



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

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By

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I. Acronyms and Abbreviations

Note that the table is ordered alphabetically according to the versions of the abbreviations used in the text (the Spanish column). However, you will read in the narrative below that not all of the abbreviations use initials translated into English from Spanish, depending on the appropriateness of doing so.

SPANISH		ENGLISH	
ABC	Asociación Boliviana para la Conservación	BAC	Bolivian Association for Conservation
AISI	Asociación de Inciensereros y Salayeros de Irimo	AISI	Association of <i>Inciensereros</i> and <i>Salayeros</i> of Irimo
ANMI	Área Natural de Manejo Integrado	NAIM	Natural Area of Integrated Management
AP	Área(s) Protegida(s)	PA	Protected Area
APA	Área Protegida Amboró	APA	Amboró Protected Area
APM	Área protegida municipal	APM	Municipal Protected Area
CAM	Corredor Amboró-Madidi	AMC	Amboró-Madidi Corridor
MDL	Mecanismo de Desarrollo Limpio	CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEATA	Centro Experimental de Asistencia Técnica Agropecuaria	CEATA	Experimental Center for Agricultural Technical Assistance
CEBEM	Centro Boliviano de Estudios Multidisciplinarios	CEBEM	Bolivian Center for Multidisciplinary Studies
CETEFOR	Centro Técnico Forestal	CETEFOR	Forestry Technical Center
CI	Conservación Internacional	CI	Conservation International
CIPLA	Central Indígena del Pueblo Leco de Apolo	CIPLA	Indigenous Center of the Apolo's Leco People
CIPTA	Consejo Indígena del Pueblo Tacana	TIC	Tacana Indigenous Council
CONAE	Comité Nacional de Apoyo al Ecoturismo	NEC	National Ecotourism Committee
CRTM	Consejo Regional T'simane Moseten	TMRC	T'simane Moseten Regional Council
CSF	Fondo Estratégico para la Conservación	CSF	Conservation Strategy Fund
DESBOL	Desarrollo Social y Sostenible para Bolivia	DESBOL	Social and Sustainable Development in Bolivia
EIBAMAZ	Programa Educación Intercultural Bilingüe en la	EIBAMAZ	Amazon Intercultural Bilingual Education

	Amazonía		Program
FAM	Federación de Asociaciones Municipales	FAM	Federation of Municipal Associations
FAN	Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza	FAN	The Friends of Nature Foundation
FESPAI	Federación Sindical de Productores de Abel Iturralde	FESPAI	Federation of Producers of the Abel Iturralde Province
FUNDESNA	Fundación para el Desarrollo del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas.	FUNDESNA	Foundation for the Development of the National System of Protected Areas
GNTP	Grupo Nacional de Trabajo Participativo	GNTP	National Participatory Working Group
IDEPRO	Instituto para el Desarrollo de la Pequeña Unidad Productiva	IDEPRO	Institute for the Development of Small Productive Units
INRA	Instituto Nacional de Reforma Agraria	INRA	National Agrarian Reform Institute
MEC	Ministerio de Educación y Cultura	MEC	Ministry of Education and Culture
ODL	Oficina de Desarrollo Limpio	CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
ONG	Organización No Gubernamental	NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PCP	Programa de Conservación de los Paisajes	LCP	Landscape Conservation Program
PDM	Plan de Desarrollo Municipal	MDP	Municipal Development Plan
PGTI	Plan de Gestión Territorial Indígena	PGTI	Indigenous Territorial Management Plan
PMOT	Plan Municipal de Ordenamiento Territorial	MLUP	Municipal Land Use Plan (sometimes referred to as a zoning plan)
PN-ANMIA	Parque Nacional y Area Natural de Manejo Integrado Amboró	NP NAIM-A	National Park and Natural Area of Integrated Management Amboró
PNANMI – M	Parque Nacional y Area Natural de Manejo Integrado Madidi	NP NAIM-M	National Park and Natural Area of Integrated Management
PNBS	Programa Nacional de Biocomercio Sostenible	PNBS	National Program for Sustainable BioTrade

PNCC	Programas Nacional de Cambios Climáticos	NPCC	National Program on Climate Change
PNUD	Programa Naciones Unidas de Desarrollo	UNDP	United Nations Development Program
POA	Plan Operativo Anual	AOP	Annual Operative Plan
PPD-UNDP	Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones – Programa de Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas	SGP-UNDP	Small Grants Program United Nations Development Program
PRAIA	Programa Regional de Apoyo a Pueblos Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica	PRAIA	Regional Support Program to the Indigenous in the Amazon Basin
PROEIB Andes	Proyecto de Formación en Educación Intercultural Bilingües de los Andes	PROEIB Andes	Project in Intercultural Bilingual Education Andes
RAC	Red de Aprendizaje para la Conservación	RAC	Learning Network for Conservation
RB-TCO PL	Reserva Biosférica y Tierra Comunitaria de Origen de Pílon Lajas	RB-TCO PL	Biosphere Reserve and Pílon Lajas Indigenous Land
REDD	Reducción de Emisiones por Deforestación y Degradación	REDD	Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SERNAP	Servicio Nacional de Áreas Protegidas	SERNAP	National Service of Protected Areas
SAGUAPAC	Servicio de Agua Potable y Alcantarillado	SAGUAPAC	Water and Sewage Service
TCO	Tierras Comunitarias de Origen	TCO	Indigenous Lands
TROPICO	Asociación Boliviana para la Conservación	TROPICO	Bolivian Association for Conservation
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VPTA	Viceministerio de Planificación Territorial y Ambiental	VPTA	Vice-ministry of Territorial Planning and the Environment
VMT	Viceministerio de Turismo	VMT	Vice-Ministry of Tourism

II. Background

Conservation International (CI) is leading the development and implementation of the Bolivia Landscape Conservation Program (LCP). This four-year program, funded jointly by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), CI and Program partners, seeks to conserve the high biodiversity value 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 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 have comparable biodiversity; indeed, there are more than 5,000 plant species in Madidi National Park alone, which makes it the protected area with the highest plant diversity in 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 areas 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 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 PACT, Inc. Each partner receives a sub-award from CI for the implementation of their 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. In April 2008, Pact completed its participation in the project based on agreements reached with CI.

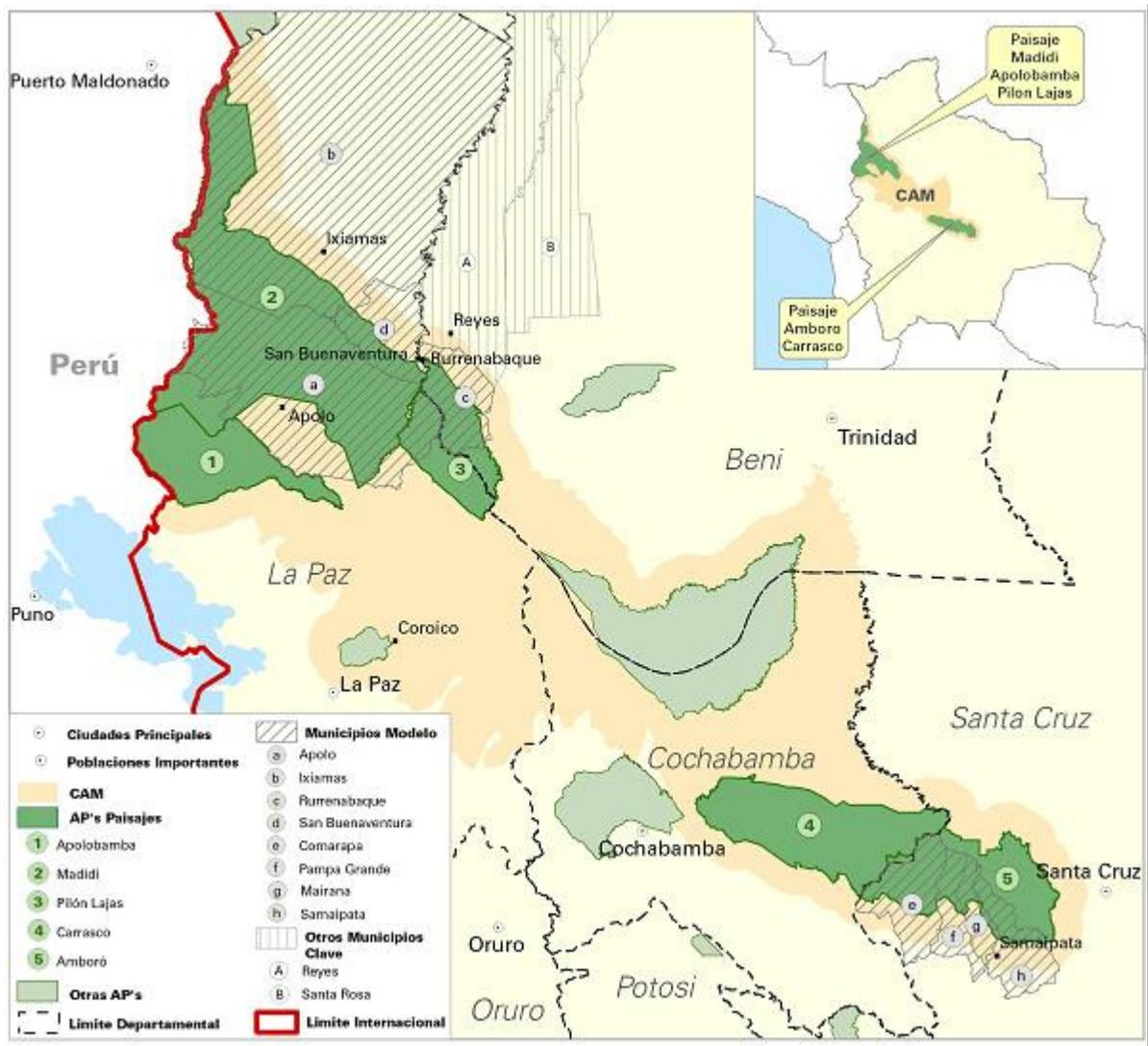


Figure 1: Map showing the location within the tropical Andes region of the LCP Landscapes (Paisajes), model municipalities, departmental boundaries, as well as the parks of the national system of protected areas occurring within the AMC (CAM by its Spanish initials).

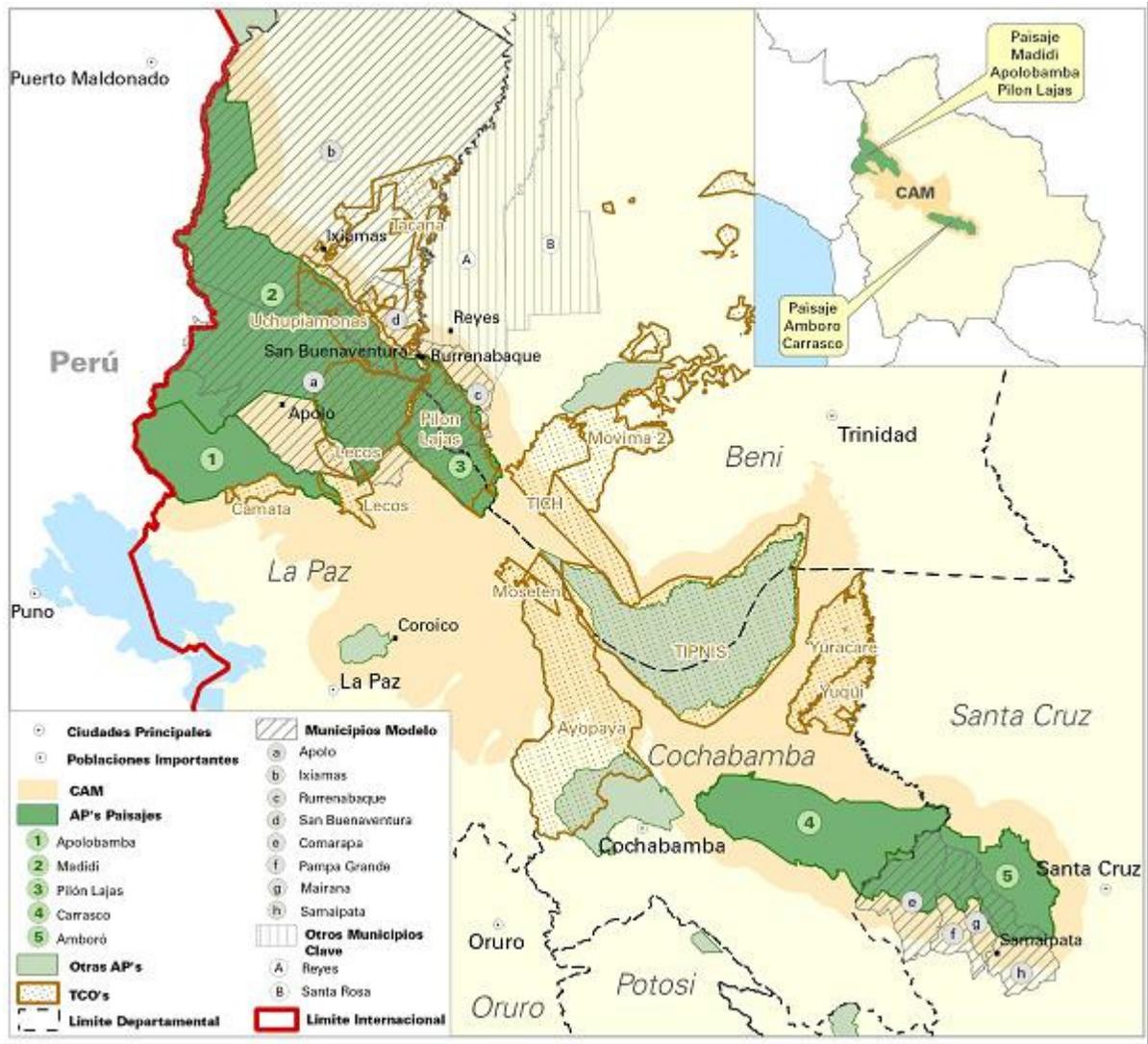


Figure 2: Map showing the location of the TCOs (Indigenous Lands) in relation to the AMC (CAM by its Spanish initials), the LCP Landscapes and model municipalities, as well as the national system of protected areas and departmental boundaries.

III. Executive Narrative

The LCP is in its final stage during this quarter and activities reported are final processes. In this sense, this quarterly report is brief because most of the subcontracts have been completed. During this period (October to December 2009) the most important activities were the campaign to disseminate the final results and the completion of the final evaluation. (Annex 1)

The communications campaign was attended by more than 1000 individuals at different events; and the final evaluation indicates an overall positive assessment of project implementation.

The final evaluation was conducted by the Center for Studies and Projects, with the following objectives:

- Assess the achievement of planned objectives in LCP based on the original proposal and the relevant addenda to the program.
- Identify the learned lessons from the Landscape Conservation Program in relation to the thematic areas addressed by the program.

The assessment team has been formed by José Antonio Pérez, María Del Carmen Rocabado, Carlos Romero and Ernesto Marconi Ripa. This team was selected by the Board of the Landscape Conservation Program. Final results showed a positive balance of the program.

The results of the final evaluation will be used to incorporate learned lessons on the implementation of conservation programs and activities within the consortium institutions (FAN, FAM, CI, Tropico and USAID).

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 Landscape 1 (Apolobamba, Madidi y Pilón Lajas). During the seventeenth quarter the project continued activities to:

- Harmonize Municipal Land Use Planning (MLUP) with planning instruments used at various levels (Protected Area Management Plans, Zoning in the Indigenous Lands Departmental Development Plans), with a focus on conservation developed.
- Develop indigenous territorial planning and capacity building in the Indigenous Lands of San José de Uchupiamonas and Lecos de Apollo, and develop a natural resources management plan in the Indigenous Land Pilon Lajas.
- Strengthen municipal capacities for local decision-making on natural resource management; management of municipal protected areas was developed in the area of Pilon Lajas - Madidi - Apolobamba.
- Strengthen participatory governance of the protected areas in the landscape of Pilon Lajas - Madidi - Apolobamba and develop co-management mechanisms.

- Develop, implement and consolidate sustainable economic opportunities (ecotourism, handicraft production, forest products, etc.) in four municipalities and two Indigenous Lands in the area of Pilon Lajas - Madidi – Apolobamba.

Below are quarterly activities and results for each category:

Harmonize Municipal Land Use Planning (MLUP) with planning instruments used at various levels (Protected Area Management Plans, Zoning in the Indigenous Lands Departmental Development Plans), with a focus on conservation developed

During this quarter, CI completed two Municipal Land Use Plans (MLUP) for the municipalities of San Buenaventura and Ixiamas. The final documents have been published in their final versions (Annex 2). This instrument has been developed through a highly participatory process. As such, the final evaluation for the program includes the following comments:

"The Municipal Land Use Plans (MLUPs) with a conservation approach developed in the municipalities of San Buenaventura and Ixiamas have been successfully completed, through a technical, institutional and operational coordination, reversing the delay and difficulties identified in the Mid-Term Evaluation.

The MLUP's for the municipalities of San Buenaventura and Ixiamas have been developed in a participatory manner and have achieved a high degree of involvement from the local people in their ownership and the process was validated by the direct beneficiaries, which constitutes an important contribution within Landscape 1."

Additional studies of cane and wild cocoa have been developed within the framework of territorial planning. CSF and CI held a public presentation on the following studies:

- Financial and economic feasibility for the production of sugarcane and its derivatives in the northern region of La Paz.
- Digital mapping of soil and its assessment for the production of sugarcane.
- Financial feasibility and projection of the cocoa business in the northern region of La Paz.
- Assessing the productive potential for the harvesting of cocoa.

The event was attended by 170 individuals from non-governmental organizations, national government, local university representatives, representatives of international cooperation agencies and people interested in the topic. These case study documents serve as a reference for decision making by the central and local government.

Develop indigenous territorial planning and capacity building in the Indigenous Lands of San Jose de Uchupiamonas and Lecos de Apolo, and develop a natural resources management plan in the Indigenous Land Pilon Lajas

During this quarter CI supported the editing process of the Indigenous Land Management Plan (PGTI) for the San Jose de Uchupiamonas Indigenous Land. This document establishes zoning for the territory and a management strategy for the San Jose de Uchupiamonas people. The final document will be submitted to the National Service of Protected Areas (SERNAP) and to the Madidi National Park and Natural Area of Integrated Management (PNANMI - M) to help

coordinate implementation, as 100% of the San Jose de Uchupiamonas territory falls within the protected area. (Annex 3)

For the Lecos of Apolo PGTI, during this quarter the PGTI document was completed and approved by the Leco's grand assembly. Editing and final publication for this document will be carried out beyond the life of the project. This document is very valuable for conservation because it ratifies the Madidi zoning and includes the Leco people in the protection of this important area. (Annex 4)

Moreover, during this quarter the Management and Life Plan for the Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Land was presented at a public event with over 141 participants attending. This event helped the Tsimane - Mosekene people to disseminate their findings to the national government, academic institutions, NGOs and several donors.

The Indigenous Lands of San Jose de Uchupiamonas, Lecos of Apolo, and Pilon Lajas are presenting these territorial management instruments to the government when requesting their indigenous autonomy, based on the constitutional changes taken place in the country. This document is a government requirement to begin the indigenous autonomy process.

Strengthen municipal capacities for local decision-making on natural resource management; management of municipal protected areas developed in the area of Pilon Lajas - Madidi - Apolobamba

During this quarter the NGO Bolivian Association for Conservation (BAC) submitted their financial reports. Also, CI and BAC decided to continue strategic activities with CI's support beyond the life of the project. The results outlined in the framework of the LCP have been achieved by BAC.

Strengthen participatory governance of the protected areas in the landscape of Pilon Lajas - Madidi - Apolobamba and develop co-management mechanisms

During this quarter the Tsimane Moseken Regional Council (TMRC) continued implementing the co-management model supported by the project. Additionally, the TMRC completed the administrative process for funds received by the LCP.

Develop, implement and consolidate sustainable economic opportunities (ecotourism, handicraft production, forest products, etc.) in four municipalities and two Indigenous Lands in the area of Pilon Lajas - Madidi - Apolobamba

For the "Sustainable management and exploitation of the majo (*Oenocarpus batana*) fruits" project in the community of Irimo (Lecos Apolo TCO), CI and RENACE completed the development of a business plan. Results were presented in the community. The Delizia Company tested the majo for oxidation and performed taste tests with final consumers, who accepted the product with great interest.

Additionally, CI and RENACE completed the development of a business plan for managing the majo palm in the Simai community, within the Moseken indigenous lands. Additionally, the LCP

sponsored the design and production of majo juice carts to use for distribution; these carts are being used to sell the product in the municipality of Guanay.

For the "Madidi Palms II - Sustainable Use of Fruits of Palms in the Area of Influence of NP and NAIM Madidi Project," during this quarter CI completed the development of the business plan. There have been many difficulties in achieving self-management for this product, because the collection system is not consolidated, and the community is not participating in the process.

The NGO Social and Sustainable Development in Bolivia (DESSBOL) and CI began implementing activities in communities in the Pilon Lajas and Tacana Indigenous Lands, in three areas: a) improving the post-harvest process; b) identifying market niches for specialized wild cocoa; and c) creating a marketing system for indigenous suppliers and international companies.

The most important progress is an agreement with the "Breick" chocolate company to perform a market test of the wild cocoa. To date, the Breick Company and DESSBOL have produced two types of chocolate, with 60% and 75% cacao concentration. Both have been distributed to small testing groups. This chocolate is produced with cacao from the Tacana and Tsimane - Mosekene communities of the Pilon Lajas and Tacana indigenous lands.

During this quarter CI hired a new consultant to develop the business plan for the Rhema initiative. The consultant completed a draft of the document in coordination with Rhema representatives. A final presentation to the representatives is still pending, and will take place in January 2010. (Annex 5)

For the Nuevos Horizontes initiative, consultants have completed the development of the business plan. The document has been submitted to the community and implementation began with the signing of an agreement between the Amazonas airline and the Nuevos Horizontes initiative.

During this quarter the Conservation and Development (C&D) program, promoted by FAM, continues following up on the actions developed. This program promotes the development of initiatives for the sustainable management of forest products in the municipalities of San Buenaventura, Ixiamas, Reyes, Santa Rosa del Yacuma and Rurrenabaque. This program will continue being implemented until March 2010 because FAM had delays in the disbursements to beneficiaries.

Regarding the activity strengthening of tourism in Rurrenabaque, the municipal government began producing promotional materials and implementing a tourism monitoring system. The results of this project will be achieved in the next quarter. These actions are a continuation of tourism activities previously undertaken by CI.

During this period the alliance of ecotourism indigenous initiatives held an event to launch their products. The event was attended by 139 people from different sectors: national government, private companies, indigenous communities and others. In addition, the alliance with the support of CI held a business conference with the participation of 18 travel agencies. (Annex 6)

In reference to the management of jatata in Pilon Lajas, Tropico continued the implementation of the business plan through the purchase of jatata tissue from seven communities that are

members of the Association (Gredal, Bisal, Corte, San Bernardo, San Luis Chico, San Luis Grande and Bolson).

The San Miguel del Bala Ecolodge, managed by the Tacana indigenous people, continues to operate and the LCP continues to provide technical monitoring support. During this quarter, USAID and CI completed the production of promotional materials and a video. Additionally, a case study of San Miguel del Bala is being developed by CI.

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

During this quarter, FAN significantly decreased the intensity of activities, because the grant signed between FAN and CI has reached its conclusion. In this context the activities developed this quarter are presented below:

- Improve territorial planning, using planning instruments at various levels (e.g. Protected Area Management Plans, Departmental Development Plans and Municipal Land Use Plans), with a focus on conservation.
- Support institutional management capabilities between municipalities and strengthen protected areas.
- Promote economic initiatives friendly to biodiversity conservation.
- Support the establishment of the southern limit of the Carrasco National Park.

Improve territorial planning, using planning instruments at various levels (e.g. Protected Area Management Plans, Departmental Development Plans and Municipal Land Use Plans), with a focus on conservation

During this quarter, after completing the San Isidro Basin Management Plan in Comarapa FAN began implementing this instrument, incorporating the planned actions into the Annual Operative Plan for the Municipality of Comarapa.

During this quarter, the Municipal Land Use Plan for the municipality of Buena Vista has continued progressing. The first draft of this plan has been completed and FAN plans to conduct a workshop to present information on agro-ecological zoning in November 2009. The San Isidro basin is important in Comarapa due to the intensive farming and livestock activities that take place in this municipality. It is also one of the priority sites for its high ecological and social value. For this reason, the municipal government with the support of the FAN developed a comprehensive management plan for the San Isidro basin, with 1903 families and 22 communities as beneficiaries.

Additionally, the FAN has supported the development of the management plan for El Chape basin. Even though this is a small basin, it has a strategic position in the municipality because it generates water for the people of Mairana. In this context, the FAN has supported the development of a diagnosis of social, biological, soil, vegetation and water components.

Complementary to the territorial planning activities, FAN continued developing the Municipal Environmental Action Plans for Mairana, Comarapa and Samaipata; these plans have been completed and submitted to the authorities.

Based on the communications strategy developed for landscape 2, FAN in coordination with CI organized an event called “Municipal Environmental Management in Comarapa.” The event, which involved a presentation, was attended by 160 people. The media, municipal representatives, donors, NGO representatives and others showed great interest in the topic. The event was presented by the Comarapa Mayor Noel Rojas and members of the Management Committee.

Final evaluation notes for this objective include:

"In objective 2, the development of planning tools is important in the municipal governments for including the development of Municipal Environmental Action Plans in several municipalities. It has been very important to designate local technicians fully dedicated to the project; this factor is identified as a major success factor for this landscape."

Support institutional management capabilities between municipalities and strengthen protected areas

During this quarter there were no significant activities to report.

Promote economic initiatives friendly to biodiversity conservation

In the municipality of Comarapa, in reference to the project on agroforestry systems in the communities of Capilla, La Aguada and Cabracancha, FAN held final presentations for the beneficiaries on project results.

Support the establishment of the southern limit of the Carrasco National Park

The Director of CNP has continued working on the red line delimitation and has successfully completed the delimitation of 403 km of the park's total perimeter of 505 km, meaning 83% has been completed. Only 58 km in the South (Tiraque) and 25 km in the North West (Pojo) are pending to complete the delimitation.

In this regard the final evaluation of PCP highlights:

"The SERNAP and Carrasco National Park authorities have tried for almost two decades to consolidate the red line of the Protected Area, but due to factors inherent to the activities of coca leaf cultivation and a constant friction with the leaders of the area this goal could not be reached."

"... the work in the Carrasco PA is remarkable, and through the area director has made significant progress in the demarcation of the red line of the park in a joint process with the communities in the area. This process should be continued until its completion because it is in a unique opportunity for resolving this conflict."

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

To strengthen the capacity of central government institutions to develop policies and technical tools that promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable economic development (Objective 3), during this quarter the project continued activities to:

- Work with the tourism sector to develop policies, laws and information to create a favorable environment for the sustainable growth of ecotourism.
- Work with the government to generate policies, rules and information for bio-commerce and environmental services accounting.
- Prepare policies and laws to improve PA management in Bolivia.
- Develop policies and laws to improve land use planning so it favors biodiversity conservation and sustainable economic development.
- Develop an institutional framework to favor biodiversity conservation at the municipal level.

Final evaluation notes for this objective include:

"In Objective 3, different types of support from the LPC have been generated with the national government, but due to the characteristics of the bilateral relations between the U.S. and Bolivia there have been several setbacks, and changes. However, important actions have been undertaken to support the REDD Committee and the Vice Ministry of Tourism.

On the other hand, strengthening the FAM has been important in the municipal agenda for including environmental issues, in the same way the creation of the Green Fund has been important as a strategy for financing projects."

Work with the tourism sector to develop policies, laws and information to create a favorable environment for the sustainable growth of ecotourism

During this quarter, the Vice-minister of Tourism (VMT) has shown interest in the adjustments proposal to the Tourism Law. CI has submitted the document as input for the changes proposed by the government. All planned activities and results in this area have been achieved.

Work with the government to generate policies, rules and information for bio-commerce and environmental services accounting

Environmental Services

This quarter, the Natura Foundation began implementing the project "Financial self-sustainability for watershed conservation in the Vilcabamba Amboró Corridor, with an emphasis on the Amboró National Park, through the capitalization of funds for the protection of water sources." During this period the Natura Foundation ratified the agreements signed with the municipalities of Samaipata Pampagrande, Mairana and Comarapa, in the adjacent areas to the southern Amboró National Park.

Regarding the establishment of a Trust Fund for the Conservation of the Amboró Protected Area, Natura Foundation expressed interest in FUNDESNAP to be responsible for the management of the trust fund. FUNDESNAP currently administers several protected area trust funds, and has developed an initial regulation to manage this fund. In the extension period of the LCP, Natura Foundation will complete the project in February 2010 with a contract signed with FUNDESNAP. (Annex 7)

During this period CI was again invited by the government to participate in a technical meeting on deforestation mapping as part of the work of the National Group for REDD, a newly established technical team for REDD under the National Climate Change Program (NCCP). This committee allows CI to provide input into the committee's agenda and also provides an opportunity to advise the government on REDD.

Additionally, CI funded the Bolivian Institute for Forest Research (IBIF) to carry out a study on biomass and forest carbon. This study was completed and submitted to CI. (Annex 8)

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

During this quarter, FAM and the Vice Ministry of Territorial Planning and Environment (VPMTA for its acronym in Spanish) did not agree on publishing of the territorial management documents, due to the political election process, however the final versions were completed and FAM will continue pushing for the publication of these instruments so that those outside of the project can use them. The documents are not official guides but results of a participatory process between the government and civil society that collected inputs and organized them in order to lay the foundation for a methodological tool to guide planning, and proper and strategic land management in the new context established by the State Constitution.

Develop institutional framework to favor biodiversity conservation at the municipal level

During this quarter, FAM developed a strategy for the establishment of an Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (ESDU) within its organization to support all the municipalities' associations on environment and sustainable development issues. A draft of the document has been completed.

FAM has continued managing the Green Fund.¹ There are delays in the implementation of this project because the presentation of financial reports has been slow, however, FAM has continued to implement this project to this date.

¹The Green Fund is a financial mechanism designed by FAM, with the support of the LCP, to attract investment from international cooperation for conservation and development projects.

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), during this quarter the project continued activities to:

- Establish the Learning Network for Conservation as a mechanism for virtual exchange within the consortium, intra-institutional learning, and the exchange and organization of LCP experiences.
- Analyze results and compile lessons learned on conservation of biodiversity, natural resources and economic development experiences, from activities implemented with support from the LCP.

Based on recommendations from the mid-term evaluation, CI hired the NGO National Participatory Working Group (GNTP) to develop activities for this objective, in the areas of lessons learned, exchange of experiences and dissemination of knowledge.

Establish the Learning Network for Conservation as a mechanism for virtual exchange within the consortium, intra-institutional learning, and the exchange and organization of LCP experiences

The Learning Network for Conservation (RAC) continues to operate normally under the leadership of CEBEM. CI has indentified the need to upload more information to this site, which will require additional funds. These funds have been included in the budget reformulation of the LCP for the extension period.

In reference to the communities of practice, the National Committee for Support of Ecotourism (CONAE) and the Alliance of Indigenous Ecotourism Initiatives have continued with their activities.

Analyze results and compile lessons learned on conservation of biodiversity, natural resources and economic development experiences, from activities implemented with support from the LCP

In this quarter GNTP completed 9 reports of learned lessons, which are in the final stages of editing by CI–Bolivia communications staff. In addition, CI has hired a consultant to write a paper on the San Miguel del Bala indigenous ecotourism enterprise experience.

The following table shows details of the 10 systematizations of LCP experiences:

- ✓ Developing a Nucleus Education Plan
- ✓ Municipality Participatory Management Model of Comarapa
- ✓ Tourism Management Green Destination
- ✓ Indigenous land management in the Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Lands

- ✓ Municipal Territorial Management in two landscapes of the Amboro-Madidi Conservation Corridor
- ✓ Productive initiatives as a Conservation Strategy
- ✓ Establishment of municipal protected areas: Santa Rosa del Yacuma and Los Santos Reyes
- ✓ Technical REDD Committee Experiences
- ✓ Formal and non formal education for the Conservation of Biodiversity
- ✓ Ecotourism Indigenous Entrepreneurship of the San Miguel de Bala Tacana community

Final evaluation notes for this objective include:

“In Objective 4, the departure of PACT caused significant delays for the LCP to generate its own model for knowledge management; currently there are several documents in the process of systematization and some are complete. Various events were also developed to exchange experiences. However, much of the knowledge produced by the LCP will be hard to replicate and learned by other actors both inside and outside the program.”

Regarding this statement, the consortium members have expressed an interest in continuing with the process of using lessons learned throughout the life of the project.

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, capabilities, favorable attitudes and practices geared toward biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources in the AMC (Objective 5), during this quarter the project continued activities to:

- Incorporate concepts of biodiversity conservation and the importance of the AMC into the departmental and national education systems.
- Develop Nucleus and Indigenous Educational Projects that deal with local environmental problems and the importance of the AMC.
- Develop non-formal educational instruments and activities.
- Develop activities and disseminate products of the LCP communications strategy to the general public.

Incorporate concepts of biodiversity conservation and the importance of the AMC into the departmental and national education systems

CI did not progress significantly on incorporating concepts of biodiversity conservation into the AMC national and departmental education systems, due to an absence of curricular guidelines definition by the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC). To date, the MEC has no institutional policy to promote this outcome, as proposed in the original project. During this quarter, CI and the Tsimane Mosenen Regional Council, with support from the Project on Intercultural Bilingual Education Andes (PROEIB Andes), completed the first drafts of texts in three languages – Tsimane, Mosenene and Spanish – that address the following topics:

- 1) Management of a Natural Resources System in Pilon Lajas

- 2) Strategies for sustainable management of Jatate, majo, and organic cocoa in the Pilon Lajas region
- 3) This is the life of the animals that live here
- 4) Caring, protecting, and conserving our Pilon Lajas Indigenous Lands is everyone's job
- 5) The climate has changed, how does it affect us?
- 6) For the children of my children and everything is changing. (Annex 9)

Additionally, the TMRC produced two videos aimed at strengthening the classroom work. The production of the videos is delayed and will be completed next quarter. The training in the use and handling of the produced materials is also pending.

Develop Nucleus and Indigenous Educational Projects that deal with local environmental problems and the importance of the AMC

During this quarter there have been no additional activities on this result.

Develop non-formal educational instruments and activities

During the October-December 2009 quarter Tropico completed the green tent activities and has submitted all the final documentation to CI. For the implementation of the Pilon Lajas interpretative center, Tropico completed the exhibition and organized the opening of the center. This event was attended by representatives of local organizations such as Rurrenabaque's Mayor, the Director of the Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Lands, travel agency representatives, NGOs and others.

In reference to the activities with ecoclubs, visits to the interpretative trails in landscape 1 and 2 during this quarter had no additional activities, since the consortium members have finalized their contracts with the LCP.

Develop activities and disseminate products of the LCP communications strategy to the general public

During this quarter, the LCP continued implementing its communications strategy and the members of the consortium outlined a communications strategy for the LCP closure.

Final evaluation notes for this objective include:

"...most of the planned actions were met and others are in the process of being completed. However, the complexity of the Bolivian education sector was not approached comprehensively; most actions have had short periods of support and had no prospect of sustainability due to Bolivia's political context, which USAID is aware of."

LCP Communication Events

Event	Date	Nº Attendees	Material Distributed	Media Management
Presentation of the website "Learning Network for Conservation" (LNC)	15/09/09	120	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web page • Book "Protected areas.. For whom?" • CD 	TV: Cadena A; Red ATB; La Prensa.
Presentation of the "Management Plan and Life Plan of the Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve - Indigenous Lands"	07/10/09	141	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Book • CD 	TV: Red RTP; Red ATB; TVB; Printed media: El Diario; Cambio.
Presentation of "Comarapa, model municipality on environmental management"	14/10/09	160	-----	TV: Red ATB; Bolivisión, Red PAT Printed media: La Razón; SC Económico; El Deber; El Día; El Diario; Cambio.
Launch of the "Alliance of ecotourism initiatives"	27/10/09	139	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotional Information Portfolio • Promotional information banners • Promotional informative brochures 	TV: RTP; Red ATB; TVB; Post data Printed media: Cambio; Revista Cash; Revista Oh!; Los Tiempos; Radio: Radio Fides
Alliance Business Round Table with travel agencies	27/10/09	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotional Information Portfolio • Promotional informative brochures 	--
Presentation of the progress of "Municipal Tourism Management"	12/11/09	199	<p>A CD containing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Book "Best practices for sustainable tourism in the Rurrenabaque Destinatón" plus a Best Practices Manual. • Training manual for naturalist local guides • Memory of the VII National Tour Guides Congress" • Training guide for managers of ecotourism operators • Legal status of naturalist guides 	
Environmental interpretation session (tourism municipalities)	12/11/09	200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 maps of promotional information about the region • Folding maps of the region 	
Presentation of Sugarcane studies, digital map of soil, and Cocoa studies	17/11/09	170	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study: " Financial and economic feasibility for the production of sugarcane and derivatives in northern La Paz. " • Study: " Digital soil mapping and evaluation for the production of sugar cane" 	TV: RTP, ATB, Canal 7, Bolivisión.

Implementation challenges

During this quarter, the closing process of the program began. This process requires a considerable time commitment by the technicians and institutions that are part of the Landscape Conservation Program. After a review of the status and results of the budget execution, CI has requested an extension of 3 months and a budget reformulation to USAID. In this regard, USAID has accepted the request via amendment 13

The request submitted to USAID expressed the need to consolidate the following processes:

- a) Definition of the red line in the Carrasco National Park (CNP): Red Line. Currently, the red line has progressed with 85% of agreements signed. With the extension, the NPC plans to reach 100% of the agreements.
- b) Consolidation of the Learning Network for Conservation (LNC). The LNC is a system with a Full Version of online information storage and consultations. During the extension period CI will add all information generated by the LCP.
- c) Installation of exhibit center of the "Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Lands (RBTCOPL)." The RBTCOPL exhibit center has been designed and partially implemented.
- d) Completion of the Green Fund municipal projects for the development of conservation and development initiatives funded by the LCP.

Monitoring and Evaluation

During this quarter a final monitoring report was submitted by the consultant. The information has also been distributed among the consortium members and the LCP technicians. The information highlights the achievements and limitations of the program, in particular its impact at the territorial level by incorporating new conservation areas. (Annex 10)

IV. Table of annexes

- Annex 1: Evaluación Final del Programa de Conservación de Paisajes (versión preliminar)
- Annex 2: Versiones Finales PMOTs de San Buenaventura e Ixiamas
- Annex 3: PDGTI San José de Uchupiamonas
- Annex 4: PGTI Lecos de Apolo
- Annex 5: Borrador Plan de Negocios Rhema
- Annex 6: Carpeta Lanzamiento Alianza
- Annex 7: Convenio entre Fundación Natura y FUNDESNAP (borrador)
- Annex 8: Estudio de Biomasa IBIF
- Annex 9: Material Educativo en Español y traducido al Tsimane-Mostene
- Annex 10: Informe Final del Sistema de Monitoreo y Evaluación