

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

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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 from 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 Mosenen	TMRC	T'simane Mosenen Regional Council
CSF	Fondo Estratégico para la Conservación	CSF	Conservation Strategy Fund
DESSBOL	Desarrollo Social y Sostenible para Bolivia	DESSBOL	Social and Sustainable Development in Bolivia

EIBAMAZ	Programa Educación Intercultural Bilingüe en la Amazonía	EIBAMAZ	Amazon Intercultural Bilingual Education 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
FUNDESNAP	Fundación para el Desarrollo del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas.	FUNDESNAP	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 on 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 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 organizations and one international non-governmental partner organization. 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.

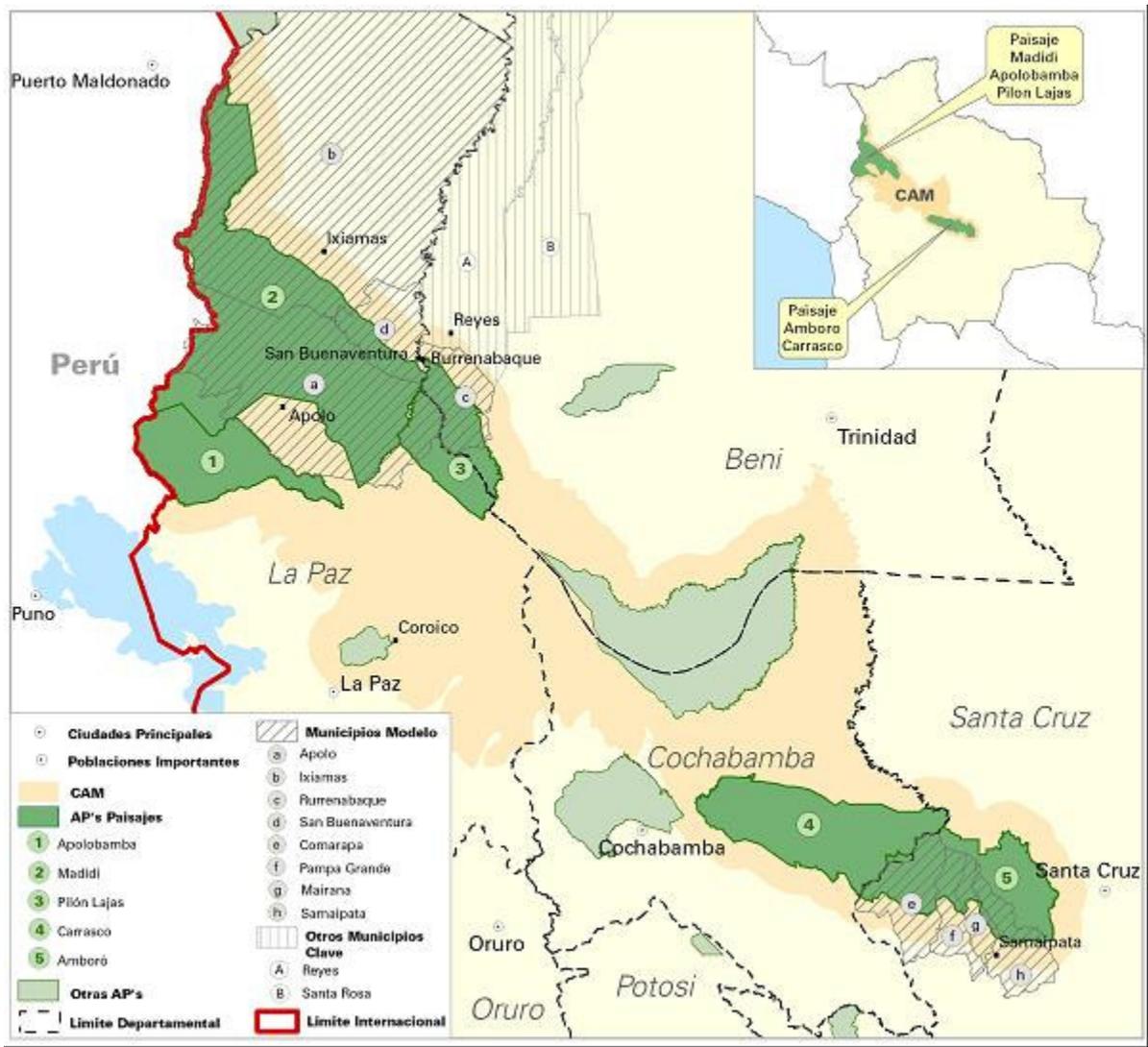


Figure 1: Map showing the location within the tropical Andes region of the LCP Landscapes (Paisajes), model municipalities, departmental boundaries, as well as the parks of the national system of protected areas occurring within the AMC (CAM by its Spanish initials).

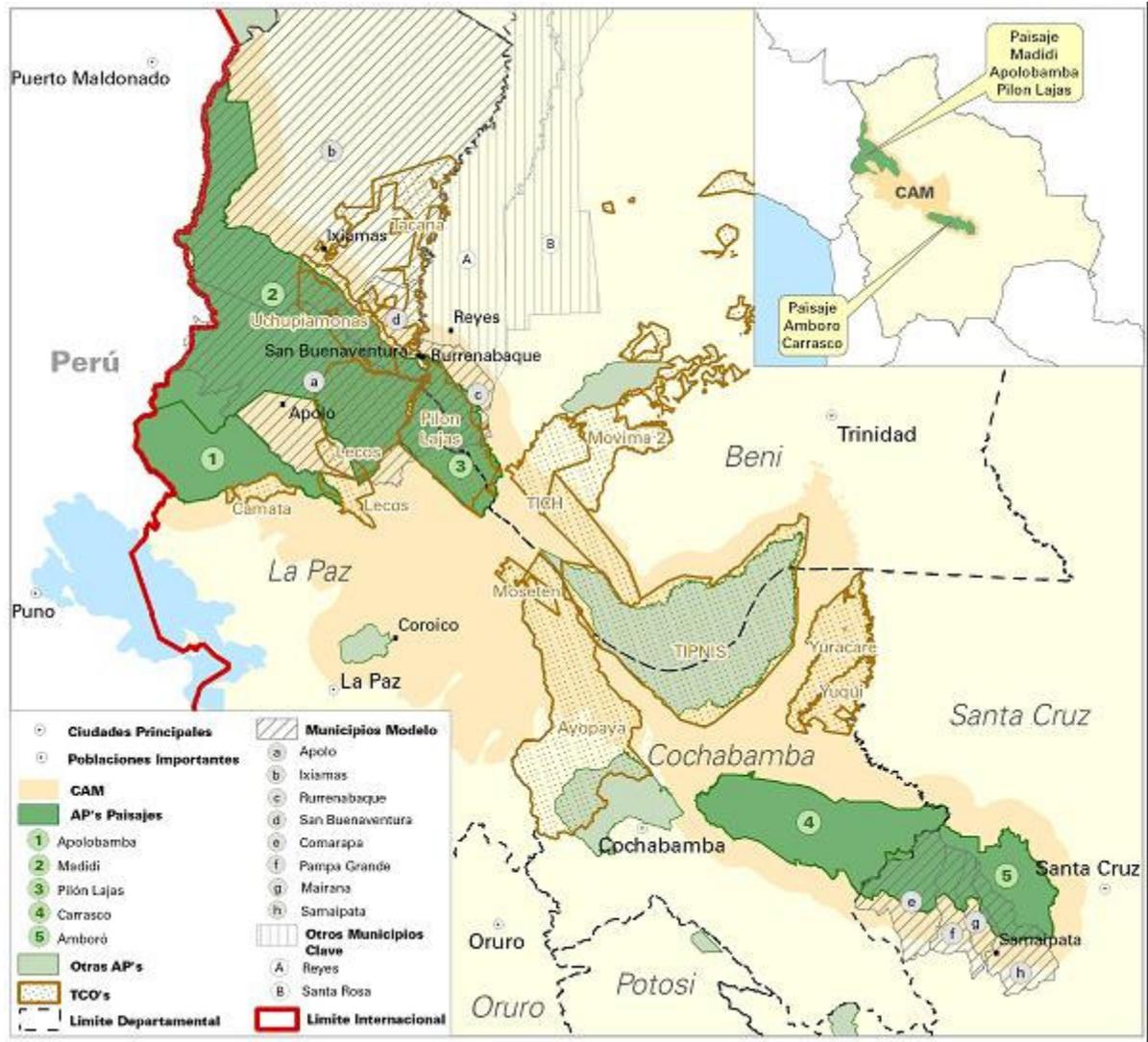


Figure 2: Map showing the location of the TCOs (Indigenous Lands) in relation to the AMC (CAM by its Spanish initials), the LCP Landscapes and model municipalities, as well as the national system of protected areas and departmental boundaries.

III. Executive narrative

Implementation Achievements during the period October 2008 - September 2009

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

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

In Landscape 1, during the period October 2008 - September 2009, the LCP continued to promote the inclusion of municipal governments in the management of biodiversity conservation through land management, promotion of economic activities, strengthening municipal capacities and the development of participatory governance.

In terms of land use management, CI has continued supporting the development of the Municipal Land Use Plans (MLUPs) in the municipalities of Ixiamas and San Buenaventura in the department of La Paz. This process identifies conservation priorities in municipalities, commits municipal investments for conservation management and provides inputs for the development of a unified MLUP-MDP methodology with potential for implementation throughout Bolivia.

Additionally, the LCP has completed the development of the Indigenous Territorial Management Plan (PGTI for its acronym in Spanish) in the San Jose de Uchupiamonas Indigenous Lands. This document is in the final editing stage for publication. LCP has also continued supporting the development of the Indigenous Territorial Management Plan for the Lecos Indigenous Land of Apolo; however, this process has been delayed due to political tensions between the *Quechua* and *Lecos* people. The *Lecos* people promoted inter-institutional dialogues and managed to organize a meeting of the Great Assembly of the Lecos People of Apolo with the participation of its 17 communities, which will be held in November 2009 to approve the document.

In addition, CI is developing economic activities that promote biodiversity conservation and local economic development. With that goal in mind the Federation of Municipal Associations continued developing the sub-program of Conservation and Development (C & D) in the municipalities of San Buenaventura, Ixiamas (La Paz) and in Rurrenabaque, Reyes, Santa Rosa (Beni). The purpose of C & D is to promote and provide support for sustainable businesses implemented by indigenous communities, based on the sustainable management of natural resources. This program is part of the "Green Fund" developed by the FAM, the Foundation for the Development of the National System of Protected Areas (FUNDESNAP), and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) for the management of financial resources for the implementation of conservation projects in municipalities of Bolivia.

As a complementary activity, the LCP is supporting the development of two palm management projects in landscape 1. The first one is a major palm project in the Irimo community, in

partnership with the Puma Foundation and the national NGO Renace. The second project is located in the municipalities of San Buenaventura and Ixiamas (involving several communities), and is taking place in partnership with the Small Grants Program of the United Nations Development Program (SGP-UNDP) and the local NGO, Experimental Center for Agricultural Technical Assistance (CEATA for its acronym in Spanish). The project in the Irimo community has made progress in structuring the organization, developing the product, developing a business plan and strengthening capacity. In reference to the business plan, the consultant team has established an agreement with the "Delizia" ice cream company to provide *majo* pulp, and Delizia intends to promote a new line of production based on forest products.

The project developed by CEATA in San Buenaventura and Ixiamas has made progress in developing technology for the processing of *majo*, *chonta*, royal palm, *chima* and *asai*, but has not been able to make consistent progress in market development, organization structuring and business planning. In this context, the consultant team responsible for developing the business plan identified that this initiative has strong limitations in the areas of production and marketing, and in coordinating with local communities. These issues will be addressed in the business plan. Also, the municipalities of San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque are interested in establishing agreements with CEATA to purchase these products for school breakfasts.

Based on the initial agreement among PACT, the SGP-UNDP, CI and the Tsimane Mosenen Regional Council (TMRC), this year the LCP continued consolidating the management of wild cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*) and *jatata* (*Geonoma deversa*) in the Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Land. For cocoa management, the NGO Social and Sustainable Development in Bolivia (DESBOL for its acronym in Spanish), with additional funding from USAID, developed a bitter chocolate with 75% of wild cacao from the community Carmen del Emero in Pilon Lajas. This product is being processed with the "Breick" company and will be distributed in November 2009. For the management of *jatata*, Tropicico made progress on the implementation of a revolving fund and linking the product to national markets

The LCP continued supporting the *Tres Palmas* Association in the New Horizons community. The group of artisans worked with Gilberto Hurtado, a consultant, to develop their business plan. In addition, the group organized a training process on new weaving techniques for the artisans with Tania Valdez from the *Toquilla* Company of Ecuador. Finally, the association developed an agreement with the "Amazonas" airline to provide souvenirs for the passenger.

The LCP also continued supporting the Rhema association, helping members to attend handicraft fairs and providing technical assistance in business plan development. Unfortunately the business plan was unsuccessful because the consultant hired did not fulfill the contract.

For the management of *jatata*, Tropicico will continue the process initiated, which involves the LCP supporting the implementation of the business plan, developing a revolving fund and marketing the product.

Regarding the management of *Chuchio*¹, the TMRC has continued to develop this product. CI has completed the provision of technical and financial support and foresees that this activity will continue as a family activity to generate additional revenue.

¹ A type of cane that is used to make furniture and handicrafts.

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

For the consolidation phase of the project, CI transferred funds to the municipality of Rurrenabaque to consolidate the tourism monitoring system and support the promotion of the destination. This municipality has not assumed the “Green Destination” brand, but they agreed with CI to continue promoting the “Rurrenabaque” destination considering that this term is established in the market, while promoting the natural attractions of the region.

In 2008, CI through the NGO Bolivian Association for Conservation (BAC) has supported the creation of the largest municipal protected area of Bolivia with 616,643 hectares, which occupies about 73% of the municipality of Santa Rosa del Yacuma. This protected area has a conglomeration of threatened species (CR, EN and VU categories under IUCN, 2007) including: blue-throated macaw (*Ara glaucogularis*), Rio Beni titi (*Callicebus modestus*), Ollala Brothers' titi (*Callicebus ollalae*), Marsh deer (*Blastocerus dichotomus*), Giant armadillo (*Priodontes maximus*), Amazon River dolphin (*Inia geoffrensis*), Yellow-spotted river turtle (*Podocnemis unifilis*), Bush dog (*Speothos venaticus*), Cock-tailed tyrant (*Alectrurus tricolor*), Greater rhea (*Rhea Americana*), Giant anteater (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*), Maned wolf (*Chrysocyon brachyurus*) and jaguar (*Panthera onca*).

After the establishment of this protected area, CI and BAC designed a project to strengthen the management of the area. In the consolidation phase of the LCP, CI and BAC will implement this project. Also, the Mayoralty of Reyes and BAC created the *Los Santos Reyes* municipal protected area and started its consolidation, but in the last six months activities have halted because the BAC is in the process of reconciling financial reports with Conservation International.

With support from CI, the Tsimane Masetene Regional Council (TMRC) completed the validation process for a co-management model for the participative governance of the Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Land Pilon Lajas. The implementation process for this management model continued during the reporting period, and in the consolidating phase the final document on this co-management model will be submitted to SERNAP. In the Apolobamba Protected Area, CI also supported the Management Committee meetings with the prospect of creating a co-management model; however, this model has yet been fully implemented.

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

In Landscape 2, during the period from October 2008 to September 2009, the LCP continued to strengthen the capacities of the municipal governments through territorial and strategic management, and the promotion of economic activities. The LCP also supported the Amboró and Carrasco protected areas.

To complement the Territorial Management in landscape 2, FAN developed the methodology for a Municipal Environmental Action Plan (PAAM for its acronym in Spanish) (Annex 4). To date, the municipal governments of Comarapa, Samaipata, and Mairana have agreed to develop this plan. In Comarapa, the methodology was approved by the Municipal Ordinance and PAAM of Comarapa, Mairana and Samaipata, and it is 60% underway.

Also, FAN completed the Municipal Development Plan for the Comarapa municipality, and the document was approved by the City Council with a Municipal Ordinance. This planning tool was implemented in the redesign process for the 2009 budget and for the formulation of the 2010 Annual Operative Plan. Furthermore, FAN supported the municipal governments of Pampagrande, Comarapa, and Mairana in the identification of conservation projects to include in the municipal planning for the 2010 Annual Operative Plans.

During this period, FAN completed 100% of the San Isidro Basin Management Plan, which has been presented to local stakeholders, and copies were submitted to the Municipal Executive and Legislative branches for final review and comments. Once this process is completed, the City Council will issue a Municipal Ordinance approving the plan. It is worth mentioning that in Landscape 2, FAN complemented this process with communications actions that support the adoption of the project and generate local speech related to conservation and development.

FAN completed the municipal environmental regulations document that is being implemented by municipal authorities and technicians in the issuance of local regulations in the municipalities and Comarapa, Mairana, and Samaipata. Also, FAN completed the development of a communal environmental regulation, which involves regulating the use of natural resources such as water, based on the traditional practices of communities. For the duration of the LCP, FAN developed trainings in the following areas: Watershed Management, Environmental Regulations, Municipal Participatory Management Model, Arc Gis and Arc View.

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

FAN also supported the beekeepers from the Beekeepers Association of Comarapa (AAPICA for its acronym in Spanish) in administrative, accounting and legal processes. These activities

promote income generation through sustainable management of natural resources and have a demonstrative value, as they decrease pressure on the APA. Also, in the past year FAN began supporting a new association of beekeepers in the municipalities of Mairana and Samaipata.

In reference to the training of producers, FAN completed 21 training events in the following areas:

- ✓ Natural Resources Management (5 events)
- ✓ Establishment and management of fruit orchards (9 events)
- ✓ Establishment and management of forest stratum (4 events)
- ✓ Establishment and management of annual crops under agroforestry systems (3 events)

Beneficiaries of the project contributed \$ 4 each month to cover technical assistance and part of the training, establishing a culture of investment in conservation of natural resources. For the training of the producers, FAN established partnerships with other organizations, such as the Fruit Development Foundation of Vallegrande (FDF), which trained and technically assisted beneficiaries in the management of fruit orchards.

So far, 30 farm families have acquired new knowledge on sustainable land management, and water and forest resources, as an integral part of agricultural production. Also, booklets were generated for the technical training for producers. The FAN supported technical training for 5 people in the management of fruit orchards under agroforestry systems; these people were trained in the fruit management school of Vallegrande for a one-week period.

Furthermore, during this process the FAN held 5 events for experiences exchanges with: a) members of the Cabracancha community on the protection of water sources; b) producers of Moro-Moro on fruit management; c) producers of Vallegrande on fruit management; d) Tunal community members on soil management and conservation; e) and all productive initiative representatives from South of the APA.

During this period, 15 hectares of agroforestry systems were established in three communities: Capilla (8 ha), La Aguada (5 ha) and Cabracancha (2ha). Three layers were utilized: forest, orchards and annual crops. Additionally, 13.5 ha of orchards have been established with three species of fruit trees: apple, peach and plum.

Also, FAN supported the conservation of water recharge areas in three communities of the Amoro PA. This protects the water sources of producers and the water irrigation systems, through conservation structures such as the regulation of water falls and sedimentation, and by protecting forest species of conservation easements.

Also, the FAN in coordination with the municipalities and beneficiaries undertook the following water management actions: a) construction of 5 dams; b) installation of irrigation systems to make more efficient use of water; and, c) provision of irrigation hoses (contributed by the FDF).

Aiming to reduce water erosion, FAN promoted the implementation of the following soil management techniques: a) curves level plantations; b) construction of slow formation terraces and hedgerows; and c) reforestation of water recharge areas and easements.

To consolidate production, FAN supported the establishment of the Comarapeña fruit growers' association (ACOFRUT for its acronym in Spanish) to achieve technical strengthening, legal certainty and improved marketing.

For honey production, FAN supported the implementation of 55 modules with 83 families involved in 3 communities of Mairana and 2 of Samaipata. By the end of 2009, it is expected that all manufacturers will produce 4000 kilograms of high quality honey. To date, 55 community members have skills to manage apiaries in 5 communities.

Also, FAN has supported the following results: a) establishment of an association of honey producers with 14 community partners of Cerro Verde and La Yunga; b) development of the association's regulations; c) training in apiary management; and d) development of a business strategy. The honey producers have made conservation commitments in an area of 110 hectares of forest in 5 communities in the Amboró PA.

FAN also completed the Ecotourism Strategy for municipalities in the South of the Amboró Protected Area. This process has been complex and experienced multiple delays, however, the strategy has been completed.

Finally, in the Carrasco Protected Area, FAN, CI and the direction of the Carrasco National Park (CNP) are implementing the red line² that will delimitate the protected area, thus separating it from adjacent areas, including communities, privately owned land and others. To date, the red line implementation has progressed 70%.

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

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

The tourism law will not be amended or modified due to multiple changes in the national policy. To date, the CONAE has stopped this process because there is an unfavorable context, due to the approval of the new State Constitution in February 2009, and the election period. Also during this period the report on the III National Ecotourism Summit has been completed, although it does not have enough content to be published (Annex 5).

For land use activities, FAM completed the development of the methodological guide on territorial management, in coordination with the Vice Ministry of Territorial Planning and Environment (VPMTA for its acronym in Spanish). The approval of the land management guide and the Supreme Decree that approves the land use planning policy is paralyzed because the current managers of the Development Planning Ministry have not yet defined the planning policy in the new scenario with the current State Constitution. Until the electoral period ends,

² "Red line" is a term used for the limits of a protected area, which are agreed upon with the adjacent areas.

there will be no definition on a planning policy, as officials are engaged in political campaigns to meet the needs of different departments and municipalities, as well as society.

The agreement, which was reached with the Planning Vice Ministry, is to publish the two documents: 1) a document for incorporating biodiversity into planning processes; and 2) a Methodological Guide for Land Management. The documents are not official guides but results of a participatory process between the government and civil society that collected inputs and organizes them 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.

During this period, the Green Fund was submitted to various funding agencies. The results achieved did not meet FAM's expectations because the funding agencies required a clearer definition on the Green Fund strategic guidelines; however, the programs financed by the fund are being implemented in the municipalities of Rurrenabaque, Reyes, San Buenaventura, and Santa Rosa del Yacuma.

In terms of the promotion of a favorable framework for developing climate change policies, CI through the LCP has been supporting the REDD Technical Committee (RTC) since 2006. To date there have been over 20 meetings, many of them financed by the LCP, in which the Bolivian position on REDD was discussed. Strategic alliances were formed among CI, the Bolivian Institute for Forest Research (IBIF for its acronym in Spanish), and the International Institution of Economics and Business (IIDEE for its acronym in Spanish), to undertake key studies to design a national REDD mechanism; this activity relied on the Clean Development Office of the National Climate Change Program (NCCP) to develop the R PIN for the World Bank, which was approved for Bolivia in July 2008.

Since the ministerial tutelage change for the NCCP, since January 2009 the RTC activities have not been reactivated, despite an eagerness to continue supporting the process, so CI concluded this activity through the LCP.

In reference to the development of sustainability schemes for compensation initiatives of water environmental services in the area of the Amboro National Park, the Natura Foundation has completed part of the legal and technical studies for a valuation scheme. The Natura Foundation reached political agreements with the Water Cooperative SAGUAPAC, the Prefecture and the Municipality of Santa Cruz to create a fund that promotes the conservation of the Amboró PA.

In reference to the establishment of the fund in the municipality of Comarapa, the Natura Foundation and the Municipality of Santa Cruz signed an agreement to create the fund on January 27, 2008, which is in operation and receives municipal contributions. The fund is undergoing a consolidation process and the projects to be financed by the fund are being identified.

Likewise, the Natura Foundation has signed agreements, based on the Comarapa experience, with the municipalities of Mairana, Pampagrande, and Samaipata.

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

Between October 2008 and September 2009, the National Participatory Working Group (GNTP) progressed 95% in the development of knowledge exchanges. GNTP held and documented two workshops to exchange experiences on productive initiatives supported by the LCP in landscapes 1 and 2. The first exchange workshop organized by the GNTP was conducted with beneficiaries and representatives from productive initiatives that were supported by the LCP, representatives from the Mayoralty of San Buenaventura and CI technicians in Rurrenabaque. The workshop was a great success as the participants agreed to establish a Forest Producers Platform and appointed a committee to develop a proposal to find support for the platform. The second exchange workshop was held in the municipality Comarapa, which was also successful even though progress was not made towards the establishment of a producer's network. Both workshops were documented and will be published by CI and FAN.

Regarding the systematization of LCP experiences, the following topics have been identified:

- Strengthening ecotourism destinations in landscape 1 (Green Destination)
- Design and implementation of Nucleus Educational Projects
- Municipal Participatory Management Cycle
- Productive Initiatives as a conservation strategy
- Formal and Non-formal Education
- Creation and management of municipal protected areas in the municipalities of Reyes and Santa Rosa (2 cases)
- Establishment of co-management in the Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Lands
- Municipal Land Management
- Experience of the REDD Technical Committee

All the systematizations are being developed under the supervision of GNTP.

In addition, the portal Learning Network for Conservation (RAC for its acronym in Spanish) developed by the NGO Bolivian Center for Multidisciplinary Studies (CEBEM for its acronym in Spanish), has been completed and presented in a public event in La Paz with great attendance. The site is currently available <http://rac.cebem.org>

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

From October 2008 - September 2009, the LCP made progress on incorporating concepts of biodiversity conservation and the importance of the AMC in the departmental and national education systems, and also supported the development of Nucleus and Indigenous Educational Projects that deal with local environmental problems and the importance of the AMC. As a

complement, LCP supported the development of non-formal educational instruments and activities, and is also executing a communications strategy.

In reference to the incorporation of biodiversity conservation and the importance of CAM in the divisional and national education systems, the MEC changed its policy, ignoring the development of the national and diversified curriculum and designing a curriculum for each indigenous group. In this context, CI and PROEIB ANDES have decided to work on: a) production of printed materials to support the educational process; b) production of videos for classroom use; and c) teacher training in the use of materials. There is currently a first draft of the printed materials and the audiovisual materials are conceptualized but not yet produced.

The training for teaching students had a better reception than anticipated; the LCP has reached more students than expected. Additional training processes implemented in 8 Higher Education Institutes (Simon Bolivar, Bautista Saavedra, Clara Parada de Pinto, Sedes Sapientae, Adventista, Rafael Chavez Ortiz, Simon Rodriguez and Enrique Finot) of 4 departments (La Paz, Beni, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz), have reached over 2404 students throughout the life of PCP.

For the Pilon Lajas Interpretation Center, Tropicó has undertaken the following activities: a) completion of the organization of information on the culture of Tsimane-Moseten; and b) recruitment of a museum specialist to design the exhibition and acquire handicrafts for exhibit.

Significant progress has been made with the Ecoclubs. In landscape 1, Tropicó is consolidating operations for 2 Ecoclubs in the municipalities of San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque. They have over 40 members (children and adolescents), who have increased their levels of knowledge on subjects related to biodiversity conservation and identified environmental problems in the areas they live in. Ecoclub members implemented 10 projects on awareness and environmental education.

In Landscape 2, FAN established an ecoclub in the municipality of Samaipata. FAN reached out to schools and held informal talks with a group of young people interested in developing environmental projects. This had a big impact and an Ecoclub with 12 members was established. FAN held several meetings with this Ecoclub, with the first few meetings consisting of briefings and team building activities. After consolidating the team, FAN invited a member of an Ecoclub in Santa Cruz to explain the advantages of this movement at the local, national and international levels.

In subsequent meetings, FAN and the Ecoclub members developed activities that will be implemented throughout the project. They drafted the “Campaign to raise population’s awareness to reduce the use of plastic bags.” For this activity the members were trained by Luca Spinoza, author of “Invasion of plastic bags.” Training took place at a school, so Ecoclub members shared their training with high school students.

For members to learn about the importance of the Amboró Protected Area FAN organized a trip to *Piritial*, a grassland forest that captures water, which made members realize why it is necessary to conserve this critical area. In addition to the explanations received from Richard Estrada (FAN technician) members visited an organic waste management project in Comarapa and also visited the Laguna Verde Private Ecotourism site. They took this opportunity to pick up trash left by visitors.

As part of their campaign, the Ecoclub recorded a radio spot for the campaign "excessive use of plastic bags" that is being broadcast on two radio stations in Samaipata. They also held talks in the municipal market, and assisted meetings held by various organizations to raise awareness and hand out cloth bags with the printed message "I do not use plastic bags."

For non-formal educational activities, in Landscape 1 Tropicó designed, built and put into operation the 2008 and 2009 versions of the Green Tent. Their presentations have reached 2513 children attending school in the municipalities of San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque. Similarly, the Green Tent has reached 2168 people through fairs in the city of La Paz, also reaching teenagers and young adults.

In landscape 2, FAN conducted several workshops to address issues that were left unfinished a year ago, and continued to develop games based on the issues already identified. FAN also formalized its work with leaders of the Amboró Protected Area and presented the Green Tent proposal, introducing the project Environmental Non-Formal Education at a meeting with all Amboró Protection Staff.

To complement this activity, Tropicó continued with guided visits to the Caquiaguara Interpretative Trail of Landscape 1. A total of 18 teachers and 285 outstanding students from San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque schools visited the trail.

In landscape 2, FAN has agreed with the representatives of the ecotourism initiative La Yunga, to use the path of Giant Ferns as an interpretive site. Additionally, FAN developed an interpretation guide for young explorers and one for teachers. These materials were published, with 2000 copies for students and an edition of 500 copies for teachers. A group of elementary school teachers were trained in the use of the guides for the Giant Ferns path and visited the site with a group of 35 students from a school in Comarapa.

For the communications strategy, during the grant period the LCP organized and participated in exhibitions and events and has promoted press coverage, with 200 articles published in mass media outlets. The LCP partners participated in national and municipal fairs as scheduled, and have worked with the media and achieved the expected coverage. The media owned by the FAM (the radio station Onda Local, the www.enlared.org.bo web portal, the Local Power bimonthly magazine, and the Window Citizen supplement) have produced and disseminated all the projects supported by the LCP, thus communicating the importance of the AMC.

Also, as part of the communication strategy the LCP produced an information kit that contains information on the progress and results reached by the LCP. The kit was distributed among partners and beneficiaries.

In follow-up to the commitments made, 12 LCP bulletins have been produced and distributed within the consortium.

Implementation Achievements, Sixteenth Quarter

The Landscape Conservation Program (LCP) had a successful quarter, with most activities undertaken as planned. During this quarter, the major achievement was the MLUP approval of the Municipality of Ixiamas; this tool identifies areas of conservation for the preservation of watersheds and water resources.

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

To strengthen local participative governance, increase economic activities and improve biodiversity conservation in both Landscapes of the Amboró Madidi Corridor³ (Objective 1), during the sixteenth 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 Jose 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

In the last quarter, CI completed the territory diagnosis, and validated the land assessment and zoning proposal for the MLUPs through municipal workshops attended by representatives of communities and municipal technicians. As part of the feedback process, CI distributed maps of each municipality for review and feedback. The municipal authorities of San Buenaventura and CI agreed to strengthen the dissemination of the MLUP in the rural area and to prepare maps for each district.

In this quarter, CI completed the development of the MLUPs for San Buenaventura and Ixiamas. The MLUP of Ixiamas has been approved by the City Council through a Municipal

³ The Amboró Madidi Corridor comprises the Bolivian Section of the Vilcabamba-Amboró Conservation Corridor.

Ordinance 059/2009 (Annex 6). Moreover, the communities of the Abel Iturralde Federation of Producers Associations (FESPAI for its acronym in Spanish) and the municipal government of San Buenaventura required the submission of land use plan maps for the communities that possess a communal land title, for the approval of the San Buenaventura MLUP. The maps are almost complete and the MLUP will be approved in the next quarter.

Additional studies for cane and wild cocoa have been developed within the framework of territorial planning. CSF and CI have completed and presented these studies to the municipality of San Buenaventura and the city of La Paz. (Annex 7)

CSF's analysis of the economic feasibility study to implement a sugar mill and sugar cane crops has concluded. The project would be feasible if agricultural yields are reached under the assumptions (55MT/ha and 12.5% sucrose), and if the assumptions of deforestation are met the project would avoid the loss of 19,000 hectares of primary forest (28% of deforestation would be avoided), also reducing CO2 emissions. The feasibility will also depend on the ability of producers to purchase farm equipment (\$28,300 for every five families or 50 hectares of cane). The cocoa study has progressed 90%, and proposes to promote wild cocoa as a productive activity in northern La Paz and south - west of Beni.

Finally, the San Buenaventura MLUP and the sugar cane study are being edited to be published in November 2009. The documents of the Ixiamas MLUP and the cocoa study will be edited in the next quarter.

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

Technical staff and the indigenous representatives of San José de Uchupiamonas have concluded the Indigenous Land Management Plan (PGTI), with their final adjustments completed, and the CI team began editing the final documents to present in a public event in November 2009. (Annex 8)

For the Lecos of Apolo PGTI, during this quarter the document progressed as follows: a) an integral diagnosis of the biophysical, socioeconomic and territorial components was completed; b) a development plan was prepared; and c) thematic maps were produced (Annex 9). Social conflicts in Apolo caused significant delays in the final presentation of the document to the great Lecos Assembly; however, CI expects this process to be completed by December 2009.

Finally, during this quarter the management plan and life plan for the Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Lands have been edited and the launch event is being organized for October 2009, in coordination with the National Service of Protected Areas (SERNAP) and the Tsimane Masetene Regional Council (TMRC). (Annex 10)

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) and the Municipalities of Santa Rosa del Yacuma and Reyes have a significant delay in the implementation of activities to strengthen the management of the municipal protected areas, because BAC has not yet submitted the project's financial information. For this reason, CI has been unable to continue disbursing funds for the project.

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

In RB TCO PL, the Tsimane Mosen Regional Council (TMRC) organized a new version of the co-management document, incorporating the German agency for social and technical development (DED) and the TMRC proposals. The Corregidor's assembly has met for the final review and approval; the final document will define the relationship between the indigenous groups and the government for making decisions on environmental issues. (Annex 11)

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), during this quarter CI and RENACE continued working on a business plan for developing products using majo and introducing them into the marketplace.

The team of consultants responsible for developing the business plan continued gathering information on the product and its markets. The Delizia Ice Cream Company has expressed their interest in buying majo pulp for a new ice cream; also the Ketal supermarket may support an oil exhibit in its new supermarket. (Annex 12)

For the second *majo palm* initiative in the Simai community within the Mosen indigenous lands, a consultant made a second visit to evaluate the product. The main segment of this initiative is the Guanay local market. (Annex 13)

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 continued its support through a consultancy to develop a business plan. The first draft of this document has been developed, which shows the need to define a business model. (Annex 14)

The NGO Social and Sustainable Development in Bolivia (DESSBOL) and CI continued 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 agreement with the “Breick” chocolate company to perform a market test of the wild cocoa continues. The recipe has been developed and an initial market test will be held on November 2009.

During this quarter, regarding the development of business plans for the Rhema initiative, the consultant hired for this purpose did not fulfill expectations on the development of the business plan. At the request of RHEMA representatives, CI ended the contract with the consultant.

For the Nuevos Horizontes initiative, consultants have begun developing a business plan. A training activity was organized with Tania Valdez, an entrepreneur working with the *Toquilla* handicrafts of Ecuador. During her visit, the potential for joint export was identified; in this case, it will be necessary to train the artisans in the management of improved techniques. (Annex 15) The consultants also established a commercial link with the Amazonas airline to provide handicrafts for their passengers, with the cost being included in the airfare. (Annex 16)

During this quarter the Conservation and Development (C&D) program, promoted by FAM, continued 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.

In Rurrenabaque and San Buenaventura, FAM made disbursements of approximately 60% of the co-financing funds for the C & D Program projects. The projects have progressed approximately 60%.

For the destination management initiative "Green Destination," CI and the La Paz – Beni Destination General Organization (OGD) completed the design of curricula for local managers.

To strengthen the promotion and monitoring system, CI and the municipality of Rurrenabaque began consolidating operations promoted during the first two years of LCP.

During this period, the alliance of ecotourism indigenous initiatives completed the organization of their promotional materials and the launch event for the Alliance, which is scheduled for the next quarter.

In reference to the management of jatata in Pilon Lajas, Tropico continued to implement the business plan. Also, during this quarter Tropico implemented a revolving fund that has been used to purchase 1451 jatata tissues from seven communities that are members of the Association (Gredal, Bisal, Corte, San Bernardo, San Luis Chico, San Luis Grande, Bolson) that were sold at the Rurrenabaque market. In addition, progress has been made on the national and international marketing study, training for association staff on business management and office improvement.

The San Miguel del Bala Ecolodge, managed by the Tacana indigenous people, continues to operate and the LCP continues providing technical monitoring support. During this quarter, USAID and CI decided to support the promotion of the ecolodge.

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

During the sixteenth quarter, FAN continued activities to:

- 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 planned actions from the Annual Operative Plan for the Municipality of Comarapa. The agroforestry project of the San Isidro Basin is included in this management plan. For the El Chape Basin Management Plan, FAN completed the diagnosis and submitted it to the municipality of Mairana for review.

During this quarter, the Municipal Land Use Plan for the municipality of Buena Vista continued to progress. The first draft of this plan was completed and the FAN plans to conduct a workshop to present the agro-ecological zoning in November 2009 to representatives of the municipality, local leaders, and other institutions that work in the area.

Complementary to the territorial planning activities, FAN continued developing the Municipal Environmental Action Plans for Mairana, Comarapa and Samaipata, which have progressed 60%. In Buena Vista, FAN and the municipality progressed in the definition of environmental problems, natural potentialities, environmental risks and potential solutions.

Also, the South Side Zoning paper for the Amboró is complete. For this quarter, FAN had planned to submit and receive approval for Amboró zoning by the municipal governments. However, this was not achieved because the instrument has to be agreed upon by the direction of the Amboró PA. In the next quarter, the zoning will be agreed upon for approval by the municipalities.

Based on the communications strategy developed for landscape 2, FAN continued implementing communications activities that aim to promote best practices for biodiversity conservation. This quarter, FAN broadcast 67 radio programs in Pampagrande, and 13 radio programs in Mairana and Samaipata. Additionally, FAN disseminated 11 radio spots in all the municipalities in the valley of Santa Cruz.

The video: “Nature, learning to preserve it” developed by FAN was disseminated in the municipalities of Comarapa and Pampagrande to different audiences. Also, FAN supported the

video presentation in the municipality of Comarapa to Municipal authorities, technicians and community members in the municipalities from the southern and northern regions of the Amboro PA, who attended the presentation events.

Support institutional management capabilities between municipalities and strengthen protected areas

The FAN supported the community of Chapel in the implementation of communal regulations on the issue of pollution by agrochemicals and began to perform controls. Furthermore, the FAN trained local technicians and park rangers in GIS activities for the Amboro PA.

Promote economic initiatives friendly to biodiversity conservation

In the municipality of Comarapa, for the project on agroforestry systems in the communities of Capilla, La Aguada and Cabracancha, FAN supported the organization of a fruit growers' productive group in Comarapa. FAN also developed mechanisms for marketing the fruit, in collaboration with the beneficiaries. During the first period, marketing will be conducted through an intermediary with the "Moro-Moro" fruit company.

During this quarter, FAN organized a workshop on the "Preparation of organic fertilizers," held on October 9 with 16 participants.

In the San Isidro Basin (Municipality of Comarapa), training and technical assistance achieved the following results:

- 30 beneficiaries assisted in soil, forest, and water management techniques.
- 30 beneficiaries trained in soil management and conservation, water management and conservation, and forest resources management and conservation.
- 30 beneficiaries of the agroforestry project technically assisted in the areas of: planting fruit trees, soil preparation, and design and layout of orchards in agroforestry systems. The beneficiaries each contributed \$4 for their training.
- 25 beneficiaries learned new techniques for planting fruit trees with soil and water conservation criteria (forest plantations).
- 20 beneficiaries acquired technical knowledge of organic fertilizers and chemical fertilization.
- 35 beneficiaries learned new techniques in orchard management.
- 35 beneficiaries acquired experience in harvesting, packing, and marketing processes for fruit.
- An experiences exchange was held in Moro-Moro during the second week of September 2009.

In the same basin (San Isidro), FAN continued management activities for agroforestry plots, with the following results:

- 14,000 seedlings produced and distributed
- 50 rolls of wire distributed to beneficiaries

- 50 kg of staples distributed to beneficiaries
- 14 ha of agroforestry plots fenced with wire

In reference to the beekeeping activities in the municipality of Mairana, this quarter the FAN achieved the following results:

- Establishment of a bee producers association with 14 members from the community of Cerro Verde and 3 from the community of La Yunga.
- Provision of materials, as follows: 15 overalls with masks, hats and gloves, 5 universal pliers, 10 medium smokers, 6 kg of wire and 1 centrifuge.

Regarding the beekeeping activities in the municipality of Samaipata, this quarter the FAN achieved the following results:

- 2 consolidated beekeepers groups: one in the community of Piedras Blancas with 13 producers and the other in La Tipa community with 8 producers.
- FAN has completed the business plan for honey producers and submitted it to the beekeepers.

Regarding tourism planning in the southern region of the Amboro PA, FAN completed the Ecotourism Strategy document and the presentation to local stakeholders for its validation is still pending.

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

The establishment of the red line in the Carrasco National Park (CNP) has progressed consistently. However, in the Yungas region of Arepucho (in the southern area) a conflict resulting from coca cultivation caused delays in the demarcation process. This quarter, the conflict has continued and the director of the Carrasco National Park is coordinating interdiction actions. However, FAN was able to continue activities by demarcating through markers installed in the defined areas.

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.

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), the La Paz – Beni Destination General Organization (OGD) and CI developed a workshop for the design of the “National Curriculum for local managers.” The initial document was submitted to CI by the OGD and contains key issues that managers should receive training on, such as legal framework, strategic planning and quality of service.

The National Committee to Support Ecotourism (CONAE) completed a report on the Third National Ecotourism Summit.

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

This quarter, Conservation International signed an agreement with the Natura Foundation (Annex 17) for the proposal: “Financial self-sustainability for watershed conservation in the Vilcabamba Amboró Corridor, with emphasis on the Amboró National Park, through the capitalization of funds for the protection of water sources.” This proposal aims to establish a sustainable financial mechanism and plan for the long-term protection of water sources for the city of Santa Cruz, and consolidate four municipal funds for the protection of water sources for irrigation and human consumption in the municipalities of Samaipata Pampagrande, Mairana and Comarapa, in the areas adjacent to the southern Amboró National Park.

Funding for rural municipalities is underway. Natura Foundation made progress in the design and signing of agreements involving the municipal government, the water cooperative and the Natura Foundation. The creation of a fund for the city of Santa Cruz is delayed because the institutional framework is complex and requires long-term contribution commitments. On October 7 and 8, 2009, the Nature Foundation and CI held a working meeting to review activity plans to fulfill commitments made through the end of the project.

This quarter, CI participated in a REDD workshop of the National Climate Change Program (NCCP) and in two meetings with the REDD national team of the NCCP, providing training on the history of REDD international negotiations. CI expects the technical REDD committee to reactivate this quarter, however, apparently the NCCP plans to address the Technical REDD Committee (TRC) by taking a different direction.

Also, GNTP with funds from the LCP and technical support from CI headquarters, designed a vulnerability model for the Madidi area based on a GIS, according to the IPCC regulations on climate vulnerability. The model is defined and was tested in the field, and a sensitivity analysis is being developed to verify the model. The final product will be a climate vulnerability map of the area.

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) agreed to publish two documents: 1) a document for incorporating biodiversity into planning processes; and 2) a Methodological Guide for Land Management. The documents are not official guides but results of a participatory process between the government and civil society that collected inputs and organized them 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

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

FAM continued managing the Green Fund.⁴ This mechanism was presented to the international cooperation, but did not achieve the expected interest by the cooperation agencies.

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.

⁴The 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.

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 Bolivian Center for Multidisciplinary Studies (CEBEM) completed the design of the Learning Network for Conservation (RAC). This instrument was launched to the public in the city of La Paz. The RAC already allows users to store information as a virtual library and exchange viewpoints on conservation and development

Regarding the communities of practice, the National Committee for Support of Ecotourism (CONAE) and the Alliance of Indigenous Ecotourism Initiatives have continued their activities. The CONAE completed the edition of the report for the Third National Ecotourism Summit. The alliance succeeded in attracting new members and continued implementing its agenda in the following themes: a) strengthening capacity; b) promotion and marketing; and c) institutional framework for indigenous entrepreneurs. Likewise, the Alliance organized a public launch event and developed promotional materials to raise awareness of the Alliance and promote the initiatives individually to tourism agencies.

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

During this quarter, GNTP developed documents that define the scope and content of the systematization of municipal protected areas and co-management in Pilon Lajas. Additionally GNTP developed a concept for a ninth systematization on the national REDD committee, which was added after analyzing the importance of the topic and its content.

GNTP completed an update on the Municipal Management Participative Model systematization; GNTP also developed an update of the Green Destination systematization, and submitted drafts on the productive initiatives, and the formal and non-formal education systematizations.

Furthermore, GNTP developed methodological tools for the systematization of Municipal PAs, Co-management in Pilon Lajas, and Territorial Management. For these three systematizations GNTP finished the interviews and fieldwork and will soon have drafts. GNTP began the ninth systematization on the national REDD committee.

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 educational 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 Mosesten Regional Council with support from the Project on Intercultural Bilingual Education Andes (PROEIB Andes) continued developing educational materials based on the curriculum of the Tsimane people. These materials will be used in the classroom and teachers are expected to receive training on the management of these educational tools.

From July-September 2009, training processes were conducted at the Higher Education Institute Simón Rodríguez in Cochabamba and reached 55 students, completing the LCP target to conduct 14 workshops with teaching students.

However, professors still have to visit a protected area of the AMC, to continue the training workshops. This trip did not take place during this quarter; however, the trip will take place during the second and third week of October.

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

Tropico designed four Nucleus Education Projects (NEP) in the departments of La Paz, Beni and Santa Cruz (Ixiamas, San Buenaventura, Rurrenabaque and Mairana) and one Indigenous Education Project (IEP) for the Tsimane-Mosesten for educational establishments within the Pilon Lajas BR-TCO. Three of the NEPs have been implemented successfully (Ixiamas, San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque) and the other two (Mairana and Pilon Lajas) are awaiting funding approval by the Ministry of Education and Culture. During this quarter, Tropico distributed the Indigenous Education Program (IEP) documents, including the educational and infrastructure components, to municipal education authorities in Rurrenabaque. The government has not provided a response on providing funding for implementation. However, the scope of work of the LCP was to complete the design of the IEP, the municipality of Rurrenabaque and the TMRC are responsible for its implementation. In the case of the NEP of Mairana, the MEC had comments on this proposal. Tropico gave all digital inputs to the representative of the Santa Rosa Education Nucleus to address the comments and Tropico is following up on this process.

Develop non-formal educational instruments and activities

From July-September 2009, Tropico conducted 16 2009 versions of the Green Tent presentations, reaching 454 children in San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque. Similarly, the

Green Tent was presented at the 14th version of the International Book Fair in La Paz, reaching 2070 people between the ages of 2 and 50 during the 10 day event.

FAN presented the Green Tents to 500 elementary school children in educational establishments of Mairana (capital city) and in the communities of Mendiola, La Tuna, Sivingal, La Yunga and Yerba Buena. In a public event, FAN handed the Green Tents to the educational district, where they signed a commitment to use these materials.

For the implementation of the Pilon Lajas interpretation center, the artisans of Pilon Lajas completed a crafts exhibition and Tropicico began collecting information on the Tsimane - Mosenet culture and the management of natural resources to develop material to support the exhibition. While this process is progressing, the change of the Director of the Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Lands has delayed implementation.

In Landscape 1, Tropicico continued supporting ecoclubs during this quarter. They completed the implementation of the project "TV spots," filming one TV spot for each ecoclub and showing them on local channels in San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque for a month. The project "Save the World from Plastic Bags" was also completed with the distribution of one cloth bag for every 20 plastic bags in San Buenaventura. They also implemented the project "Ecological Mural Painting" in educational establishments of San Buenaventura. Similarly, they implemented the project "Reuse of Plastic Bags," by making handicrafts out of plastic bags and selling them in the Handicraft Fair of Rurrenabaque. Tropicico has conducted two training workshops for Ecoclubs: "Let's not bag the world" about making looms with plastic bags, and "Painting" to draw and paint signs and posters with conservation messages.

In Landscape 2, FAN distributed 500 cloth bags with the message "I do not use plastic bags" Printed on them. The Ecoclub gave talks at the Municipal Market, three communal meetings and fairs, among other places. Signs were painted in the entrances and exits of shops and markets.

Finally, Tropicico continued its visits to the Caquiahuara Interpretative Trail with leaders, students and teachers from educational establishments from the municipalities of San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque. During this quarter, Tropicico made 5 trips to the Caquiahuara interpretative trail in Landscape 1, with the participation of 139 students and 8 teachers.

In landscape 2, as part of the Green Tent activities, FAN completed the construction of 4 Greens Tents and 16 games. FAN also trained the actors involved in the process and established a schedule of presentations, in agreement with the beneficiaries.

In the Yunga trail of landscape 2, FAN, with support from the La Yunga community and Mairana's district Director, designed the interpretation system of the La Yunga trail. The community authorities and the FAN have agreed on the scope of this activity. During this quarter, FAN published a guide for the "Young Explorer" and a guide for teachers. They trained 14 teachers in the Giant Ferns trail of La Yunga in Mairana and traveled with 35 students and teachers of 6th grade from a School in Comarapa.

In landscape 2, FAN continued working with ecoclubs, by providing equipment to the ecoclub, training members in the use of plastic bags and participating in presentations on the experiences

of other ecoclubs in the city of Santa Cruz. Finally, the ecoclub members identified their main environmental problem and are running a campaign on the use of plastic bags, through radio spots and distributing cloth bags to the population.

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 communication strategy for the LCP closure. To date, there have been press trips to Comarapa and San Miguel del Bala, a presentation of the Green Tent at the Book Fair with respective media management, a presentation of the RAC, and presentations of the book “Protected areas ... for whom” and CDs on the Socio-demographic Study of PAs within the AMC.

CI has released internal LCP bulletins 10 and 11. These bulletins reflect the most important achievements in the implementation of the LCP. (Annex 18)

Implementation challenges

During this quarter, the closing process of the program is being executed. This process requires a considerable time commitment by the technicians and institutions that are part of the Landscape Conservation Program. The program has results that require more involvement: a) developing educational material for the RB-TCO Pilon Lajas; b) establishing a fund for the conservation of the Amboró National Park; c) implementation of an interpretative room in the RB-TCO Pilon Lajas; and d) a Municipal Environmental Management Workshop .

Monitoring and Evaluation

During the sixteenth quarter, the monitoring and evaluation consultant gathered field information concerning the final monitoring finish line, holding meetings with producers’ focus groups, visiting enterprises supported by the LCP and filling family annual income surveys. The consultant has organized the information collected from the surveys and incorporated this information into the LCP database, for the emission of monitoring data. Based on the monitoring data issued during the last month, the consultant begun drafting the monitoring final report, having completed the information on the conservation, education, and participation variables, which are under review. Finally, at the request of USAID, the M&E system has provided information concerning annual monitoring indicators for the conservation area, including participation in training events in the area of formal and non formal education.

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