review these results and collaboratively create a plan with timeline for organizational strengthening. Much of the institutional strengthening will be conducted through learning communities, experiential learning as well as more traditional technical training (Objective 4 activities).
- Coordinate closely with FAM and its regional affiliates AMDEPAZ (the Association of Municipalities of La Paz) and AMDEBENI (the Association of Municipalities of the Beni) to ensure that their expertise can be applied in strengthening municipal capacities to promote conservation and local economic development.
- Creation of a committee to review results of the OCA workshops and build on the criteria identified in the workshop.
- Facilitate a discussion among members of the consortium based on the workshop results to refine project selection criteria as well as identify and include additional inputs that will help to create project selection criteria. Then, identify additional projects and practices that could be funded or collaborated with according to criteria selected.
- Organize a contest with other development institutions in Bolivia to identify best practices in sustainable economic development, and incorporate the lessons learned into the elaboration of the selection criteria and to assist the implementation of the initiatives that the LCP will fund.

FAM activities:

- FAM will continue its technical work on preparing a new methodology to merge the PMOTs and PDMs, and in preparing a theoretical and philosophical proposal on land use.

Objective 2: Environmental and territorial management, promote sustainable development, and strengthen organizational capacities in the Amboró-Carrasco Landscape.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN IMPLEMENTATION

- *Methodological planning model for the ANMI territory, articulated with the municipal planning processes.*

We have not advanced much on the development of this result owing to the Amboró Protected Area (APA) Director being changed, and due to the lack of definition for policies that the government will follow with respect to protected areas. Nonetheless, FAN held three meetings with the APA Director in which they determined to continue actions to support the Area. There continues to be interest in preparing a management plan for the APA, as well as preparing land use plans and executing sustainable projects in the ANMI. A framework agreement will be prepared to coordinate actions. In addition, we have already defined other meetings to follow up on proposed actions.

- *The municipalities to the south of the APA, acquire institutional capacities on management of the natural resources and conservation of the biodiversity within their municipalities.*

Consolidate a Participatory Municipal Management Model for Comarapa and Mairana.

FAN and the municipalities are preparing municipal environmental norms in the four model municipalities to the south of the APA, thus surpassing our expectations because we had foreseen this to only occur for two municipalities (Comarapa and Mairana). With this activity each municipality should have a simple normative guide document it can access, and should carry out actions to apply the local environmental norms such proper management of slopes and hillsides.

Toward the preparation of municipal environmental norms, we have carried out the following activities:

- Compilation and systematization of national environmental norms.
- Compilation and systematization of local environmental norms.
- Internal workshop meetings between the LCP and the MacArthur Foundation (which provides match funding toward activities in Landscape 2) to analyze and propose environmental norms.
- Workshop to present the norms compiled (Annexes 12 and 13), present the systematization and proposal of the environmental norms document for each municipality, and identify gaps in the norms. The following participated in this workshop: the Mayor of Comarapa; Higher Officials of Mairana and Samaipata; Council Members of Pampagrande, Comarapa and Samaipata; Legal Advisors of Comarapa, Mairana, and Samaipata; and technicians from the four municipalities.
- The Participatory Municipal Management model was explained during a workshop in La Paz to the technicians of Landscape 1, thus we hope to be able to replicate the model in some municipalities of this Landscape; a clear benefit of the strength of a consortium.

Replicate the Participatory Municipal Management Model for natural resources (MGMP) in the municipalities of Pampagrande and Samaipata

The objective of applying this model in the LCP is to encourage the identification of environmentally friendly projects. There is evidence that with the guidance provided by the LCP technicians, many more projects are being identified and it is hoped that this will result in greater municipal public investment in this type of project. Indicator six of the LCP's impact indicators is designed to measure the change in such investment during the course of the LCP.

The LCP's municipal technical team has been reinforcing the application of the MGMP in the municipalities of Comarapa and Mairana and replicating its application in the municipalities of Samaipata and Pampagrande. The most relevant secondary activities developed for this are:

- Internal meetings between the LCP's technical team and the MacArthur Foundation to define the methodology to be followed for implementing the model.
- We have held workshops at the legislative and executive levels of the four municipalities (except Samaipata) in which the LCP's technical team presented the model and usefulness of its application.
- The LCP's technical team has held workshops to present and train on the model at the operative levels of the four model municipalities south of the APA.
- The LCP's technical team has held workshops to present and train community leaders on the model in three model municipalities south of the APA (except Samaipata) and has trained them in its application. It has also held workshops in the field according to the districts of each municipality (eight in Comarapa, six in Mairana and six in Pampagrande). As a result, a large number of natural resource and environmental projects have been identified.
- During events the Municipal Mayor provided information on annual management and began a survey on the demand for municipal projects. The results obtained from this activity are, among others, an opportunity for the Mayor to approach the rural population, presentation of the LCP to this population group, and residents' articulation of the importance of caring for their natural resources.

Support the implementation of PMOTs in municipalities south of the APA.

This activity has surpassed our expectations as we had only foreseen the ability to support the implementation of one PMOT. In fact, we are in the process of supporting the implementation of the PMOT in three municipalities south of the APA and we are supporting the preparation of an additional PMOT in the municipality of Pampagrande. By implementing the PMOT we hope the development organizations and institutions of the various municipalities will execute their activities within the framework of sustainable land use planning, thereby directly contributing to overall goal of the LCP.

The PMOT activities being carried out are:

- In the municipality of Comarapa, the LCP technicians held a meeting with the municipal executive to create an agenda for actions relating to the implementation of the PMOT. We foresee reactivating an inter-institutional agenda on PMOT implementation which has already been prepared in this municipality.

- In the municipality of Mairana, the entity that executes the PMOT, along with the Municipal Mayor's Office presented the PMOT to authorities, community leaders and inhabitants of the municipality with positive effects. Most of the representatives of institutions and organizations had no knowledge of this planning instrument and showed interest in applying it.
- In the municipality of Pampagrande FAN, MORTEM (the Prefect of Santa Cruz), and the municipality signed an agreement to prepare their PMOT. The LCP (FAN) will contribute by preparing a sector study on biodiversity. The objective of this study will be to have a planning instrument that effectively considers biodiversity and allows for greater public investment in natural resources and biodiversity.
- Landscapes 1 and 2 have shared knowledge on advances made in implementing the PMOT and will continue to hold workshops to ensure this activity is uniform in both Landscapes.
- Both Landscapes have coordinated to define an innovative methodology for preparing the PMOT, particularly with regard to the biodiversity component.

Develop selection criteria so local communities can participate in the planning process for their territories and natural resources.

LCP technicians visited the communities that qualified according to the community selection criteria, and explained what the possible sustainable economic development project support would consist of. The same team selected potential sustainable projects such as sustainable range management, honey production, and ecotourism for the communities in the ANMI from the four municipalities south of the APA, and to this end, draft agreements already exist that will be signed with the communities for which sustainable projects have been prepared (Annex 14).

Preparation of POPcom's

With a subcontracted technical team, two POPcom's (community land use plans) are being prepared (Annex 15) in two communities of the municipality of Comarapa (La Jara and Capillas). There are about 65% complete and should be completed by November 2006. The bibliographical review is 100% complete, the collection of biophysical and socioeconomic data in the communities is 100% complete, and the post-field phase (processing data on maps currently in use and preparing a POPcom proposal) is 30% complete.

One of the visible effects of this process is the interest of the inhabitants in the results of the study. According to their testimonies, planning themes had never before been worked on with the entire community. This planning instrument is immensely valuable to the LCP because it will enable future investments to be made using better technical criteria.

Support for the execution of community sustainable economic projects linked to production chains.

Two project profiles have been prepared for two communities in the municipality of Comarapa, focused primarily on honey production and sustainable ranching. These projects have been selected by the communities themselves and we foresee incorporating them into the 2007 AOP. We have coordinated actions between Landscapes 1 and 2 to carry out common activities in project execution (i.e., in the identification of conservation areas and ensuring project selection criteria, see Annex 14, are compatible).

- *Management Plan for Carrasco National Park*

Design a work plan and guidelines for preparing the Carrasco PA Management Plan.

During a meeting with Oscar Coca, advisor to the Mancomunidad (joint community of municipalities) del Trópico de Cochabamba, FAN technicians discussed support for the Carrasco PA. They then continued to remain in contact with him by mail, email and telephone and proposed supporting the Carrasco APA. However, no advances have been made on these negotiations due to the various changes that are taking place among authorities in this sector.

We participated in a meeting in Cochabamba in which The Nature Conservancy's Cole Genge, Centro de Defensa de la Ecología del Desarrollo Rural (CIDEDER)'s Hans Rocha, CI's Bill Powers, FAN's Javier Mejía, USAID's Morris Israel, I79's Jorge Goitia and Arnildo Montero participated. The main issue discussed was the situation with the Protected Areas of the Trópico de Cochabamba. A draft matrix was presented that outlines the potential contributions to Carrasco National Park of all the institutions currently involved in its conservation.

Achievements of this meeting include an agreement to work at the local level with communities, municipalities, and TCOs to take actions that will indirectly support the protected areas, always within the framework of current norms and laws. In addition, it was agreed that the LCP would invite employees of the Mayoral Offices of Trópico de Cochabamba to workshops to plan on how to insert the issue of protected areas into the municipal AOPs.

PROBLEMS / LIMITATIONS

Due to the political situation the country is experiencing and the recent nomination of new Protected Area Directors, we have not been able to engage with the directors. Although the Director of the APA is willing to initiate joint actions, he has requested we wait before doing so. We have perceived that actions are being coordinated better between the members of the consortium; thus we recommend maintaining and improving upon this advance.

KEY ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR NEXT QUARTER

- Prepare the 2007 AOP for Objective 2 within the context of the entire LCP framework.
- Continue to design municipal environmental norms for the four municipalities south of the APA.
- Apply the MGMP in four municipalities south of the APA and participate in municipal summits.
- Continue implementing the PMOT in three municipalities south of the APA.
- Complete the preparation of 2 POPcom's in two communities (La Jara and Capilla) in the municipality of Comarapa.
- Prepare sustainable land use project profiles in communities in the four municipalities south of the APA and begin project execution.
- Approach local stakeholders in the Carrasco Protected Area.
- Provide information, and otherwise support the collection of information to prepare the baseline and contribute to the LCP's Impact Indicators relating to Objective 2.

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

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN IMPLEMENTATION

- *Avoided deforestation as a mechanism to generate carbon credits for Bolivia.*

Through the Clean Development Office (CDO), the LCP is giving support to the National Climate Change Program (a program within the Vice Ministry of Development Planning). The LCP provided logistical and financial support for a technical meeting that was attended by representatives of the Noel Kempf Mercado Museum, the Forestry Superintendent, TNC, CI, and the CDO. The aim of this meeting was to provide technical inputs for the CDO's upcoming presentation at a UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) workshop on the topic of "Avoided Deforestation". With the inputs from the meeting, Gisela Ulloa from the CDO traveled to Rome, Italy on September 1st to participate in the UNFCCC workshop on reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries. During this meeting, Bolivia advanced significantly on negotiations to include Avoided Deforestation as a mechanism to generate carbon credits.

- *Development of the biodiversity law proposal.*

With regard to biodiversity legislation, we are continuing with development of the biodiversity law project. This project is being carried out through the Bolivian Center for Multidisciplinary Studies (CEBEM) and the Sustainable Development Commission of the Parliament (SDC), with counterpart funds from CI and TNC. To date, the CEBEM and the SDC have formed a commission that includes representatives from the various ministries, grassroots stakeholders, and academic institutions to continue to develop the biodiversity law proposal. In addition, the commission has completed a work plan and methodological proposal and will provide follow up.

- *Identification of instruments for sustainable natural resource use and the development of a supporting legal and technical framework for sustainable use.*

For part of its support to Objective 3 FAM has started to identify municipal demands related to the modification of norms and regulations on natural resource use and conservation. In addition, FAM has analyzed the Bolivian and Colombian legal frameworks relating to natural resource and environmental management. In doing so, it has identified instruments that account for the economic sustainability of the practices analyzed. These instruments include:

- Retributive and compensatory rates.
- Water use rates.
- Environmental percentage of real estate taxes.
- Transfer of the electric sector.

- Forest usage patent and forest clearing patent.
- Taxes on hydrocarbons.
- Annual patents for hydrocarbons.
- Direct tax on hydrocarbons.

These results will contribute information for proposals for practices relating to natural resource and environmental management in Bolivia.

In a meeting with the Municipal Government technical teams of El Torno, Montero, and La Guardia, FAM identified several bottlenecks in Forestry and Environmental Laws. The results of this meeting will contribute to identifying ‘bottlenecks’ in Municipal and/or Departmental management, indicating where current norms need to be modified, as foreseen in Result 3.4.

With collaboration from CI staff members Clea Paz and Cándido Pastor, FAM prepared a proposal for an external project grant with the general objective being to “establish the legal and technical bases for regulating competencies and financial resources for departmental Prefects and Municipal Governments for conservation and development.” This project, which was presented to the LCP, is currently under review for internal CI approval. If executed, it would contribute to the establishment of the legal bases for Municipal Governments to destin financial resources to conservation and development.

Regarding policies on environmental services, the first workshops on environmental water services were held in La Paz and Santa Cruz. Both workshops were titled “Water is Life, Environmental Water Services: A Tool for Improving the Efficiency and Sustainability of Water Supplies” (Annex 16). The La Paz workshop was co-hosted by the Vice Ministry of Development Planning and the Vice Ministry of Biodiversity and Forest Resources in La Paz. In Santa Cruz, the workshop was co-hosted by the Prefect of Santa Cruz. In both workshops participants included international speakers, four Vice Ministries related to water resource issues, as well as institutions and representative of local organizations. Attendance figures to the workshops in La Paz and Santa Cruz were sixty five and thirty five participants respectively. The final report relating to the workshops is still in preparation

During the workshop in La Paz, CI verified the interest of several sectors of the government that work with policies on hydrological environmental services, and identified the need to have inter-sector coordination entities. During the workshop in Santa Cruz concrete agreements were reached with the Departmental Prefect to promote Environmental Service Compensation projects in Santa Cruz.

- *Development of a national agenda and policies on eco-tourism.*

Regarding the development of eco-tourism, there have been important advances on the National Policy planning process. Firstly, a proposal has been developed by the consultant Alfonso Alem, and The National Ecotourism Support Committee to modify the national tourism law. This is to be presented to the appropriate national authorities in the near future. Secondly, the document entitled “Ecotourism in Bolivia; Advances on the Construction of a National Agenda”, has been finished with the contribution of all the committee members, and will be presented at the end of October.

- *Capacitation in stakeholder analysis.*

Finally, the coordinator of Objective 3 participated in a training workshop on eco-mapping (stakeholder analysis) held in Quito, Ecuador between the 4th and 8th of September. Participants were informed about usage of the eco-mapping tool to analyze stakeholder's relations and conflicts. The tools learned are relevant to the Policies Objective and the LCP in general.

PROBLEMS AND LIMITATIONS

During this quarter we developed new alliances with specific government sectors that will allow us to strengthen relationships and to develop joint activities. We held meetings with the Vice Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology and the Vice Ministry of Territorial Planning and the Environment. However, due to a lack of clarity in terms of the congruency of sector policies developed by the various instances of the government's Executive Branch, the challenge of working on matters that require different government sectors to meet is still pending.

We still have not finished analyzing the legal framework regarding biodiversity use. It is clear that financial mechanisms to implement future proposed norms and regulations would be essential to achieve sustainability. However, despite good relationships with the representatives of the Executive and Legislative branches, the uncertain situation of the country could negatively affect project results.

The Coroico strategic analysis workshop allowed us to identify lessons learned during the first year of project execution, and to propose substantial changes to strategic planning for the project's second year, as well as for years three and four. The need for more integral planning to improve coordination mechanisms within the consortium was recognized. Based on the recommendations, we worked on planning that actively incorporates the participation of the consortium institutions in all objectives. This was achieved in planning Objective 3. However, more coordination regarding methodology and strategies is needed, especially with Objective 4.

KEY ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

- Carry out ethnographic surveys for eco-mapping. We are contracting an anthropologist for this.
- Meetings with the Vice Ministries of Decentralization, Territorial Planning and the Environment, and Planning and Coordination, as well as with other stakeholders that work with land use to plan joint actions for changes to the sector norms and current legislation.
- Evaluation of the first water workshop, and planning of the next three events. Visit by consultants from the *Carbono y Bosques* organization, an NGO that specializes in the economic valuation of environmental services. This NGO is carrying out a study on behalf of Conservation International's Andes CBC (Center for Biodiversity Conservation), of which CI Bolivia is a part, that provides supporting information for LCP activities relating to environmental services.

- Meetings with stakeholders working on deforestation and climactic change issues, to coordinate the study of priority sites in the Vilcabamba-Amboró Corridor.
- Continue to analyze the legal framework because it is necessary to understand this framework in order to propose financial instruments that will make the norms proposed within the framework of this objective economically feasible.

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

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN IMPLEMENTATION

- *Municipal Governments and TCOs learn about improved conservation and integral development practices*

Pact has worked with Municipal Governments on identifying information needs regarding the environment and conservation and in addition, Pact has identified dissemination formats that would best suit these Municipal Governments. As part of this process, Pact has conducted interviews with 18 community leaders from the municipalities of Ixiamas, Rurrenabaque and San Buenaventura on environmental challenges faced by communities, capacity building needs and existing forms of decision making processes at the community level. One issue that has been identified as important to Municipal Governments, as well as many various local communities, is waste management. At the community level, additional needs identified included training in writing project proposals.

Through the OCA process, Pact identified areas of common interest between municipalities and TCOs with respect to strengthening needs for conservation action. Common interests include: drafting and enforcement of local environmental legislation, collaboration with outside institutions in these matters and integrating the conservation issue into all initiatives within the municipal jurisdictions and TCOs. These common areas will serve as the functional basis for the learning communities that aim to scale up project impacts through the promotion of best practice technique exchange between project stakeholders.

- *Learning process and exchange of experiences by LCP stakeholders*

Pact has continued to support the use of the eRoom as a space for information exchange. In order to enhance and broaden the availability of knowledge created by the LCP, Pact is collaborating with Redesma to explore virtual mechanisms of making information available to a wider audience. Pact is also exploring the use of the Redesma network to identify recurrent challenges faced by different stakeholders within the LCP. To widen dissemination of the LCP learning further, Pact is discussing the formation of a linkage with their learning initiatives with Intercooperation (part of the Swiss international cooperation mission).

PROBLEMS AND LIMITATIONS

Pact's implementation in Objective 4 has been limited because it has channeled its efforts towards the organizational strengthening of Municipal Governments and indigenous organizations encapsulated within Objective 1.

KEY ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

Based on the results of the first year of implementation, Pact will place a greater emphasis on learning and exchange and ensure that any work on organizational strengthening links up with learning and seeks to scale up the lessons learned with the Municipal Governments and TCOs.

- Pact will strengthen collaboration and learning within the consortium, identifying and strengthening existing mechanisms for learning and exchange.
- Pact will install knowledge exchange mechanisms to bring the technical teams in Landscape 1 and Landscape 2 closer together and, therefore, to contribute to joint methodological development and sharing of results, allowing for comments and suggestions between the teams.
- Identify and link existing learning and exchange mechanisms related to conservation with the LCP.
- Prepare and present a monthly newsletter for distribution within the consortium.
- By working with FAN, Pact will provide greater support in Landscape 2 to identify information needs and provide the team with tools for documenting best practices and organizing learning communities.

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

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN IMPLEMENTATION

The preparation of the content of Objective 5 in this quarterly report has involved the members of the education team formed by CI, Trópico, FAN, and PACT personnel.

- *Incorporation of biodiversity conservation and the importance of the AMC in national and departmental education systems.*

CI has identified the main features of the new Education Law through contact with Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) authorities, members of the FAM municipal commissions and the Prefects, who prepare proposals for the Constituent Assembly. CI was then able to follow up on the debate to prepare the new Education Law project in the National Congress on Education in Sucre by organizing Education Days with social sectors working with the government for discussions on the design of the new curriculum. As a result of this progress, CI has identified the need for consulting support in designing the curriculum to incorporate biodiversity conservation and the importance of the AMC.

- *Development of the Education Nuclei Projects (PEN by its Spanish acronym)*

Work agreements signed with district directors concerning the PEN.

Trópico signed work agreements with the district directors of Rurrenabaque, San Buenaventura, and Ixiamas to execute the PEN with environmental themes and to support the basic skills areas of language and math. In Landscape 2 an agreement was signed to formulate and implement a PEN in Mairana (Santa Rosa Nucleus). The municipality has agreed to provide \$US 40,000 and the MEC \$US 200,000 in counterpart funds (Annex 17).

Teacher training program prepared

A total of eighty-two teachers were trained in the nuclei of Rurrenabaque and San Buenaventura. They were able to apply their knowledge in the preparation of products such as school magazines and texts to help recover cultural knowledge on the environment (Annex 18).

The teacher training program includes three themes:

- Educational proposal to support Language and Math by focusing on the environment and sustainable development.
- Educational resources (use of technological resources, green tent).
- PEN operating instruments (magazine, garden, and greenhouse).

The teacher training program incorporates the environmental theme into general educational planning, and thus into teaching and learning. The following three activities were developed during the first stage:

- Training workshop for teachers on educational, environmental, and sustainable development themes.

- Overview from technical consulting to working methods in the classroom. Preparation of magazine and teaching gardens.
- Workshop to present results: edit magazines; systematize the use of didactic materials; and educational planning proposals for the 2007 year.

The results of each PEN will be presented in November during a Cultural Fair on the environment and sustainable development (in Rurrenabaque and San Buenaventura) during which a magazine and agricultural products will be given out, and the achievements of teachers and students in the areas of reading, writing, math, and the environment will be acknowledged.

Three PENs were implemented in the three municipalities of Landscape 1

Equipment and educational support materials were donated during the fulfillment of PEN Action Plans in Rurrenabaque (15 de Mayo education nucleus) and San Buenaventura (El Paraíso education nucleus). In addition, in these two PENs, the Trópico technical team and the teachers of each nucleus formulated educational proposals based on the prioritized environmental theme to support the areas of math and language. In Ixiamas in September, Trópico began supporting the execution of the PEN with a diagnostics of teacher training needs.

Formulation of a PEN in Mairana in Landscape 2

To formulate the PEN in the Santa Rosa nucleus Trópico facilitated the following:

- A workshop to form the management and diagnostic team.
- Evaluation of educational and productive infrastructure needs in five educational units.
- A global analysis of the PEN strategy with the management team.
- A workshop to prepare the PEN action plan and proposal.

Schools benefited by the donation of equipment

The PEN execution and formulation activities that include the donation of TVs, DVD players, and computer equipment as educational resources in the four nuclei benefited 2,000 elementary school students indirectly (Annex 19).

- *Informal environmental education instruments and activities developed.*

Green Tents as teacher support instruments in the development of environmental cross-education in elementary schools in the AMC.

In August, CI, TRÓPICO, and PACT analyzed inter-institutional coordination and updated the map of stakeholders working on environmental education (Annex 20). The CI and Trópico technical personnel in Rurrenabaque and San Buenaventura held training workshops for more than 40 teachers on educational resources and green tents (Annex 21). In addition, CI gave three informative discussions on environmental projects to park rangers from the RB - TCO (Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Land) Pílon Lajas to define an informal environmental education project on the dangers of hazardous residues such as batteries.

CI and Trópico informed the Mayor of Mairana, the Director of the Santa Rosa Nucleus, and the District Director of Mairana about informal educational projects. They also met with the directors of other nuclei to promote teacher participation and to reach consensus with them on instruments for diagnostic implementation (Annex 22). Finally, in mid-September, CI tabulated the data received to identify environmental problems in the three nuclei of Mairana (Annex 23).

Network of interpretation centers in the protected areas.

Trópico facilitated the formation of the Committee to Promote the Pílon Lajas Interpretation Center. Eleven organizations representing Rurrenabaque participated, including the RB-TCO Pílon Lajas, the Regional Tsimane–Moesetene Council, DED (German development service), the Hotel Chamber, (El Paraíso nucleus), San Andreas University (UMSA), Tourism Operators, and CI. During following workshops in Rurrenabaque, the Committee to Promote the Pílon Lajas Interpretation Center, of which CI and Trópico are members, approved a conceptual proposal to design and implement the main interpretation center and the formation of a network of subsidiary interpretation centers (Annex 24).

Two architects were contracted to design the interpretation center with a cultural theme and an itinerant exhibition on the AMC. A biologist was contracted to compile and systematize data on the RB-TCO Pílon Lajas and the AMC.

Interpretation Trails.

CI and TRÓPICO met with the Director of the Nucleus of Santa Rosa and the District Director of Mairana (Santa Cruz) to inform them on informal education projects and obtained their support for Green Tents, the Eco-club, and an interpretation trail.

Eco-clubs for Youth.

CI organized a meeting with a group of youth that participate in an Eco-club in the city of La Paz to analyze formation methodologies, reaching a decision to coordinate support activities. In addition, CI and TRÓPICO met to define the methodologies for the Eco-clubs in Landscapes 1 and 2. Furthermore, CI and TRÓPICO met with the Director of the educative nucleus of Santa Rosa and the District Director of Mairana (Santa Cruz) to inform them about the possibilities for informal educational projects, obtaining their support for the formation of an Eco-club (Annexes 25 and 26).

PROBLEMS AND LIMITATION

The delay in approving the new Education Law has been an issue. Ongoing political tension between the Prefects and the Directors of the Departmental Education Services (SEDUCA for its Spanish acronym) in La Paz and Santa Cruz made coordination at the departmental level difficult, although we have achieved a good level of coordination at the local level with the municipalities. Also, at the national level we had fluid contact with those responsible for Educational Projects (the MEC). The political and administrative instability of SERNAP personnel has also created problems.

KEY ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

- Formalize contacts with the MEC technical personnel in order to collaborate on curriculum designs that incorporate biodiversity conservation and the importance of the AMC.
- Continue with actions to consolidate the formulation of the Indigenous Educational Project in Landscape 1.
- Cultural fairs on the environment and sustainable development in Rurrenabaque and San Buenaventura.
- Design the interpretation center and implement the cultural salon in Pílon Lajas.

- Workshops and meetings to form a network of interpretation centers and begin activities for presentation to the model municipalities in Landscapes 1 and 2.
- Write up the PEN document with an environmental theme for the Santa Rosa Nucleus in the municipality of Mairana.
- Form a team of technicians and a work plan to prepare new curriculum design within the framework of the new Education Law.
- During the following stage of the 2007 school year (during teacher training), Trópico will emphasize math and language in the curriculum, directly supporting educational planning in the classroom, and will work directly with elementary students in the four selected nuclei.
- Continue carrying out informal education activities more closely with teaching personnel and students.

- Annex 1: Progress achieved according to AOP 2006.
- Annex 2: Four success stories from the LCP first fiscal year.
- Annex 3: LCP a) Strategic plan 2007-2009; b) AOP 2007 and c) 5th quarter activities plan.
- Annex 4: Monitoring and Evaluation System document (approved by USAID Sep 2006).
- Annex 5: LCP Impact Indicators baseline collection update.
- Annex 6: Consultants contracted, grants given, publications produced and workshops held.
- Annex 7: Articulación de PMOTs y PDMs.
- Annex 8: Memoria taller de definición de criterios para proyectos de desarrollo económico.
- Annex 9: OCA workshop results for San Buenaventura.
- Annex 10: OCA workshop results for Rurrenabaque.
- Annex 11: OCA workshop results for Ixiamas.
- Annex 12: Normas legales de ámbito nacional, que respalden las acciones que realizan las municipalidades en la temática ambiental.
- Annex 13: Listado de normativas municipales.
- Annex 14: Criterios de selección de proyectos POPcom.
- Annex 15: Metodología POPcom.
- Annex 16: Informe borrador: “Agua es vida, servicios ambientales hídricos”.
- Annex 17: Convenios con las direcciones distritales de Rurrenabaque, San Buenaventura, Ixiamas y Mairana.
- Annex 18: Memoria del Segundo Taller de Capacitación Docente del Núcleo El Paraíso, San Buenaventura y fotografías.
- Annex 19: Acta de entrega de equipos al Núcleo 15 de mayo de Rurrenabaque.
- Annex 20: Mapa de actores de educación medio-ambiental.
- Annex 21: Presentación Carpa Verde.
- Annex 22: Boleta de diagnóstico de Carpa Verde en Mairana.
- Annex 23: Respuestas al cuestionario sobre Carpa Verde en Mairana.
- Annex 24: Propuesta conceptual del Centro de Interpretación de Pílon Lajas y Acta de Conformación del Comité Impulsor.
- Annex 25: Presentación de Ecoclubes.
- Annex 26: Propuesta de metodología de Ecoclubes.