

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

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

QUARTERLY REPORT – YEAR 2 QUARTER 3
APRIL 1ST TO JUNE 31ST, 2007

Submitted to USAID

By

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

August 7th, 2007

Contens

I. Acronyms and abbreviations	3
II. Background	6
III. Executive narrative	9
IV. Table of annexes	21

I. Acronyms and Abbreviations

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

ESPAÑOL		ENGLISH	
ABC	Asociación Boliviana para la Consevación	ABC	Asociación Boliviana para la Consevación
AISI	Asociación de Incienceros y Salayeros de Irimo	AISI	Asociación de Incienceros y Salayeros de Irimo
ANMI	Área Natural de Manejo Integrado	AMNI	Natural Area of Integrated Management
AP	Área(s) Protegida(s)	PA	Protected Area
APA	Área Protegida Amboró	APA	Amboró Protected Area
APM	Area protegida municipal	APM	Area protegida municipal
CAEMA	Centro Andino para la Economía en el Medio Ambiente	CAEMA	Andean Center for Environmental Economics
CAM	Corredor Amboró-Madidi	AMC	Amboró-Madidi Corridor
CCB	Centro para la Conservación de la Biodiversidad (unidad regional de CI)	CBC	Center for Biodiversity Conservation (CI regional unit)
CEATA	Centro Experimental de Asistencia Técnica Agropecuaria	CEATA	Experimental Center for Agricultural Technical Assistance
CI	Conservación Internacional	CI	Conservation International
CIPTA	Consejo Indígena del Pueblo Tacana	CIPTA	Tacana Indigenous Council
CONAE	Comité Nacional de de Apoyo al Ecoturismo	CONAE	National Ecotourism Committee
CONIAG	Consejo Nacional de Agua	CONIAG	National Water Council
CRTM	Consejo Regional Tsimane Mosen	CRTM	Tsimane Mosen Regional Council
ECO	Evaluación de Capacidades Organizacionales	OCA	Organizational Capacity Assessment
FAM	Federación de Asociaciones Municipales	FAM	Federation of Municipal Associations

FAN	Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza	FAN	The Friends of Nature Foundation
Fundación PUMA	Fundación Protección para el Medio Ambiente	PUMA Foundation	Foundation for the protection of the environment
GNTP	Grupos Nacional de Trabajo para la Participación	NWGP	National Work Group on Participation.
IIAD	Instituto Internacional para el Ambiente y el Desarrollo	IIED	International Institute for Environment an development.
LIDEMA	Liga de Defensa del Medio Ambiente	LIDEMA	Environmental Defense League
MDL	Mecanismo de Desarrollo Limpio	CPM	Clean Development Mecanism
MEC	Ministerio de Educación y Cultura	MEC	Ministry of Education and Culture
ODL	Oficina de Desarrollo Limpio del Programa Nacional de Cambios Climáticos	ODL	National Climate Change Program's Office of Clean Development
ONG	Organización No Gubernamental	NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PCP	Programa de Conservación de los Paisajes	LCP	Landscape Conservation Program
PNANMI – M	Parque Nacional y Area Natural de Manejo Integrado Madidi	NP NAIM	National Park and Natural Area of Integrated Management
PMOT	Plan Municipal de Ordenamiento Territorial	MLUP	Municipal Land Use Plan (sometimes referred to as a zoning plan)
PNCC	Programas Nacional de Cambios Climáticos	NPCC	National Program on Climate Change
POA	Plan Operativo Annual	AOP	Annual Operating Plan
PCP	Programa de Conservación de Paisajes	LCP	Landscape Conservation Program
PDM	Plan de Desarrollo Municipal	MDP	Municipal Development Plan
PEI	Proyecto Educativo IndígenaF	PEI	Indigenous education project
PEN	Proyectos Educativos de Núcleo	PEN	Nucleus Education Projects
PGTI	Plan de Gestión Territorial Indígena	PGTI	Plan de Gestión Territorial Indígena

RB-TCO PL	Reserva Biosférica y Tierra Comunitaria de Origen de Pílon Lajas	RB-TCO PL	Pílon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Land
SERNAP	Servicio Nacional de Áreas Protegidas	SERNAP	Bolivian National Park Service
PPD-UNDP	Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones – Programa de Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas	SGP-UNDP	UNDP Small Grants Program
TCO	Tierras Comunitarias de Origen	TCO	Indigenous Lands
TES-CEBU	Turismo Ecológico-Social	TES	Socio-Ecological Tourism
TNC	The Nature Conservancy	TNC	The Nature Conservancy
Trópico	Asociación Boliviana para la Conservación	Trópico	Bolivian Association for Conservation
PDM	Plan de Desarrollo Municipal		
PNUD	Programa Naciones Unidas de Desarrollo	UNDP	United Nations Development Program
PPD-PNUD	Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones del PNUD	SGP-UNDP	Small Grants Program of the UNDP
USAID	United States Agency for International Development	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VMPTA	Viceministerio de Planificación Territorial y Ambiental	VMPTA	Viceministry of Territorial Planning and the Environment
VMT	Viceministerio de Turismo	VMT	Vice-Ministry of Tourism
SIG	Sistema de Información Geográfico	GIS	Geografic Information System.
SISPLAN	Sistema Nacional de planificación	SISPLAN	Bolivian Nacional Planning System

II. Background

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

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

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

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

- I. Owing to their operational similarities, Objectives 1 and 2 have now been synthesized into this new single objective: Strengthen participatory local governance, increase economic opportunities and improve biodiversity conservation in both of the AMC Landscapes (Amboró-Carrasco and Apolobamba-Madidi-Pilón Lajas).
- 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 (Trópico), and a fourth member, Pact, Inc. Each partner receives a sub-award from CI for the implementation of its work toward the LCP Objectives. The CI-FAN-FAM-Trópico-Pact consortium is a unique strategic alliance that takes advantage of each partner's distinct and

complementary capacities. CI has worldwide experience in biodiversity conservation, the implementation of conservation corridors, and more than 12 years working in the AMC; FAN has scientific and technical capacities to develop 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; Trópico has implemented more than 60 projects and programs in several regions of Bolivia; and Pact, Inc. is a global leader in strengthening the capacity of grassroots organizations, coalitions and networks, and promoting knowledge management.

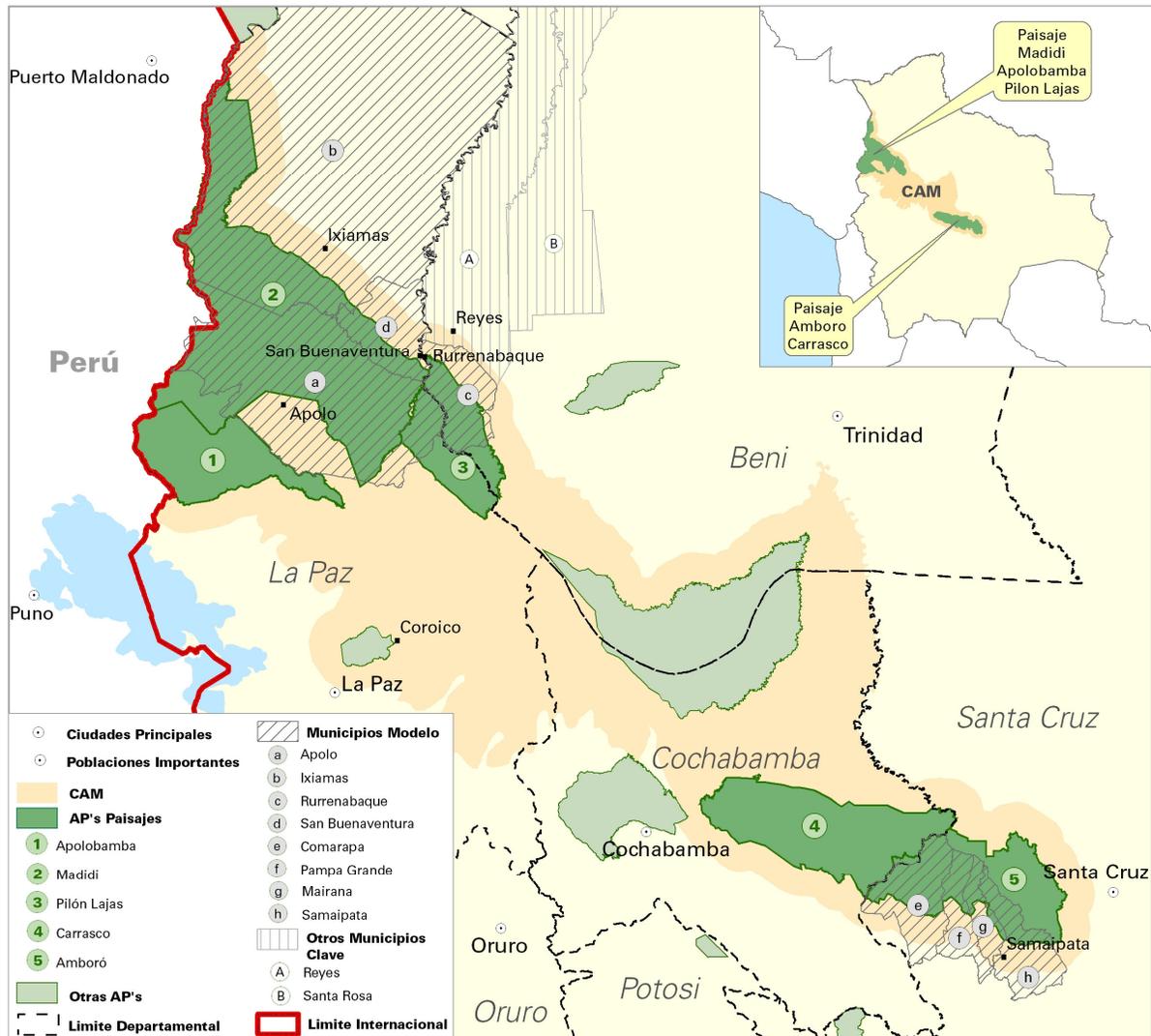


Figure 1: Map showing the location within the tropical Andes region of the LCP Landscapes (Paisajes), model municipalities, departmental boundaries, as well as the parks of the national system of protected areas occurring within the AMC (CAM by its Spanish initials).

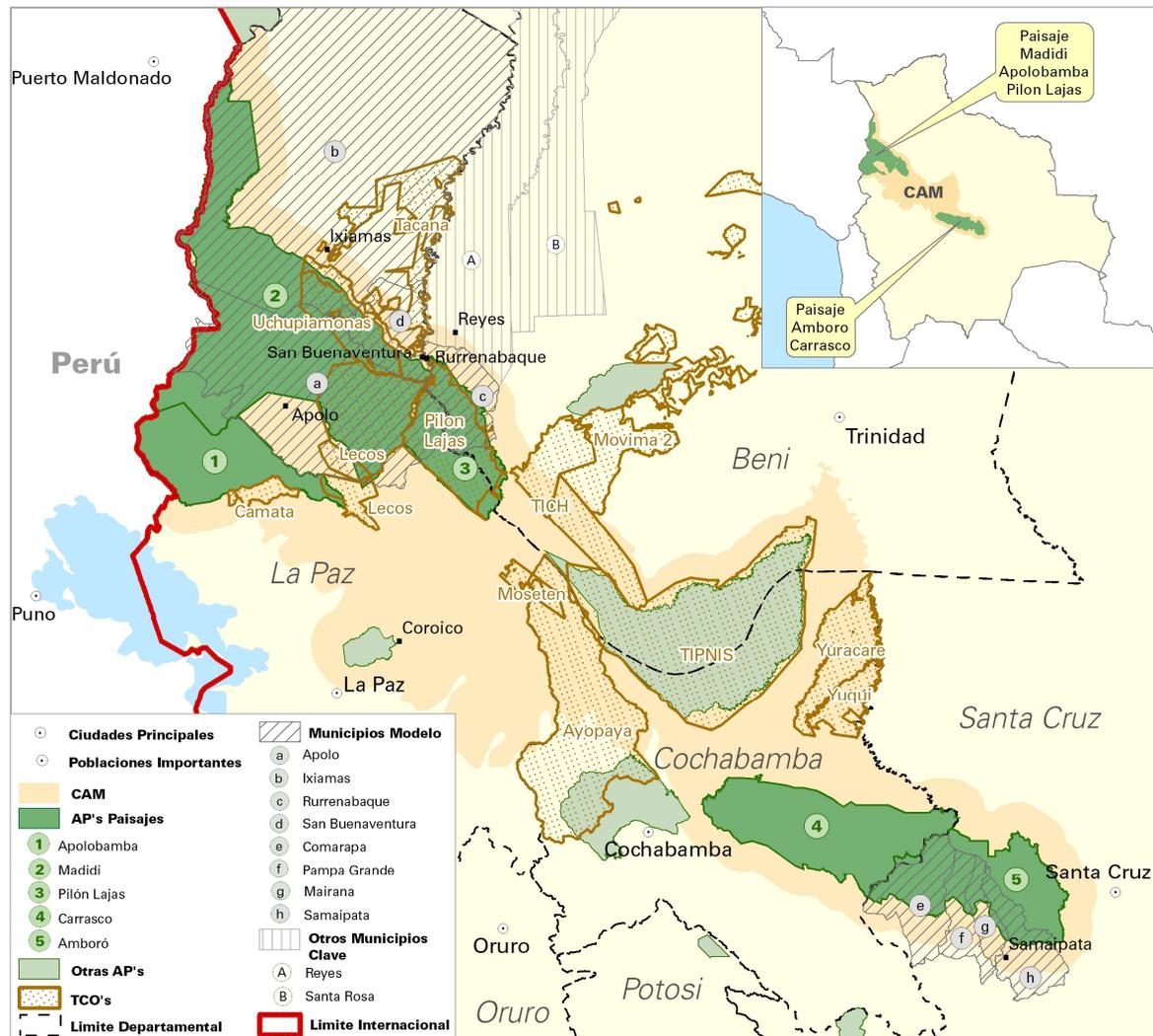


Figure 2: Map showing the location of the TCOs (Indigenous Lands) in relation to the AMC (CAM by its Spanish initials), the LCP Landscapes and model municipalities, as well as the national system of protected areas and departmental boundaries.

III. Executive narrative

Implementation achievements

The USAID-Bolivia Landscape Conservation Program had a very successful seventh quarter, with most activities having been carried out according to plan. In summary, Objectives 1 and 2 have advanced considerably and there have been no major delays. Objective 3, which has a strong relation to constitutional changes underway in the country, has advanced considerably in coordination with the National Program on Climate Change (NPCC), the Viceministry of Territorial Planning and the Environment (VMPTA for its acronym in Spanish) and the Viceministry of Tourism (VMT for its acronym in Spanish). Objective 4, managed by Pact, has suffered from significant delays. Nevertheless, during the seventh quarter advances have occurred, specifically in the establishment of a first intra-consortium learning community, developed initially through the 2nd Technical Meeting of the LCP carried out in Villa Tunari. Objective 5, while initially suffering from delays due to misunderstandings on the part of the Municipal Government of Rurrenabaque, related to the final approval of the Indigenous Education Project (IEP), has completed within the timeline established by the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) See section III, Background, for objective definitions.

We are pleased to report that this quarter saw the end of five months of deliberations of the Board of Directors regarding the identity of the new Program manager. CI's Cándido Pastor, who previously had responsibility over the execution of Objective 1 of the Program, is now starting his new role.

Objective 1 & 2

In order to strengthen local participative governance, increase economic activities, and improve biodiversity conservation in both Landscapes of the Amboró Madidi Corridor¹ (Objective 1 and 2)², the project foresees improving territorial planning and harmonizing the planning instruments used at various levels (protected area management plans, zoning in the TCOs (Indigenous Lands), Departmental Development Plans, and Municipal Land Use Plans (MLUP) with a focus on conservation (Result 1-2,1); consolidate biodiversity friendly productive initiatives (Result 1-2,2); and, support improvements to, and the development of, management capacities in the Municipalities, Protected Areas, and TCOs (Result 1-2,3). Please refer to Annex 1 for more details and a complete breakdown of results and activities progress in numerical order.

Municipal & TCO territorial planning instruments improvement and application

Until the start of the seventh quarter, the development of methodologies for the inclusion of conservation aspects in the MLUPs as well as for the linkage of the MLUP and Municipal Development Plan (MDP) formulation processes had advanced by 30%. In addition the MLUP/MDP linkage had been field tested in the Municipality of Apolo. However, no advances had been made on discussions with the **VMPTA** due to changes within these agencies. The MLUP/MDP linkage is a fundamental step in ensuring that the new methodologies are considered in public policy.

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

² To provide greater coherence to project activities involving an improved land use planning that has been harmonized with planning instruments at different levels, objectives one and two were joined.

In this quarter, CI has worked with the VTEP on the development of this methodology. The Viceminister, Isidro Calisaya, has included the theme as a priority for management and will have it developed by the end of the year 2007, based on planned consultancies with departmental and municipal governments. While this in itself is not an advance in the development of content, it is a great step towards achieving legitimacy among potential users. The methodology will cover the inclusion of conservation priorities in the development of MLUPs.

Up until the seventh quarter, development of the MLUP had advanced by 50% in the municipalities of Ixiamas and San Buenaventura, the collection of ancillary information had been completed, agreements had been signed with local stakeholders and portions of the MLUPs had been written. In addition, MLUP presentation workshops had been completed.

During the seventh quarter, CI advanced 60% in the development of MLUPs in Ixiamas and San Buenaventura and advanced 20% with the documentation of the information collected. This progress is important as it marks the conclusion of the research phase (Annex 5).

Before the seventh quarter, the review of conservation and natural resource management components of Rurrenabaque existing MLUP had advanced by 40%. CI had reached a preliminary agreement with the municipality establishing MLUP working themes and had carried out an initial review of the original MLUP document to ensure its coherence with the current methodological guides.

In this quarter, the project team completed the revision of the conservation and natural resource management components of the Rurrenabaque MLUP and the Federation of Association of Municipalities initiated the development of the Rurrenabaque MDP, based on the MLUP with a strengthened biodiversity component.

Until the seventh quarter began, the biodiversity component of the Pampagrande Municipality MLUP (Landscape 2) had advanced by 90%, and the whole MLUP was 40% complete, with a 1:50,000 scale GIS-based map of vegetation and species (richness and endemism) distribution information having been created that illustrates conservation status in the municipality. During the seventh quarter, the biodiversity component reached 95%, awaiting only approval and dissemination among local actors to be complete. Currently, the municipality is experiencing governability problems as two individuals are claiming to be Mayor.

Before the seventh quarter began, the formulation of management plans for the Amboró Protected Area (APA) and municipal planning tools in the surrounding municipalities had advanced by 10%, with two FAN consultants having begun a diagnostic of priority intervention areas for conservation. In addition, FAN had prepared an intervention strategy and had begun the process of informing local stakeholders about it. To date, FAN has now achieved 40% of this activity. The biophysical diagnosis has been completed and priority conservation areas have been defined. FAN will conduct the socioeconomic diagnosis during the ninth quarter. The final result will include the presentation of a portfolio of projects for the APA.

As of the end of the sixth quarter, the methodology for the implementation of the conservation and natural resource management components in MLUPs in Landscape 2 was 15% complete. FAN had formed commissions responsible for implementing the plans in Samaipata, Comarapa

and Mairana, with the greatest advance being in Comarapa, culminating in the generation of guidelines for the commissions' function. In the 7th quarter FAN has not reported important advances.

Application of the MLUPs will only be possible if they are fully incorporated into the MDPs. By the end of the sixth quarter, the MDP development process, based on the MLUPs had advanced by 30% in the municipality of Apolo and by 5% in the Municipality of Mairana (Landscape 2). The Mayor of Mairana had officially approved FAN's plans for the MDP work and moreover had agreed to provide match funding for the process. In addition, with support from FAN, the municipality had defined its initial work budget and terms of reference for the initiative coordinator.

During the seventh quarter, CI achieved completion of 50% of foreseen planning activities with the municipality of Apolo. The MLUP is now being used as a base instrument for the planning of strategic and operative actions. Encouragingly, the maps identifying priority conservation areas are being used as inputs for programming investments outlined in the MDP. In the municipality of Mairana, advances have reached 20% and show strong appropriation by a commission of local actors charged with monitoring planning activities.

Land-use legislation in the San Jose de Uchupiamonas TCO³ had advanced by 20% prior to the seventh quarter, with the CI technical team having developed an implementation proposal in coordination with the TCO representatives. This proposal formed a key part of a draft working agreement between CI and the TCO. During the seventh quarter, advances reached 30% and CI signed and made the first payment on a grant agreement with the TCO. Likewise, the TCO, in coordination with CI's technical team, established a process of exchange of experiences with other TCOs with greater experience in indigenous territory management.

Until the seventh quarter, the creation of the Reyes and Santa Rosa Bimunicipal Protected Area in the Department of Beni had advanced by 60%. The ABC consultancy firm, having been contracted by the two municipalities with Program funds, had completed the proposal for the creation of a protected area in this zone, and had obtained agreements with the municipalities involved for the creation of an area. As a result of work completed during the seventh quarter, progress on this result is now at 70%, averaging results achieved in both municipalities. The consultant finished the diagnosis in the municipality of Santa Rosa and CI has scheduled a presentation of initial results during the current quarter. The municipality of Reyes is relatively delayed in the process due to internal institutional weaknesses and the CI technical team is working to accelerate the process there.

The key process of increasing local stakeholder awareness so that they will use the planning instruments developed had advanced by 30% before the seventh quarter. In Landscape 1, CI designed a communications strategy and embarked upon its implementation; leaflets, posters, and banners were produced and discussions were held in various communities within the San Buenaventura and Ixiamas municipalities. In Landscape 2 FAN had also designed its

³ Through the development of the Indigenous Territory Management Plan (PGTI of its Spanish acronym), we hope that the protected areas of the TCO increase in area and as a consequence the overall area of protected lands in Madidi increases. It is important to point out that 95% of this TCO is within the Madidi PA.

communications strategy. In the seventh quarter, advances on this result reached 40%. CI started dissemination among communities, federations, associations and other local stakeholders in the municipalities of Ixiamas and San Buenaventura. In Landscape 2, FAN intensified the dissemination process with messages that express the importance of conservation and environment through the use of mass-media tools such as radio (Annexes 7 -8).

Considering that similar work is being done in the two Landscapes, albeit with different stakeholders, the constant exchange between the two Landscapes' technical teams is essential for Program learning and adaptive management. The Program has a specific activity planned to ensure such an exchange, which had advanced by 10% before the seventh quarter began, by virtue of an exchange on the MLUP and MDP methodologies. During the seventh quarter, Pact achieved overall progress of 20% in the development of internal coordination mechanisms for within the consortium by virtue of having enabled the "2nd Technical Meeting of the LCP" to take place, during which themes of internal exchange and lessons learned were defined by the participants. The workshop was carried out by Pact in Landscape 2 in the municipality of Villa Tunari from the 21st to the 23rd of June.

Sustainable productive initiatives promotion

Until the beginning of the seventh quarter, the process of identifying and supporting (technically and financially) new biodiversity-friendly productive⁴ initiatives to reach an independent status had advanced by an average of 25% among the two Landscapes. The consortium (through Pact, FAM, and CI) had designed an internal strategic document explaining the mechanism that the three involved in Landscape 1 municipalities (Rurrenabaque, San Buenaventura and Ixiamas) would use to handle the financial systems for supporting the initiatives in their jurisdictions. In Landscape 2 this activity had advanced by 15% with FAN having begun to carry out five sustainable production and economic alternative initiatives in the four model municipalities in the Southern APA zone (beekeeping in Mairana and Samaipata, pasture improvement in Pampagrande and Comarapa and agroforestry systems in Comarapa).

During the seventh quarter, the consortium (through FAM, Pact, and CI) achieved an overall advance of 30% in the development of the initiatives support program referred to as "C and D" (Conservation and Development). FAM has carried out successive revisions of the program with representatives from the municipalities of San Buenaventura, Ixiamas, and Rurrenabaque. The Program will finance novel business initiatives with a well-defined focus and a positive effect on biodiversity. In Landscape 2, the La Yunga Ecotourism Project had a support package focusing on improving the organization itself and its administration to increase revenue and thus the incomes for the La Yunga families involved.

Also during the seventh quarter, the Majo-Irimo initiative developed and approved its statutes. In addition, Pact, CI, and the Tsimane Mosekene Regional Council (CRTM for its Spanish acronym) developed five initiatives (wild Cocoa, Jatata, *esteras* (palm matting), forest management plans, and motorized carpentry) and one additional activity, which will document all the

⁴ The term "productive initiative" implies that natural resources are being sustainably harvested in such a way as to support community well-being. The productive initiatives supported by the Program include a spectrum of approaches and do not necessarily result in a saleable product that would increase the cash-economy of the initiatives' members.

experiences of the pilot project for approximately \$66,000. These initiatives will be implemented by the CRTM with the purpose of complimenting existing investments.

As a result of conservation actions prior to the project, several productive initiatives had already begun and were underway. They must be strengthened with Program support. Up until the seventh quarter, this activity had advanced by 20%. The CI team had provided technical and/or financial support to the following initiatives in Landscape 1:

- Ecological Social Tourism and Agro-tourism El Cebu (TES-Cebu),
- San Miguel del Bala Ecolodge,
- Majo palm oil production in the community of Irimo,
- Production of essential palm oils in the municipalities of San Buenaventura and Ixiamas.

During the seventh quarter, CI accomplished an overall advance of 25% on the consolidation of these initiatives. Nevertheless, not all of the initiatives have performed well. The initiative TES-Cebu broke its alliance with CI due to internal coordination problems among the member communities. The CI ecotourism team is evaluating the viability of each member of the TES-Cebu alliance; with the idea of considering that each operate separately. Meanwhile the San Miguel de Bala lodge continues its activities and is in full operation, this lodge is autonomously managed by the Tacana indigenous community of San Miguel.

Unfortunately, the documentation and dissemination of lessons learned about the biodiversity friendly productive initiatives had advanced very little by the beginning of the seventh quarter. Progress included Pact's negotiation of funds from the National Work Group on Participation (GNTP, for its Spanish acronym) to sponsor a national competition to identify and document best practices linked to environmental governance, as well as the audiovisual documentation of FAN's experiences in Pampagrande municipality in providing cattle ranchers with an alternative to primary forest use for dry season grazing. During the seventh quarter, the consortium defined themes for documentation for each member institution that will be handled throughout the remaining life of the Program. Pact will be responsible for the systematization and other member institutions will provide inputs and participate in the analysis of results.

Ecotourism management

Up until the seventh quarter, strengthening of tourism management for the La Paz – Beni destination (with an emphasis on Rurrenabaque) had advanced by 40%. With support from CI and additional funding from the World Tourism Organization, a destination management concept called “Destino Verde” (Green Destination) had been created involving the five municipalities of Ixiamas, San Buenaventura, Rurrenabaque, Santa Rosa, and Reyes. Likewise, CI drew up the necessary agreements with local stakeholders in these municipalities for the development of marketing strategy and for market monitoring mechanisms. In addition, CI had trained 35 local guides and had begun developing the market and service provision monitoring system (Annexe 9).

In terms of tourism management, during the seventh quarter CI realized overall progress of 60%, including the completion of a monitoring system for tourist flows to the “Green Destination” and has begun the development of software that permits the provision of statistical information on flows of visitors and the quality of services. CI has concluded the construction

of an interpretive center in the Tacana TCO in the municipality of San Buenaventura. The interpretive system covers two central themes: the habitat of macaws and the ecological processes of the macaws' environment.

CI has now completed the training of 21 local guides in environmental interpretation and plans to develop a management system for the administration of tourist visits with participation by CIPTA (the Tacana Indigenous Community Group). CI, in coordination with CIPTA, will carry out a specialized training module for selected guides. In addition, CI, together with the Mayor of Rurrenabaque, has completed a training module for naturalist guides. A total of twenty one guides participated in, and completed, the training.

Local governing bodies' organizational capacity assessment and improvement

Before the seventh quarter began, the self-evaluation on organizational capacities (using the OCA methodology⁵) for the Pílon Lajas and San Jose de Uchupiamonas TCOs, as well as in the municipalities of Ixíamas, San Buenaventura, and Rurrenabaque had advanced by 35%. Pact had completed the OCA process with all three municipal governments and both TCOs as well as having reviewed the results with the municipal governments, agreeing upon further steps. During the seventh quarter, Pact accomplished an overall advance of 45% in this result; initiating the systematization of final OCA results and reworking the strategy for presenting results to local stakeholders, in particular by relating results of the OCA to other project processes.

Participatory municipal management model promotion

In Landscape 2 the coordination of municipal natural resource and biodiversity management with the more general participatory management model the Program is promoting had advanced by 20% before the seventh quarter began. All four Landscape 2 model municipalities (Samaipata, Mairana, Pampagrande, and Comarapa) had received support toward the preparation of their 2007 annual operating plans. FAN had also supported three of the four model municipal governments in the Southern zone of the APA to strengthen their management of natural resources by working with technical teams from the agriculture and natural resources department. During the seventh quarter there was no significant progress to report.

Municipal level natural resource management normative framework creation

Implementation of the legislative framework for natural resource management in the municipalities in the southern zone of the APA had advanced by 15% by the beginning of the seventh quarter. FAN had compiled information on national norms, carried out a diagnostic of the four municipalities, hired a legal consultant to draft new laws and regulations, and compiled the national laws relating to natural resources and the environment. Furthermore, FAN had evaluated the state of the environment in the four municipalities of the southern zone of the APA. During this quarter, FAN contracted a lawyer to develop municipal laws for conservation and natural resource management based on MLUPs and the existing legal framework.

Protected area co-management mechanism development

In terms of the development of co-management mechanisms for the Apolobamba, Madidi, and Pílon Lajas protected areas that incorporate indigenous groups, municipal governments, and

⁵ OCA stands for Organizational capacity assessment. The OCA tool has been developed by Pact in many contexts throughout Latin America as a way of identifying the barriers that those organizations, particularly local governments, should make a priority to overcome in order to become more effective.

other stakeholders in Landscape 1, CI had only advanced in terms of a primary analysis of the comanagement model for Pilón Lajas until the seventh quarter. This was due to the changes National Service for Protected Areas (SERNAP for its Spanish acronym) continues to undergo. During the seventh quarter, CI advanced approximately 30% with this result, with progress including the signing of an agreement with the Tsimane-Mosetene Regional Council and in-depth discussions held with authorities from the Tsimane communities. This process will permit the institutionalization of a protected area governance model based on a joint Indigenous-peoples/State management. In the Apolobamba and Madidi PAs, co-management processes have not previously advanced due to successive changes in directors. Nevertheless, in both PAs, new directors have now begun their work.

Objective 3

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

The compilation, analysis, and prioritization of local demands for modifications to the existing biodiversity laws (an activity which supports all results of Objective three) has advanced by 30% during the first seven quarters. CI has compiled and prioritized these institutional demands. Meanwhile, Pact has adapted and begun to use a participatory tool called the Recurrent Challenges Framework (RCF), to identify the challenges in promoting conservation faced by municipal governments, TCOs, technicians, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders within the AMC region.

Support for sustainable growth of ecotourism sector

For result 3.1, the project team proposed the existing laws on ecotourism be modified based on local demands. We also proposed to support the definition of a national ecotourism policy. By the start of the seventh quarter, with support from CI being channeled through the National Ecotourism Committee (or CONAE for its acronym in Spanish), a proposal for a new National Tourism Law was completed.

During the seventh quarter, CONAE was not able to meet to discuss advances in its agenda with CI. This resulted in CI being unable to develop a mechanism for the sustainable promotion of the country as a green destination, nor have they been able to organize the Third Ecotourism Summit, planned for the end of this year in the Mission district of Santa Cruz.

Support for biocommerce and environmental services valuation

The process of supporting the valuation of water resources as environmental services by key government stakeholders had advanced by 20% by the end of the sixth quarter. CI, in cooperation with the Natura Foundation, held a national workshop on hydrological environmental services and evaluated the outcomes of it. Following on from this, CI, in

cooperation with Natura, held meetings with the Vice Ministries and the National Water Council (CONIAG for its acronym in Spanish), and as a result decided to hold four departmental workshops that will provide a forum for a discussion of water resource valuation at the more appropriate departmental scale.

In the seventh quarter, due to the demands of three departments and various municipalities in the department of Santa Cruz (Comarapa, Samaipata, and Mairana), as well as difficulties CI experienced in identifying co-sponsors for national level workshops, CI re-formulated this activity to focus at departmental and municipal levels. CI proposed this idea to USAID and is currently awaiting its approval.

Meanwhile, on May 14 and 15, 2007, CI carried out a workshop in Samaipata on “Environmental Services in the Municipal Arena” organized by the Prefecture of Santa Cruz and the Natura Foundation with support from USAID through the LCP, Avina, and IIED. Sixty-one participants from the Prefecture, municipalities, and other institutions were present. This workshop motivated Municipal Mayors to start activities and projects to define the value of their environmental services.

The process of identifying and promoting carbon sequestration projects in priority areas of the AMC (including projects under the proposed Avoided Deforestation mechanism) had achieved an advance of 10% by the seventh quarter. At that time, two priority sites within the AMC had been identified based upon the first report that The Andean Center for Environmental Economics (CAEMA) had provided to CI, CI’s and Noel Kempff Museum of Natural History’s deforestation maps, and the priorities of the Clean Development Office of the Bolivian Governments’ National Program for Climate Change. The two carbon sequestration pilot project sites CI has identified are: the municipality of Apolo and the municipality of Caranavi. The collection of detailed information for these sites had begun by the beginning of the seventh quarter.

During the current reporting period, CI started to collect technical information for the Apolo project. The decision was made to discontinue feasibility studies for the second site (Caranavi). This was made due to the cost of having to embark on a fieldwork program to collect information on forest types and species distributions in the municipality, on top of the other information necessary to prepare a project profile for the Avoided Deforestation mechanism (Annexe 10).

Improvement of protected area management

The Program proposed supporting a study, along with SERNAP, to redefine protection and management categories within protected areas and support a review of existing laws on use of biodiversity within them, as well as to identify the need for changes to these laws. To date this has not significantly advanced due to the changes that have occurred within SERNAP, although CI is building up a working relationship with the new SERNAP administration.

Development of policies and norms favoring sustainable natural resource use

By the beginning of the seventh quarter, the participative identification of barriers to sustainable natural resource use in the norms and/or sector instruments governing land use had advanced by 50%. Key institutional stakeholders had completed the identification of legal barriers. FAM and CI had met with various Vice Ministries of the Ministry of Development Planning, and CI

had begun compiling information regarding the integration of the MLUP-MDP, the reformulation of the Bolivian National Planning System (SISPLAN for its acronym in Spanish), and of the MLUP guide.

To date the Viceministry of Territorial and Environmental Planning has agreed to develop two key products: a guide for land use planning with conservation criteria and a methodological proposal for the fusion of MLUPs and MDPs. In addition, during the seventh quarter, CI contracted a consultant to develop an analysis of stakeholders using the Ecomap methodology. Approximately 80% of the interviews required have been completed and a draft of the Ecomap is under revision by the technical team.

Objective 4

In order to promote the management of knowledge to learn and innovate on sustainable economic development and biodiversity conservation in the AMC (Objective 4), the Program will facilitate learning activities and the exchange of experiences among local stakeholders, resulting in increased impact and institutional effectiveness on conservation and sustainable development (Result 4.1), and also proposes developing mechanisms for learning and exchange within the consortium (Result 4.2).

Learning and exchange among local stakeholders

As to the development and support of a mechanism for coordination and exchange of learning on conservation beyond the consortium, this has advanced by 15% throughout Bolivia to date. Pact designed a virtual space linked with face to face learning sessions, established a partnership with the Latin America wide Sustainable Development and Environment Network (REDESMA for its acronym in Spanish), collaborated with the Network for Information and Communication Technology (Red TIC for its acronym in Spanish) and with the Bolivian League for Environmental Defense (LIDEMA in Spanish) for the design and creation of a virtual space in Bolivia for environmental institutions to promote sharing and learning. As a result, REDESMA has committed to host and manage the virtual space for sharing and learning. No significant progress in this area was made during the seventh quarter, as Pact concentrated on its other activities; however, four interns were hired, and are active in the current quarter, in order to help record best practices and conservation experiences in the Corridor.

Learning and exchange within the LCP consortium

The creation and availability of the learning and exchange mechanism for members of the consortium had advanced by 35% at the beginning of the seventh quarter. Following training, CI, Trópico, and FAN have been using a virtual sharing and learning tool designed by Pact using Google Groups. Pact's choice of Google Groups as a mechanism was made following a feasibility study for Program partners' potential use of virtual tools and a review of the web-based mechanisms available.

Experience during the seventh quarter showed that the potential users have not got into the habit of using this instrument, therefore, Pact will carry out internal workshops designed to improve use by LCP technicians during the current quarter.

Objective 5

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

Incorporation of biodiversity conservation themes into education systems

The preparation and presentation of the initial inputs of the proposal with an environmental focus that will contribute to the construction of an elementary and high school curriculum to the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) advanced by 20% before the seventh quarter commenced. CI and Trópico had identified needs for the consultancies to form the curricula and they held a series of meetings with the MEC's Curriculum Management Office and other MEC staff who had been in charge of designing curricula. Finally, they had begun forming the team of consultants to carry out the Indigenous Education Projects (PEI, for its acronym in Spanish). During the seventh quarter, CI has achieved an overall advance of 30% on this result; nevertheless we have experienced recurring problems due to changes in authorities in the MEC.

To rectify the slow progress in the first few quarters on the development of training workshops on biodiversity conservation themes for students at teacher training institutes, Trópico and CI hired the outgoing Director of the MEC's Teacher Management Office during the sixth quarter in order to learn more about the teacher training institutes. Also, before the seventh quarter began, initial steps had been taken to produce textbooks for elementary and high school students, educational guides for elementary and high school teachers, and support materials for students at the teacher training institutes. The basic information necessary to prepare consultant profiles had been collected and Trópico and CI held meetings with the consultant who designed Objective 5, the Vice Minister of Scholastic Education (VEE in Spanish), and personnel from the office of Curriculum Management.

In the seventh quarter, Trópico developed a plan for teacher training. While this activity is slightly delayed, during the coming quarter Trópico will develop a methodology, contents, and a program of activities.

Local education projects within the AMC

Until the seventh quarter, development of the PEI with the Tsimane-Mosetene communities had advanced by 15%, a preliminary educational proposal focusing on the environment at the regional (all TCOs within the AMC) and national levels having been formed. An agreement had been signed between the MEC, Rurrenabaque Municipal government and the Tsimane-Mosetene Regional Council (CRTM) in order to finance a large portion of the PEI initiative. Furthermore, the team to support the development of the PEI was formed.

To date, Trópico has completed the design of the PEI, which has been approved by the CRTM and the Mayor of Rurrenabaque. The document permits the establishment of guidelines for an educational program based on priorities of the Tsimane indigenous community, taking into consideration their vision for biodiversity conservation. Two central guidelines include: the recovery of traditional knowledge, and education aimed at achieving better economic production

from their natural resources. The second guideline has generated strong interest among local stakeholders due to its focus on the local reality, especially the implementation of forest tree-species nurseries. Trópico will continue to implement the PEI throughout the remainder of the Program's term.

The participative formulation and implementation (by the educational community and protected area personnel) of four Nucleus Education Projects (PEN for its acronym in Spanish) in municipalities in Landscapes 1 and 2 had advanced by 40% by the end of the sixth quarter. These projects prioritize environmental education as a general theme cutting across the teaching of traditional subject areas. Trópico had formalized agreements with the MEC and the municipalities that will receive matching funds. Two PENs in San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque were in full implementation mode, with that of the municipality of Ixiamas also advancing well. The PEN in the municipality of Mairana was in its formulation stage with the information for the baseline of educational needs for teacher training and students having been collected. The focus and mechanisms for the incorporation of environmental education on biodiversity conservation and natural resource management in the AMC had been identified. In addition, the consultant selection and hiring process for the 2007 school year was complete. Finally a traditional story book on Pílon Lajas and educational materials for the PEN in Rurrenabaque had been prepared.

During the seventh quarter, the implementation of the San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque PENs was completed. The most notable activities in Rurrenabaque were the execution of teacher trainings, the recovery of cultural knowledge, and the development of an ecological magazine. In San Buenaventura, Trópico has supported the implementation of ecological gardens and ecological magazines. Also, in Ixiamas, Trópico made significant advances on the PEN there. Trópico developed a teacher training plan which incorporates environmental themes in language and mathematical subjects. In addition, teachers received training in the use and management of the novel teaching materials that employed puppets, television, DVDs, computers, cameras, and recorders (Annexe:11)

Non-formal educational instruments and activities for conservation

The development of Green Tents as educational instruments to support teachers as they teach the cross-cutting theme, "Education for the Environment," in elementary schools in the two Landscapes of the AMC had advanced by 30% until the seventh quarter; CI's provision of the Green Tent materials design for Landscapes 1 and 2 was the principal progress.

In the seventh quarter, Trópico and CI have pushed the overall advance to 35%, continuing with the implementation of the Green Tent and the design of new educational materials. The Green Tent is included in the planning of PENs and will be used as a teaching resource.

The formation of a network of environmental interpretation centers in the protected areas and the Kusillo museum had advanced by 40% by the start of the seventh quarter. Trópico had contacted partners to form the network and has prepared a publication to promote the AMC. In addition, the education team had prepared, and reviewed, a preliminary version of the general design of the Pílon Lajas Center exhibits.

During the seventh quarter, the environmental interpretation network activities have achieved an overall advance of 60% with a particular effort in the municipal museums of La Paz and Santa

Cruz, the interpretation center of the RB-TCO PL and the Tacana Cultural Center. Likewise and in coordination with activities related to the anniversary of Samaipata, Trópico has developed a mobile presentation that includes videos, painting competitions, and other environmentally-related activities

Before the seventh quarter had begun, the establishment of EcoClubs in each of the Landscapes had advanced by 30% overall, and in Landscape 1 this had advanced by 60% with Trópico having formed and equipped two EcoClubs, established interest groups, and identified and prioritized environmental problems. In Landscape 2, the necessary contacts had been made with institutions (the Catholic Church, the district directors of Mairana, and others), while Trópico had held a workshop to explain the objective of the EcoClubs and consulted teachers on the establishment of several themes. Furthermore, Trópico had fine-tuned the Ecoclub curriculum, delivered equipment to them and had developed the first training on prioritized themes.

During the seventh quarter, the EcoClubs accomplished 60% of planned activities. In Landscape 1, the two EcoClubs formed by Trópico completed 80% of their agenda. In Landscape 2, the clubs did not advance substantially because the consultant contracted for the work left the project. During the next quarter, CI will award a sub-grant to a local partner to carry out Landscape 2 EcoClub development (Annexes 12 – 13).

Implementation challenges

During the seventh quarter, work overall went smoothly and the LCP did not experience significant problems in the development of its activities.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Annex 4 details the specific progress made in the collection of baseline and monitoring information for the eleven indicators designed to measure key aspects of LCP impact.

Progress this quarter consisted largely of an incremental advance in the work plan. Of particular note is the design and approval of a budget for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities through completion of the Program, a significant step since the Program to date has not had a specific M&E budget. The two key steps forward that this budget has enabled is a designation of funds for two temporary support staff. Firstly, an M&E assistant will be hired for two periods of eight months to help with the documentation, management, and dissemination of the rapidly accumulating M&E dataset. The first of these periods will begin in the eighth quarter and the second will cover the final eight months of the Program. Secondly, a GIS technician, who has recently been hired, will work for a year to improve the quantity and quality of the databases upon which GIS analyses vital for assessing the status of conservation values in the corridor rely. This GIS technician will also contribute toward specific M&E tasks such as the creation of a conservation intervention priorities map. This map will display the top priorities for action among all the previously identified non-national protected areas that currently lack adequate management within the Corridor, based on analyses of their conservation and political statuses.

IV. Table of annexes

- Annex 1: LCP 7TH Quarter Results and Activities Progress Matrix.
- Annex 2: LCP 7TH Quarter (April – March 2007) Activities Plan.
- Annex 3: Records of Consultants Contracted, Subwards given, Publication Produced and Workshops Held.
- Annex 4: Progress of LCP Impact Indicator Baseline and Monitoring Information collection and Systematization.
- Annex 5: PMOT Municipio de Sanbuenaventura provincia Abel Iturralde. diagnóstico integral del territorio. Informe final de consultoría. Capítulos: clima y recursos hídricos.
- Annex 6: Memoria de talleres zonales PMOT’ de Ixiamas, Esperanza Madidi y las Mercedes.
- Annex 7: Estrategia comunicacional PMOT San Buenaventura – Ixiamas.
- Annex 8: Material de difusión PMOT. Cartilla: ¡Ordenemos y conservemos nuestro municipio!, almanaque gestión 2007 y presentación: Proceso metodológico PMOTs.
- Annex 9: CD Primer borrador destino verde manual de capacitación para guías focales naturalistas de Rurrenabaque.
- Annex 10: Taller PNCC (Programa Nacional de Cambio Climático) Acta de la reunión “Definición del bosque”, de 27 de abril de 2007.
- Annex 11: Resumen ejecutivo del proyecto educativo de núcleo Santa Rosa Mairana.
- Annex 12: Dummy: “Cuando los astros eran gente” Cuentos del Pilon Lajas.
- Annex 13: Componente educación ambiental. Memoria visita a sitio ecológico con niños y niñas premiados por el concurso de elaboración de una revista ecológica San Miguel del Bala.
- Annex 14: Comunicación Mediática:
- Revista “Tal Cual” N° 19, junio de 2007, Sección medioambiente: Parque Madidi: Destino Turístico del Mundo, pág. 26-28
 - Notas de Prensa

- Trópico. Rurrenabaque 30 de marzo de 2007. Ecoclub recibe importante apoyo para impulsar acciones de cuidado y manejo integral de la biodiversidad y del medio ambiente.
- Trópico, Rurrenabaque 30 de marzo de 2007. ecoclub inauguró oficina con moderno equipamiento informático y mobiliario para impulsar acciones de cuidado y manejo integral de la biodiversidad y del medio ambiente.
- CRTM (Consejo Regional Tsiname Masetene, La Paz 6 de febrero de 2007. Pueblos tsinames y mosetenes consensuaron una propuesta de trabajo para mejorar sus condiciones de vida.
- La Prensa, 8 de febrero de 2007. Pílon Lajas apuesta por el desarrollo y el turismo.
- Cuña Radial en radio Ballivián para la difusión del Plan de Manejo y Plan de Vida de la Reserva de la Biosfera y Tierra Comunitaria de Origen Pílon Lajas. Febrero de 2007.
- Tour de medios de representantes del consejo regional Tsiname Masetén, La Paz febrero de 2007