

2021 TBI Format for Working Landscape Partner Progress Report
Instituto Boliviano de Investigación Forestal

Content

2021 achievements and progress 2
1 Context 2
2 Theory of Change, lessons learned and adaptations 6
Theory of Change 6
Adaptations to ToC outcomes, assumptions, targets or strategies 7
3 Impact/KPIs 12
4 Key propositions and NDCs 15
5 Gender & youth (F/M) 19
Progress, challenges, expectations/reflection 19
Progress in mainstreaming gender & youth (F/M) 21
6 Thematic programmes 21
7 2021 Outcomes 21
2021 outcomes 22
Intended outcome(s) that were not achieved (yet) 34
Annex I: Reviewed PMEL matrix 37
Annex II: Narratives/stories (optional) 43
Experiences exchange in community forestry management between CFOs at the national level 43
Young guarayans for their Territory 43
Community forestry organizations doing business 44
Annex III: Stakeholder analysis 45
Annex IV: Publications and reports 48

TBI WORKING LANDSCAPES PARTNER PROGRESS REPORT 2021 (Bolivia)

Name of CSO	Instituto Boliviano de Investigación Forestal
Location of CSO	Calle #6 Casa #39 Barrio Las Palmas Santa Cruz, Bolivia
Email address	ibif@ibifbolivia.org.bo
Primary Contact person	Juan Pablo Baldiviezo jpbaldiviezo@ibifbolivia.org.bo
Name(s) of Harvester(s)	Juan Pablo Baldiviezo Karen Mendoza Laurenz Romero Lucy Cuellar Humberto Gómez
Location of activities	Guarayos "landscape", Indigenous territory of Guarayos and Monteverde
Project Title	

List of abbreviations

ABT: Autoridad de Fiscalización y Control Social de Bosques y Tierras; Forest Service
AFIG: Asociación Forestal Indígena de Guarayos; Guarayos Indigenous Forest Association
APMT: Autoridad Plurinacional de la Madre Tierra; Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth
ASFI: Autoridad de Supervisión del Sistema Financiero, Financial System Supervisory Authority
CECU: Central Comunal de Urubicha; Indigenous regional organization for Urubicha
CIEA: Central Interétnica de Ascensión: indigenous regional organization for Ascencion
COPNAG: Central de Pueblos Nativos de Guarayos; territorial government for Guarayos
EIF: entidades de intermediación financiera; Financial intermediation entities - banks
IBIF: Instituto Boliviano de Investigación Forestal
MDPyEP: Ministerio de Desarrollo Productivo y Economía Plural, Ministry of productive development and plural economy
MMAyA: Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua, Ministry of Environment and Water
NDC: Contribuciones Determinadas a Nivel Nacional, Nationally Determined Contributions
CFO: community forest organization
VMA: Viceministerio de Medio Ambiente; Environment Viceministry
CICOL: Central Indigena de Comunidades Originarias de Lomerio
APCOB: Ayuda para el Campesino del Oriente de Bolivia
GAM: Gobierno Autonomo Municipal: Autonomous Municipal Government
FAN: Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza; Friends of Nature foundation
PANACU: A kind of backpack made localy to transport products from the field back home
PTDIs: Plan Territorial de Desarrollo Integral: Integrated Territorial Development Plans (at municipal level)

2021 achievements and progress

1 Context

Context of program implementation

Bolivia is a country with extensive forest cover, with around 50 M ha of forest. According to Global Forest Watch, from 2001 to 2020, Bolivia lost 3.06M ha of primary rainforest which represents 7.4% of the total forest in this period. Of this 50M ha, approximately 20M ha are in the hands of Indigenous Peoples.

The enormous potential and opportunity for climate change mitigation and adaptation that the indigenous territories provide for local communities justify their inclusion in TBI's Working Landscapes Program. The objective of the program is that these landscapes are geographic spaces where benefits in terms of mitigation and adaptation to climate change are achieved through the sustainable use of forests and trees.

In Bolivia, the program is implemented by the Bolivian Institute of Forestry Research (IBIF), which identified the Guarayos region, more specifically the Guarayos TCO, as the geographic area in which to develop this "climate smart landscape". The program has been implemented since mid-2019, and throughout its implementation ***the socioecological systems framework (SES)***[1] was adopted to describe and analyze the development of the different approaches that IBIF applies to achieve the desired change.

Two main approaches have been used to develop actions in the landscape: the integrated landscape management approach and the community forestry management approach. Subsequently, with the opportunity to develop a fire risk reduction project, we have added the fire smart territory approach. These three approaches describe the general "how" we do our work and explain the selection of strategies and methods we apply.

In addition to the opportunity to expand the geographic area of action of the Program for the forest fire risk reduction project, the opportunity arose to support, based on their request, the CICOL (Central de Comunidades Originarias de Lomerío, a representative entity of the Monkoxi Nation), with whom we work with BOS+ projects, in the development of an occupation and management plan for 150 thousand hectares in the Monteverde TCO.

Vulnerability of Guarayan indigenous communities to climate change

During 2021, together with the Cordillera Foundation, we conducted a climate change vulnerability assessment of Guarayan communities in the landscape. We assessed climate change-related hazards and the resilience capacity of the communities in three dimensions: absorptive capacity, adaptive capacity and transformative capacity.

Among the main impacts that the Guarayan communities identify related to climate change are the decrease in water discharge, increase in temperature (heat), decrease in wild animals, flooding, decrease in food and medicinal plant collection, decrease in the presence of forest species and decrease in agricultural production yields (banana, corn, rice and pineapple).

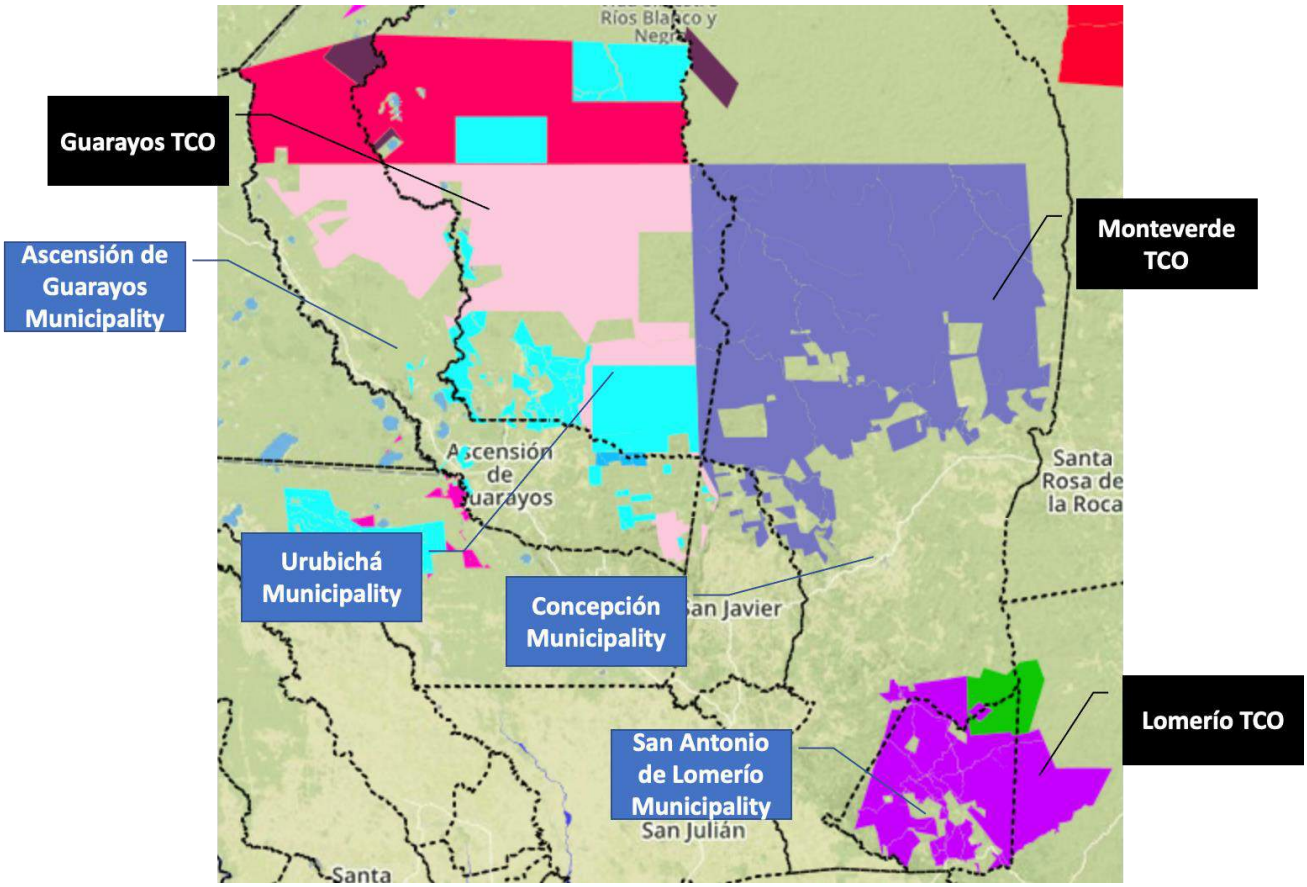
On a scale of 0 to 1, on average, the Guarayan communities have a resilience capacity of 0.31, i.e. low, due to several factors related to the management of traditional knowledge, access to more resilient means of production, the need to think about other productive alternatives.

When analyzing with the communities what responses they propose, in addition to the need to develop local capacities, the comm unities identified reforestation and the establishment of irrigation systems as the most immediate measures to adapt to climate change.

The full report can be downloaded at https://ibifbolivia.org.bo/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Analisis-de-Resiliencia-y-

Thus, the program's intervention area is now comprised of the indigenous territories of Guarayos, Monteverde and Lomerío with the focus of action of the integrated landscape management and community forestry approaches, and the territories of the municipal governments of Ascensión de Guarayos, Urubichá, Concepción, San Antonio de Lomerío (that overlaps with the ITs) and San Ignacio de Velasco under the Fires Smart Territory approach. This allows us to create a multilevel approach to apply different methodologies and techniques, and to create a poli-centric governance[2] model as the basis for the Climate Smart Landscapes in

the region. This region: Guarayos, northern Chiquitanía and Bajo Paraguá will be our "Landscape" for the duration of the Working Landscapes Program.

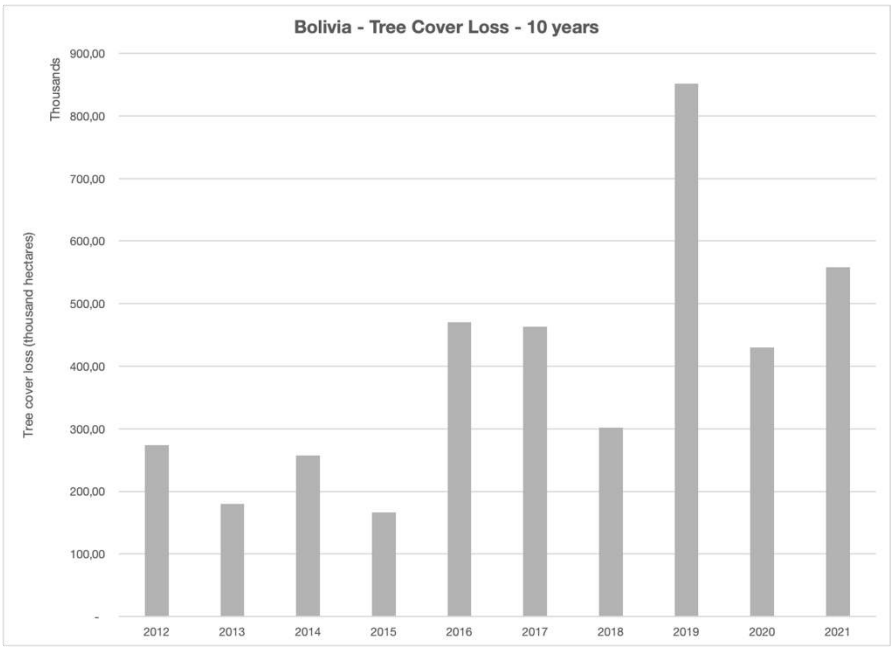


Environmental context

Bolivia continues to be one of the countries with the highest forest loss worldwide. In 2020 and 2021, it was the country with the third highest loss of primary forest (behind Brazil and the DR Congo)[1]. In 2021 the tree cover loss was up to 558 thousand hectares. Most of the deforested areas are used to produce soybeans and other crops and for cattle pastures.

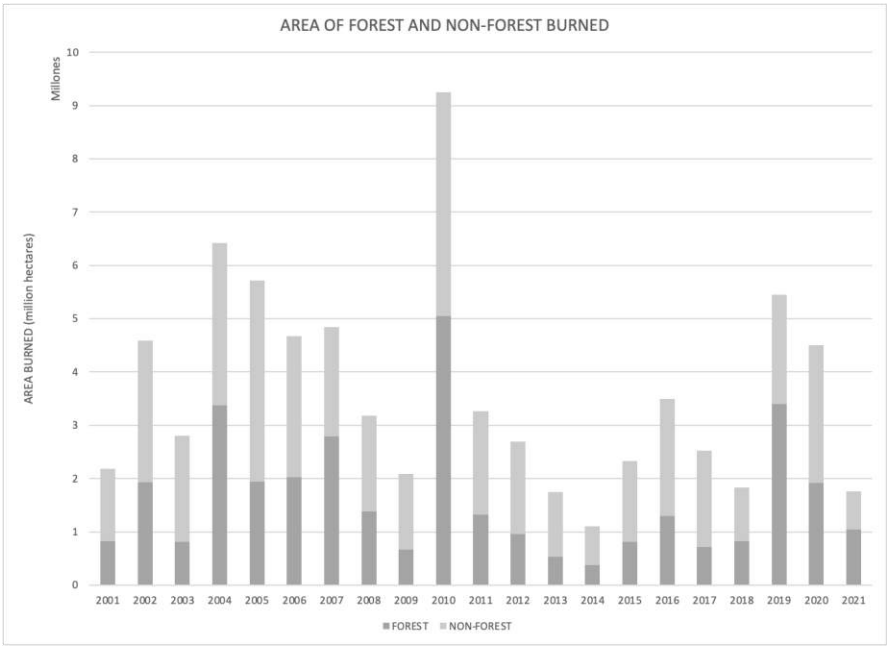
This same trend has also been seen mainly to the south of the landscape, where the area of forest cover loss has increased from 6.99 thousand hectares in 2019 to 21 thousand hectares in 2021. It is important to note, however, that these losses are happening in areas that have no forest management. During 2021 we have concluded an assessment that shows that areas with active forest management plans do not register deforestation (to access the study: https://ibifbolivia.org.bo/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/MANEJO-FORESTAL-FINAL.pdf).

[1] https://www.globalforestwatch.org/blog/data-and-research/global-tree-cover-loss-data-2021/



Source: https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/country/BOL/.

Forest fires are one of the factors contributing to the loss and degradation of forest cover. During 2021 (up to October), more than 3.4 M ha were burned nationwide. The affected forest area covers more than 688 thousand ha representing 20% of the total area burnt at national level[4]. In 2020, wildfires affecting forest burned 2.8 M ha, half of the area in 2019[5].



Source: Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza.

Although there are a variety of economic and social factors that can explain these patterns, the common denominator, regardless of the political party in power, is the agrarian vision of development in tropical regions, which is the main threat to the region.

To these factors must be added the effect of climate change, which this year became visible with a severe drought that even led to frosts in regions where they had not been recorded before and the loss of crops[6].

The problem of forest fires, which has been a serious problem in the region since 2019, led Bolivia to be selected by TBI to enrich the Working Landscape Program with a sub-program on forest fire risk reduction, which started as a stand-alone project but is now integrated into the current plan.

Social and political context

After the general elections of October 2020, where Luis Arce (from MAS) was elected as president, came a transition process from the previous government with the consequent changes in the government structure, the elaboration of the new development plan and the implementation of new programs and projects. The Social Economic Development Plan 2021 to 2025 has been recently finalized and approved by Law. From the point of view of our program, it represents an interesting opportunity because the goals set out in the country's NDCs are also included, although the means of how such goals will be achieved are not clear and the weight of other economic sectors (agriculture, livestock, mining) is still very strong. From the social point of view, there is a growing polarization between different MAS and anti-MAS sectors that could lead to a series of social conflicts.

However, this polarization is not as acute at the local level and the possibilities of continuing to work with direct beneficiaries remain. Unfortunately, the high-level indigenous leadership is involved in these political problems undermining local indigenous leadership. Our mitigation strategy is based on working with the direct beneficiaries of the program, who regardless of any political situation will continue to have needs and will be strengthened to represent their interests. The technical profile of IBIF allows us to coordinate with different levels of government and we will maintain this profile.

COVID 19 context

The beginning of 2021 was marked by the highest peak of the second wave of COVID19 and between May and June we had the third wave, between now (December) we are entering the fourth wave of infections. Since the beginning of the pandemic so far, a total of 538,647 cases and 19,188 deaths have been reported, most of them in the department of Santa Cruz[7].

The Ministry of Health and Sports, in its vaccination report, reports that 8,650,062 doses of the first, second, unidose and third doses of the vaccines have been applied up to date. Of which 4,109,745 people received the first dose of the vaccine, 3,187,345 the second, 983,282 the single dose and 369,690 people received the third dose of the vaccine[8]. Among the impacts of COVID-19 in Indigenous People, increased discrimination, racism, marginalization, social and economic inequalities, lack of access to information about the pandemic, insufficient health systems, technological gaps, among other issues were identified, and will remain as main challenges in the near future.

Following the COVID 19 situation we will continue working as we have been doing, using a biosafety protocol in the field and reducing face-to-face activities in exchange for virtual activities. Equipment has been acquired and provided to beneficiaries to make communication more effective. All IBIF staff and consultants have their vaccination scheme completed.

Programmatic risks and opportunities

The government continues to base its economic strategy on the expansion of the agricultural frontier. The very purpose of the project is aimed at addressing policies related to the expansion of the agricultural frontier and aimed at promoting agribusiness as a source of income for the country as a substitute for gas income. In addition to its own interventions, it will seek to work in alliance with other organizations that work in the region with the same objective and in synergy with the other projects that IBIF executes in the area.

The interest of political actors in fire-related issues varies according to the intensity of the fires, i.e. few fires, little political interest. Production of information on the impacts of the fires on the region's economy, distribution and presentation of the information is crucial in maintaining the sense of urgency.

Land expropriation dynamics in the Guarayos TCO.
In 2021, TBI commissioned a study to Fundación Tierra with the objective of identifying and exposing with evidence the phenomenon of land purchase and sale in the Guarayos province, with emphasis on transactions that directly affect the Guarayos TCO, where the Guarayos indigenous people themselves are involved.
The study identified and comprehensively exposed the improper land transfers involving the Guarayos indigenous people of the Guarayos TCO. It identified 104,770 hectares of the TCO that have been transferred to third parties through indigenous certifications and, to a lesser extent, through the signing of sale and purchase contracts. In addition, the region's long-standing and not recent agrarian structure promotes a land use model that increases the risk of deforestation and landscape degradation.
Several of the recommendations made in the study have been addressed in the 2022 annual plan.

Because the changes in technical and decision-making personnel in government are frequent, we have adopted a culture of registration of all the activities and agreements reached with authorities and technical personnel, so that in case of changes in personnel the activities can be quickly redirected if necessary.

Politics and governance tensions between regional and national governments, that are of different political colors, can hamper the required coordination. Although municipal governments are the main "clients", collaboration will occur at different levels with activities coordinated with ABT, APMT and VIDECI for the development of activities.

At the beginning of the program, the need to work with COPNAG, the highest representative body of the Guarayos people in the TCO, was considered. However, this organization has been going through several political problems for several years, which have caused instability and the lack of a clear interlocutor for the work. In this sense, the work strategy has been changed to reinforce the governance of the two largest indigenous centers in the TCO and to strengthen the role of the municipal governments' territorial management competencies.

2 Theory of Change, lessons learned and adaptations

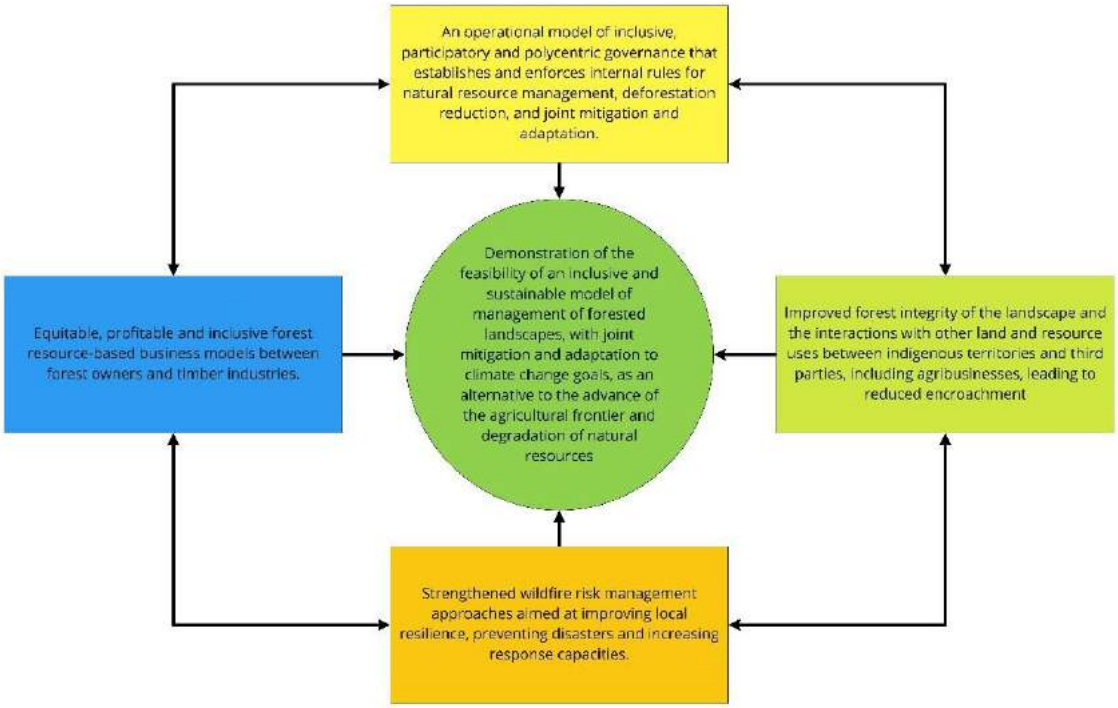
Theory of Change

Our theory of change is based on the fundamental assumption that to achieve benefits in terms of climate change mitigation and adaptation, reduce land degradation and maintain food security in the region of Guarayos, northern Chiquitanía and Bajo Paraguá, we must promote and foster a sustainable/climate smart land use model based on community forestry. This is our proposition.

Our original proposal was based on 3 sub-proposals, which has now been updated to consider fire risk and the inclusion of the fire project in the program. So, the new proposition is based on four sub-propositions:

- An operational model of inclusive, participatory and polycentric governance that establishes and enforces internal rules for natural resource management, deforestation reduction, and joint mitigation and adaptation. This polycentric governance scheme will lead us to:
- Improved forest integrity of the landscape and the interactions with other land and resource uses between indigenous territories and third parties, including agribusinesses, leading to reduced encroachment.
- Strengthened wildfire risk management approaches aimed at improving local resilience, preventing disasters and increasing response capacities, and to
- Equitable, profitable and inclusive forest resource-based business models between forest owners and timber industries.

The four sub-propositions are interlinked and are related.



Following the reflection in terms of our proposition and model for developing Climate Smart Landscapes we have adjusted our theory of change including the fire subprogram. Although there are some outcome similarities, we have purposely left them like this so that we can follow the outcomes of the fire subprogram separately. The adjustments are described in the following section.

Adaptations to ToC outcomes, assumptions, targets or strategies

The 3 pathways remain as such: inclusive governance, sustainable management of forest resources and inclusive business development. However, within each pathway we have adjusted the five key end outcomes in this way:

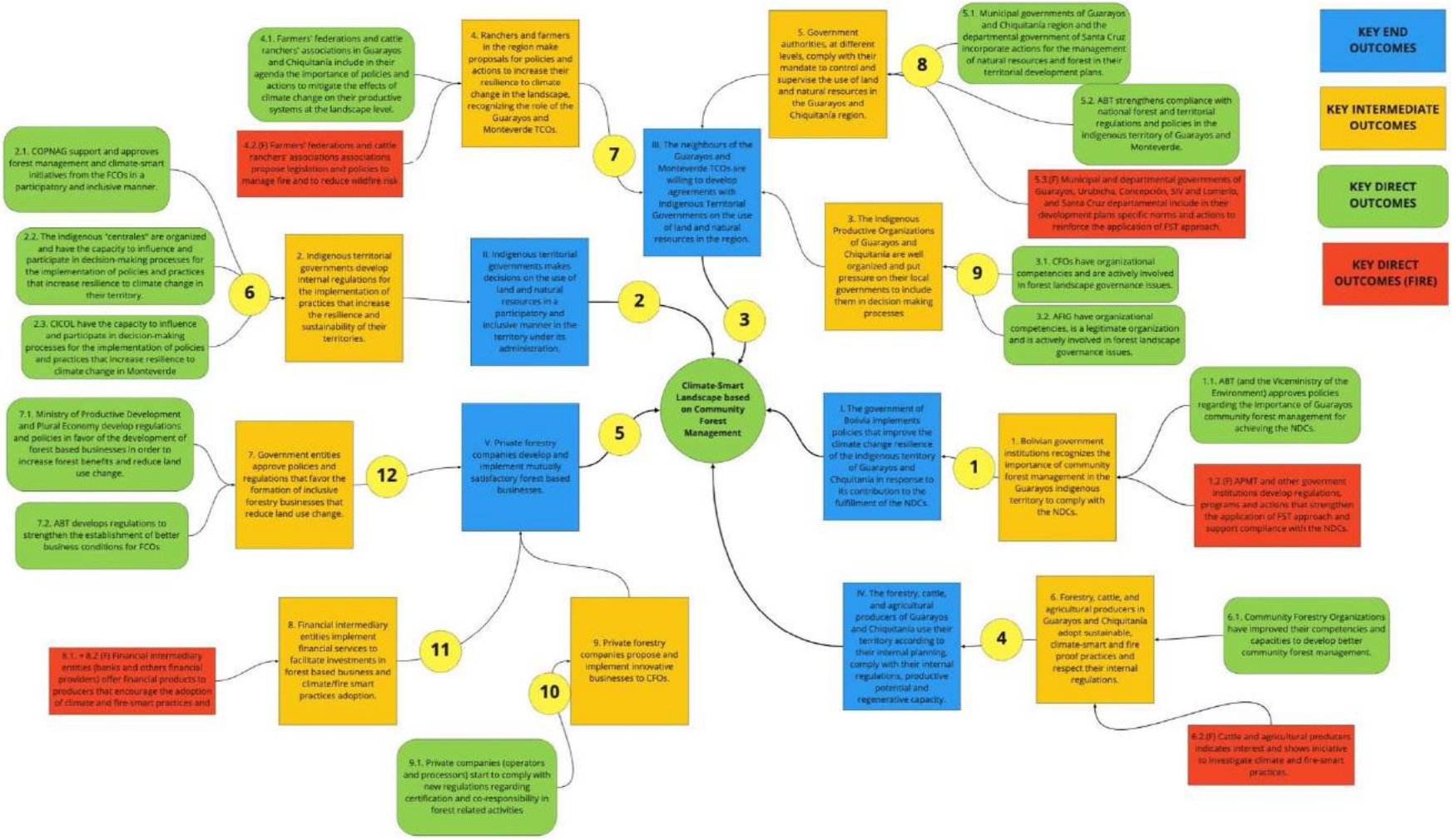
Pathway	Adjusted outcome	Explanation
A. Inclusive governance	I. The government of Bolivia implements policies that improve the climate change resilience of the indigenous territories of Guarayos and Chiquitanía in response to its contribution to the fulfilment of the NDCs.	We have maintained the previous scope with the inclusion of a direct outcome related to the fire project, and at the same time we have been more specific about the government stakeholder with whom we will be working: 1.1. ABT (and the Viceministry of the Environment) approves policies regarding the importance of Guarayos community forest management for achieving the NDCs 1.2.(F) APMT and other government institutions develop regulations, programs and actions that strengthen the application of FST approach and support compliance with the NDCs.
	II. Indigenous territorial governments makes decisions on the use of land and natural resources in a participatory and inclusive manner in the territory under its administration.	Due to the expansion of the intervention area, COPNAG will no longer be the only indigenous representative actor that we seek to influence. As an alternative strategy to the instability of COPNAG, we have chosen to work with two representative indigenous groups in the region and have included CICOL because of its relationship with the Monteverde TCO. Under

Pathway	Adjusted outcome	Explanation
		this key end outcome, the direct outcomes we intend to achieve are: 2.1. COPNAG support and approves forest management and climate-smart initiatives from the CFOs in a participatory and inclusive manner; given the conflicts that COPNAG has, we hope to get them to support the initiatives proposed by the CFOs and other productive organizations. 2.2. The indigenous "centrales" are organized and have the capacity to influence and participate in decision-making processes for the implementation of policies and practices that increase resilience to climate change in their territory; these two “centrales”, which are the most representative, will be strengthened so that they can influence COPNAG's decisions and the territory. 2.3. CICOL have the capacity to influence and participate in decision-making processes for the implementation of policies and practices that increase resilience to climate change in Monteverde
	III. The neighbours of the Guarayos and Monteverde TCOs are willing to develop agreements with Indigenous Territorial Governments on the use of land and natural resources in the region.	First, the Monteverde TCO has now been included in the scope of the outcome. In order to achieve this key end outcome, we will work with 3 main stakeholders: On the one hand we will strengthen the productive organizations in the region so that they have the capacities to represent themselves and their interests: 3.1. CFOs have organizational competencies and are actively involved in forest landscape governance issues. 3.2. AFIG has organizational competencies, is a legitimate organization and is actively involved in forest landscape governance issues; AFIG is the representative organization of the CFOs in the region and needs to regain legitimacy and power of voice. Establishing multi-stakeholder platforms in the region is very complicated due to the polarization of interests. First, we must create a common concern among the different sectors so we will work for ranchers and farmers in the region to make proposals for policies and actions to increase their resilience to climate change in the landscape, recognizing the role of the Guarayos and Monteverde TCOs. We have discriminated among the direct outcomes those related to climate change and fire, although in practice we will probably work under the same approach: 4.1. Farmers' federations and cattle ranchers' associations in Guarayos and Chiquitanía include in their agenda the importance of policies and actions to mitigate the effects of climate change on their productive systems at the landscape level.

Pathway	Adjusted outcome	Explanation
		4.2.(F) Farmers' federations and cattle ranchers' associations propose legislation and policies to manage fire and to reduce wildfire risk. Finally, the role of the government is key in strengthening compliance with regulations in the region, both from the point of view of control and supervision (ABT) and the promotion of sustainable development y risk management (municipal governments): 5.1. Municipal governments of Guarayos and Chiquitanía region and the departmental government of Santa Cruz incorporate actions for the management of natural resources and forest in their territorial development plans 5.2. ABT strengthens compliance with national forest and territorial regulations and policies in the indigenous territory of Guarayos and Monteverde 5.3.(F) Municipal and departmental governments of Guarayos, Urubicha, Concepción, SIV and Lomerío, and Santa Cruz department include in their development plans specific norms and actions to reinforce the application of FST approach.
B. Sustainable use of resources	IV. The forestry, cattle, and agricultural producers of Guarayos, Chiquitanía and Bajo Paraguá use their territory according to their internal planning, comply with their internal regulations, productive potential and regenerative capacity.	The fourth key end outcome (IV) is aimed at the adoption of climate smart practices, we have broadened the scope of this outcome because with the fire project the actors we will work with in the adoption of practices will not only be those related to forest management, and we have separated them at the level of the direct outcomes we intend to reach: 6.1. Community Forestry Organizations have improved competencies and capacities to develop better community forest management. 6.2.(F) Cattle and agricultural producers indicates interest and shows initiative to investigate climate and fire-smart practices
C. Inclusive business and finance	V. Private forestry companies develop and implement mutually satisfactory forest-based businesses.	Inclusive businesses are understood as "economically profitable, environmentally and socially responsible business initiatives that incorporate low-income people into their value chains and improve their quality of life". Under this understanding, one or more anchor companies are required that are willing to develop these conditions. Unfortunately, during the time we have been working with the program, we have not identified any companies that are interested in developing this type of business relationship with the CFOs. In addition, financial institutions have little or no interest in offering financial products to CFOs or the conditions for access are unattainable. In this sense, we have adjusted the fifth key end outcome to respond to these challenges so that we can at least create an environment of trust so that there are businesses (not yet inclusive) that are more favorable for CFOs, so that we can influence banks to develop new products and offer them, and finally, government entities can develop

Pathway	Adjusted outcome	Explanation
		regulations that favor the establishment of these businesses and the adoption of climate-smart practices: 7.1. Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy develop regulations and policies in favor of the development of forest-based businesses in order to increase forest benefits and reduce land use change. 7.2. ABT develops regulations to strengthen the establishment of better business conditions for CFOs 8.1. + 8.2. (F) Financial intermediary entities (banks and others financial providers) offer financial products to producers that encourage the adoption of climate and fire-smart practices and promote forest-based business 9.1. Private companies (operators and processors) start to comply with new regulations regarding certification and co-responsibility in forest activities

The changes described in the theory of change have an impact on the Program's PMEL matrix, we have made adjustments to it for the 2022-2023 period using the CAP, ECA and CSP tools. The revised version of PMEL that we will apply for this and the following year including the fire sub-program can be found in Annex 1.


KEY END OUTCOMES
KEY INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES
KEY DIRECT OUTCOMES
KEY DIRECT OUTCOMES (FIRE)
Climate-Smart Landscape based on Community Forest Management
1. The government of Bolivia implements policies that improve the climate change resilience of the indigenous territory of Guarayos and Chiquitania in response to its contribution to the fulfillment of the NDCs.
1. Bolivian government institutions recognizes the importance of community forest management in the Guarayos indigenous territory to comply with the NDCs.
1.1. ABT (and the Viceministry of the Environment) approves policies regarding the importance of Guarayos community forest management for achieving the NDCs.
1.2 (F) APMT and other government institutions develop regulations, programs and actions that strengthen the application of FST approach and support compliance with the NDCs.
II. Indigenous territorial governments makes decisions on the use of land and natural resources in a participatory and inclusive manner in the territory under its administration.
2. Indigenous territorial governments develop internal regulations for the implementation of practices that increase the resilience and sustainability of their territories.
2.1. COPNAG support and approves forest management and climate-smart initiatives from the FCOs in a participatory and inclusive manner.
2.2. The indigenous "centrales" are organized and have the capacity to influence and participate in decision-making processes for the implementation of policies and practices that increase resilience to climate change in their territory.
2.3. CICOL have the capacity to influence and participate in decision-making processes for the implementation of policies and practices that increase resilience to climate change in Monteverde
III. The neighbours of the Guarayos and Monteverde TCOs are willing to develop agreements with Indigenous Territorial Governments on the use of land and natural resources in the region.
3. The Indigenous Productive Organizations of Guarayos and Chiquitania are well organized and put pressure on their local governments to include them in decision making processes
3.1. CFOs have organizational competencies and are actively involved in forest landscape governance issues.
3.2. AFIG have organizational competencies, is a legitimate organization and is actively involved in forest landscape governance issues.
4. Ranchers and farmers in the region make proposals for policies and actions to increase their resilience to climate change in the landscape, recognizing the role of the Guarayos and Monteverde TCOs.
4.1. Farmers' federations and cattle ranchers' associations in Guarayos and Chiquitania include in their agenda the importance of policies and actions to mitigate the effects of climate change on their productive systems at the landscape level.
4.2.(F) Farmers' federations and cattle ranchers' associations associations propose legislation and policies to manage fire and to reduce wildfire risk
5. Government authorities, at different levels, comply with their mandate to control and supervise the use of land and natural resources in the Guarayos and Chiquitania region.
5.1. Municipal governments of Guarayos and Chiquitania region and the departmental government of Santa Cruz incorporate actions for the management of natural resources and forest in their territorial development plans.
5.2. ABT strengthens compliance with national forest and territorial regulations and policies in the indigenous territory of Guarayos and Monteverde.
5.3.(F) Municipal and departmental governments of Guarayos, Urubicha, Concepción, SIV and Lomerío, and Santa Cruz departamental include in their development plans specific norms and actions to reinforce the application of FST approach.
V. Private forestry companies develop and implement mutually satisfactory forest based businesses.
7. Government entities approve policies and regulations that favor the formation of inclusive forestry businesses that reduce land use change.
7.1. Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy develop regulations and policies in favor of the development of forest based businesses in order to increase forest benefits and reduce land use change.
7.2. ABT develops regulations to strengthen the establishment of better business conditions for FCOs
8. Financial intermediary entities implement financial services to facilitate investments in forest based business and climate/fire smart practices adoption.
8.1. + 8.2 (F) Financial intermediary entities (banks and others financial providers) offer financial products to producers that encourage the adoption of climate and fire-smart practices and
9. Private forestry companies propose and implement innovative businesses to CFOs.
9.1. Private companies (operators and processors) start to comply with new regulations regarding certification and co-responsibility in forest related activities
IV. The forestry, cattle, and agricultural producers of Guarayos and Chiquitania use their territory according to their internal planning, comply with their internal regulations, productive potential and regenerative capacity.
6. Forestry, cattle, and agricultural producers in Guarayos and Chiquitania adopt sustainable, climate-smart and fire proof practices and respect their internal regulations.
6.1. Community Forestry Organizations have improved their competencies and capacities to develop better community forest management.
6.2 (F) Cattle and agricultural producers indicates interest and shows iniciative to investigate climate and fire-smart practices.

3 Impact/KPIs

Table 1.3.1: cumulative estimated impact in hectares (direct and indirect)

Key performance sub-indicator	**Description of observed changes in the landscape**	**TBI's (your) Contribution**	**Direct/ Indirect**	**Estimated impact in #hectares at the end of 2021**
1) Area under improved smallholder agroforestry and community forestry	Maintenance of areas under community forest management in the Guarayos TCO. Increase of areas under community forest management in the Monte Verde TCO.	Strengthening the organizational and operational capacities of CFO members within the framework of the Bolivian System of Forests and Incentives. Dissemination of technical information related to the integrated management of natural resources and resilience to climate change.	*Direct*	*467.523,35*
			Indirect	*209.624*
2) Area under improved environmental and social standards	1 CFO of the Monte Verde TCO and 2 CFOs of the Guarayos TCO have updated internal norms and adjusted them to the current economic and social context, in addition to strengthening and including the effective participation of women and youth.	Facilitation of participatory and inclusive events with the directors and members of the 3 CFOs for the adjustment of their statutes and regulations.	*Direct*	*197.026*
			Indirect	270.529
3) Area under improved company commitments Area subject to more inclusive governance and participatory planning	CFO Ascension establishes good commercial relations with its timber buyer under a transparent and trusting scheme.	Support was provided in the establishment of a commercial alliance between a private forestry company and CFO Ascension, so that they can establish the 2021 forestry business, also support at the level of model contracts was provided to 2 more CFOs.	*Direct*	*741.9*
			Indirect	15.111.17
4) Area subject to more inclusive governance and participatory planning	- Initiatives of the central CECU and CIEA to improve their governance, which is weakened by the division of COPNAG, the parent organization of the TCO Guarayos.	- We contacted CECU and CEIA to initiate support to improve their governance and articulation with the different actors of the Guarayo territory.	*Direct*	*467.523,35*

	- Young people and women need to become more involved in the TCO Guarayos and in the future prepare themselves to take the leadership or support it in a more suitable way. - After several years of passivity, AFIG has taken the initiative to strengthen itself to better support the CFOs that are part of the TCO Guarayos.	- We conducted an intensive course on various topics related to governance, natural resources, monitoring and leadership aimed mainly at young men and women. As a result of the workshop, the participants and their parents were very pleased with this type of initiative and requested that it be held more frequently. - IBIF subscribes an agreement with AFIG with the intention of supporting it in its internal strengthening and technical support to the CFOs.		
			Indirect	209.624
Total KPI: Area affected by improved climate-smart landscape practices (direct)				467.523.35

Table 1.3.2: cumulative estimated impact on people, gender and age disaggregated (direct and indirect)

Key performance sub-indicator	**Description of observed changes in the landscape**	**TBI's (your) Contribution**	**Direct/ Indirect**	**# Adult Women**	**# Adult Men**	**# Young Women**	**# Young Men**
Number of men and women with improved access to forests and tree resources	The CFOs have internal regulations appropriate to the current context, with the active participation of men, women and youth. Increase in the number of areas under community forest management.	he participation and effective involvement of young people and women has been included in the internal regulations. The active participation of men, women and youth is promoted in the CFO's decision-making spaces.	Direct	305	303		1
Number of men and women that adopted climate smart	Sustainable management of timber forest resources in the CFO's management	Capacity building for the implementation of forestry operations under the forest	Direct	305	303		1

practices and management	plans allows for the maintenance of forest cover and avoids deforestation.	certification standard and incentives.					
Number of men and women involved in inclusive landscape governance initiatives	The young people of the territory (men and women) are interested in learning more about the management and monitoring of natural resources in their territory and in being taken into account in decision-making processes in different spaces and at different levels. Local actors make decisions on the governance and management of their territories based on scientific technical information. Municipal governments address forest fire risk management in their planning and regulatory instruments.	A course on governance and monitoring of natural resources has been conducted for young people from the Guarayos TCO. Spaces have been created for the dissemination and analysis of information related to natural resource management, with the participation of public and private institutions and social actors.	Direct	194	372	15	32
Number of men and women included in inclusive business arrangements	The CFOs have the tools and information they need to establish good commercial relations with their timber buyers under a transparent and trustworthy scheme.	Promoting the participation of women and young people in the development of marketing and negotiation skills. Entrepreneurship is promoted through the Future Forest Challenge.	Direct	120	249	108	115
Total KPI: Number of beneficiaries impacted by improved climate-smart landscape practices				619	924	123	148

At the level of direct impacts of the program, based on the committed KPIs, as can be seen in tables 1.3.1 and 1.3.2, **the results have already been achieved and surpassed**. For the remainder of the program, efforts will be made to maintain the indicators and improve the identification of indirect impacts based on the recommendations arising from the mid-term evaluation.

4 Key propositions and NDCs

Model 1: Demonstration of the viability of the indigenous territory model and inclusive and sustainable forest management as an alternative to advancing the agricultural frontier.		**Summary** (i) progress; (ii) challenges; and (iii) expectations/reflection
(a) An operational model of inclusive and participatory indigenous (self) governance that sets and enforces internal rules for natural resource management.	We will engage with other NGOs in the landscape (CIPCA, CEJIS and Fundación Tierra), and with partner organizations in the GLA2 programme, to define and apply common and complementary strategies to engage and influence COPNAG and its community-based dependent organizations (CEIA in Ascensión and CECU in Urubichá) and to capture their attention for the precarious governance situation they have created. We will continue to lobby and push the Forest Service (ABT) to fully apply community forest management regulations (including requisites on organization, inclusion and transparency), instead of technical aspects only. We will also assist CFOs to lobby for the recognition of the contribution of community forest management activities to the local economy, and to include these in the integrated municipal development plan (PTDI). Lastly, we will enable the exchange of experiences on territorial management with other indigenous territories in Bolivia, as well as at the regional level (connecting to our regional GLA2 theme).	**Progress:** **Challenge:** The problems related to the endowment of land to peasant communities of new settlers have generated a series of conflicts that, although they do not directly affect indigenous territories, create conditions of unrest and little spirit of collaborative work that go beyond the problems related to productivity, climate change and others. The challenge continues in the sense of, on the one hand, creating the necessary conditions to focus the discussion on issues other than just encroachment, and on the other hand, creating the capacity of indigenous peoples in particular to be able to sit down to talk and negotiate with other sectors that have greater power and influence. This situation is added to the fact that COPNAG is politically unstable, which makes coordination and decision making very complex. Although efforts have been made to coordinate actions, the existence of parallel representatives that are recognized by some sectors and others does not make it impossible to carry out strategic interventions. **Expectations/reflection:** Given that COPNAG is the administrator of the Guarayos TCO, it was assumed that this organization, being the representative of the Guarayo people, could lead the governance processes and take ownership of them. This assumption has not been verified; internal and external conflicts prevent COPNAG from assuming its leadership role and in terms of creating greater resilience in the territory, we have adopted the concept of polycentric governance ("a governance system in which multiple governing bodies interact to make and enforce rules within a specific policy arena or location, is considered to be one of the best ways to achieve collective action in the face of disturbance change"). This means that in order to generate governance conditions in the territory, we will extend our support to the main grassroots organizations that are part of COPNAG and we will strengthen the role of municipal governments so that, within the framework of their competencies, they can make decisions in a consensual manner to increase resilience in the territory.

Model 1: Demonstration of the viability of the indigenous territory model and inclusive and sustainable forest management as an alternative to advancing the agricultural frontier.		**Summary** (i) progress; (ii) challenges; and (iii) expectations/reflection
(b) Increased integrity and monitoring of land and resource interactions between indigenous territory and third parties, including agribusinesses, leading to reduced encroachment.	Courses will be offered to the youth of the territory to foster their exploration and monitoring of the territory and how it is used. These courses will address, among others: water quality and the effect of climate change on production systems; the use of drones to observe deforestation, mining and agricultural developments and wildfire scars; leadership skills; and ethics and cultural values that prioritize natural resources and their importance for long-term well-being. The trainings should result in increased engagement of the youth in the governance of the territory and its relationship with third parties. It is expected that youth will take on a leadership role in defence of their territory, questioning the political decisions of current leaders that have been selling off resources and land to third parties. In collaboration with CIPCA, we will organize encounters between migrant farmers and indigenous people to improve mutual understanding and jointly identify ways to reduce encroachment and conflicts. The methodology for these intercultural encounters will be designed in collaboration with TB Colombia, and it should ultimately result reduced encroachment and conflict. The objective is to foster the development of sustainable, climate smart, production systems that require certain level of stability due to the investments to be made.	**Progress:** During this year we have proven that areas under active community forest management work effectively in preventing deforestation. This was our main assumption and it has been proven, making it the main strategic initiative. During this year we have consolidated our work to achieve more than 460,000 hectares under sustainable and responsible forest management. In addition to this work, 45 young people were trained in territorial management processes and monitoring of their natural resources, so that with this knowledge they are better prepared for decision-making processes, production and control of their territory. **Challenge:** Although forest management is currently being supported in 24% of the areas under indigenous peoples' management, the challenge is to expand the area and beneficiaries to achieve a greater impact and generate greater mobilization of stakeholders. With the increase of CFOs, the negotiation power with other productive actors in the region will be more balanced and more deforestation could be avoided. With the current project resources, it is not possible to provide additional direct assistance, so we must think about a scalability strategy based on the AFIG with whom contact has been reestablished. **Expectations/reflection:** The choice of community forest management as the central strategy for reducing deforestation and generating income as a way to increase resilience has been a good one. This aspect needs to be strengthened so that the different stakeholders recognize the value of forest management in the region and so that forest management and agricultural and livestock use in the region can be articulated. To achieve this, we will create a sense of urgency in evaluating (by 2022) the impact of climate change and land use change on the main productive activities in the landscape.
(c) Develop model(s) of equitable, profitable and inclusive business collaborations between indigenous forest owners and timber industries based on sustainable forest management, also aiming at, and (financially) rewarding, restoration activities of	We will continue to strengthen three CFOs (AISU, San Juan and Ascensión), and facilitate their engagement with private enterprises. This should increase mutual trust and respect, which is necessary to allow for the CFOs and private enterprises to enter into viable and fair long-term business relations that respect sustainable forest management regulations. To	**Progress:** During 2021, we have supported CFOs in the region to achieve the commercialization of their forest products with two private companies in the region. This commercialization was carried out under conditions agreed between the parties and under a contract that clearly establishes prices and conditions. **Challenge:** Both forestry producers and processors have identified market access as the main constraint. The potential to reach international markets is limited by the group of

Model 1: Demonstration of the viability of the indigenous territory model and inclusive and sustainable forest management as an alternative to advancing the agricultural frontier.		**Summary** (i) progress; (ii) challenges; and (iii) expectations/reflection
deforested/degraded lands; with financial service providers develop financial products that are adapted to the needs of associations.	reduce the dependency of CFOs on financial investments of private enterprises, we will develop proposals to modify existing forest financial mechanisms using information provided by PROFIN in 2020, and lobby for the approval of these, thus allowing CFOs to access operational credits. Additionally, we will collaborate with the ministries responsible for rural and economic development (to be defined after change of government) to discuss conditions and requirements to develop inclusive business activities between communities and private enterprises.	companies that can access them, so the national market could represent an important opportunity. To analyze this, we conducted a national market study, in which it was identified that the Guarayos region continues to be the most competitive at the national level and that after a period of low demand it has been increasing, so the national market could represent the market opportunity that is being sought. **Expectations/reflection:** Starting from the definition of inclusive business as "Commercial relationships between a private company and a group (formal or informal) of producers, in which both buyer and seller generate social, economic and environmental value to maintain long-term profitable interdependence", we have analyzed that there are a series of conditions of trust, access to financing and market that are barriers to the development of inclusive businesses. Since these conditions do not exist, we have modified the scope of the proposal towards the development of trade agreements that at least establish clear marketing conditions to re-establish trust between forest producers and processors.
Wildfire programme		
Strengthened wildfire risk management approaches aimed at improving local resilience, preventing disasters and increasing response capacities	The articulation with municipal governments (GAM) - given their role and competencies related to risk and natural resource management - takes as a starting point an initial strengthening process, through technical assistance, advice, and facilitation in the treatment and incorporation of policies, strategies, actions and resources in their planning and management instruments, which favor the reduction of forest fire risks. To this end, in 2021, in addition to the support in management instruments (PTDI, Fire Contingency Plan, Budget, etc.), actions related to the improvement of its normative and organizational mechanisms linked to risk management (Laws, regulations, etc.) were addressed.	**Progress:** The program's attention to the problem of forest fires from the perspective of municipal public management processes has made it possible in this phase to: 1) "prepare" scenarios for dialogues with various local stakeholders within the framework of municipal management, and 2) initiate a process to improve the organizational profile of the GAMs and develop capacities for risk management and attention. **Challenge:** The link established with the GAMs of Urubicha and Ascensión de Guarayos, in the construction of participatory agendas (as a first step in the incorporation of actions and norms for the reduction of forest fire risks) associated with their management instruments and governance mechanisms, is a recently initiated path, presenting dynamic times to be addressed according to the opportunities that arise and processes to be promoted. **Expectations/reflection:** Considering the municipalities as a relevant territorial scenario in addressing the problem on an intermediate landscape scale, with governance and management mechanisms, they are an

Model 1: Demonstration of the viability of the indigenous territory model and inclusive and sustainable forest management as an alternative to advancing the agricultural frontier.		**Summary** (i) progress; (ii) challenges; and (iii) expectations/reflection
		important aspect for the purposes of the program. However, it is subject to several present situations, among them: the entrenched focus on adverse events; productive focus based on agro-industrial products; unresolved basic needs of the population, for which public resources are insufficient in the face of alternative initiatives for the reduction of forest fire risks from the perspective of prevention; conflicts of interest; national public policies that favor the expansion of the agricultural frontier, among other aspects. The improvement of governance mechanisms (e.g. participatory planning spaces), greater support for access to specialized information, the facilitation of meetings and dialogues for analysis and consensus building, and the improvement of the capacities of the least favored local actors are strategies to be promoted. The construction of concerted agendas from civil society is projected as a tool for advocacy and negotiation with various public actors, leading to the incorporation and implementation of initiatives that favor the reduction of forest fires.
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)		
In 2021 we will develop a report and policy brief on the contribution of community forest management in the Guarayos Indigenous territory to compliance with the NDC in terms of mitigation and improved livelihoods and adaptation. The effect of the recent forest fires on the forest under community management will be included as well. We will submit these documents to the Ministry of Environment and the Plurinational Mother Earth Authority (APMT), aiming to garner government support for the development of community forestry initiatives and the legal conditions to enable their development as community-based enterprises (with access to services of financial and government institutions). Also, we will establish relations with the new government entities in the Ministry of the Environment and foster institutional collaboration with the APMT to lobby for the inclusion of indigenous territorial management, integrated forest and land management and community forest management in the NDCs and the commitment of the government to develop clear policies, objectives and plans to reach their goals. In collaboration with the TBI network we will examine the best strategies to lobby the government to include the forementioned items.		**Progress:** The most significant progress was the contribution made in the updating of the NDCs in which it was possible to maintain the level of ambition in terms of community forest management, the inclusion of goals for the reduction of forest fires and the description of the implementation mechanism by through the joint mitigation and adaptation mechanism for forests, which has a working approach similar to what has been developed as Working Landscapes. **Challenge:** The Bolivian government has proven to be ineffective when it comes to putting the policies it develops into practice, although the NDCs have been updated, putting the implementation mechanisms into operation is a challenge when it comes to achieving adequate articulation with the APMT and the programs it develops. **Expectations/reflection:** The inclusion of the joint mitigation and adaptation mechanism as the means of implementing the NDCs is an important achievement due to the similarities in approach between the WL and the mechanism. It is important to think about how the national

Model 1: Demonstration of the viability of the indigenous territory model and inclusive and sustainable forest management as an alternative to advancing the agricultural frontier.	**Summary** (i) progress; (ii) challenges; and (iii) expectations/reflection
	government, local governments and indigenous territories can be supported to effectively coordinate the implementation of actions, this must be accompanied by economic incentives for the adoption of climate-smart production practices.

Municipal Contingency Plan against Forest Fires

The PMCIF is the tool that is part of the risk management and disaster response cycle in its phases of preparedness, warning and response to possible forest fire events in the municipal jurisdiction. Based on the knowledge and analysis of possible risk scenarios, it establishes guidelines and actions , a description of the functioning of the warning system and territorialized response protocols , as well as the delimitation of roles and responsibilities of the agencies and stakeholders involved: Municipal Committee for Risk and Disaster Attention, Risk Management Unit, and the Municipal Emergency Operations Committee (COEM), as well as the Municipal Emergency Operations Center (COEM), among others. It consolidates the inter-institutional articulations integrated by the public, private and community sectors, in order to be able to act in the presence of these adverse events.

During the year 2022 we will develop a specific methodology to measure the progress of the proposition and sub-propositions so that we can measure:

- Progress in the development of land governance based on the GLA governance analysis tool.
- Application of climate-smart practices, especially in community forest management, using PANACÚ.
- Development of inclusive businesses in the landscape, based on certification criteria.
- Improved resilience to wildfire risks.)

5 Gender & youth (F/M)

Progress, challenges, expectations/reflection

Pathway	**Indicator**	**Gender/youth (F/M) priority/ outcome for 2021**	**Achievements in 2021**
Inclusive landscape governance:	a. Level of access to land and ecosystem services;	• Not applicable	• Not applicable
	b. Level of land tenure rights/security;	• Not applicable	• Not applicable
	c. Level of participation in decision making about land & forest use and governance	• Indigenous youth from Guarayos are aware of the importance of their participation in territorial and forest based- decision making processes	• Indigenous youth from Guarayos are aware of the importance of their participation in territorial and forest based- decision making processes

Pathway	Indicator	Gender/youth (F/M) priority/ outcome for 2021	Achievements in 2021
Responsible business and finance:	d. Level of access to production resources, inputs and benefits	• Develop administrative tools for businesses and forest finance	• There are not yet achievements. These tools continue being developed by IBIF´s technical team from a gender and youth perspectives that are planned to be completed in 2022
Sustainable land-use practices:	e. Level of participation in, contribution to, and benefits of climate smart practices	• Women from Guarayos CFOs acquire capacities for monitoring the management of their natural resources	• The Community Forest Organization AISU incorporates a woman in its directory board to strengthen transparency in the administration of its economic resources. • Two women-led community forest organizations from Guarayos (Agwara and Ipagwasu) become beneficiaries of the working landscapes program to strengthen their participation in, contribution to, and benefits of climate smart practices

In 2021, IBIF adopted a gender and intersectional perspectives in its institutional work. With it, and through the development of our institutional gender and intersectionality policy, there has been a noticeable increase on the team's awareness on these issues. It is thus that in 2022, based on the gender and youth diagnoses carried out in Guarayos and Lomerío, and with support of MDF consultants, we plan to develop gender and youth strategies for each pathway in the program, which are directly related to three of the G&Y objectives developed in the global framework of the program:

a. Active and legitimate participation in decision making on land & forest use and governance
b. Level of access to production resources, inputs and benefits
c. Participation in, contribution to, and benefits of climate smart practices

Our main challenge lies on how to mainstream gender and youth strategies for the different planned outcomes in the program, on what need to be prioritzed such that interventions do not cause a harm in the gender and generational power relationships in the landscape we work at.

A second challenge was the lack of an institutional gender and intersectionality policy that defines the strategic lines of our institutional work on these issues.

Fortunately, at the end of 2020, we realized of the need of adopting a gender and intersectionality perspectives in our institutional development framework, which were then materialized in 2021, from the hands of the second phase of the GLA program “Forests for a Just Future”, in which we focus on reducing gender and generational inequities at the landscape governance levels for Guarayos and Lomerío. This put us

on track of the need to realice an in-depth gender and youth analyses and on incorporating gender expertise in our technical team.

We are in the process of developing our gender and youth strategies and we expect to be able to start implementing those in 2023. We are using the social matrix analysis framework facilitated by MDF consultants, in which we are already defining our long-term gender and youth outcomes for 2030. In addition, to the advisory role of MDF, we will count with the tools and expertise facilitated through the Forest for a Just Future program to support the implementation stage of gender and youth strategies to meet the planned outcomes for the program.

Progress in mainstreaming gender & youth (F/M)

As of december 2021, we count with a gender and intersectional institutional policy proposal. It sets clearly defined gender and intersectional objectives that shall be incorporated in our institutional planning framework. To start with, IBIF has developed two institutional propositions that clearly mainstreams a gender and youth perspectives in our work:

- Proposition 1. Inclusive governance occurs when women and youth exercise their political rights in which local leaders create enabling conditions for safe participation and involvement (political empowerment).
- Proposition 2. The adoption of gender and generational perspectives by different levels of governance enhances the ability of territories to adapt to climate change through climate-smart practices (socioeconomic empowerment).

Since 2016, we started implementing a gender disagregated monitoring system around participation on meetings, workshops and round tables, we have been promoting participation of women and youth in all of our planned interventions and expanding the program´s beneficiaries to women and youth groups in the landscape that could potentiate the incorporation of climate-smart management practices. Once we have defined the strategies we will use for the different program pathways, we will need to allocate budget, time and human resources to implement those.

6 Thematic programmes

A. Agrocommodities
During 2021 no activities were carried out in this theme.
B. Landscape restoration
The programme in Bolivia don´t participate in this theme.
C. Business and finance
In 2021 we supported the CFOs in strengthening their capacities and negotiation tools, which allowed them to establish better commercial relationships, where both actors assume and are aware of their responsibilities. In relation to advising private forestry companies, Lidechen increased the number of commercial agreements, which indirectly increases the demand for timber from the CFOs, starting to develop a commercial relationship with the CFOs as suppliers of raw material

NB NDCs are included in section 1.4.

7 2021 Outcomes

2021 outcomes

Table 1a: 2021 outcomes – part one: outcome statements and evidence

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
#	Outcome title	ToC (END) Outcome(s) to which the achieved outcome contributes	Expected	Pos. or neg.	Description of change	Significance (descriptive)	Significance	Contribution (interventions)	Type of intervention	Contribution	Evidence
			(Yes/ No)	(+/-)			scale (1-5)			scale (1-5)	
1	In May 2021 the Government of Bolivia adjusted its NDCs by increasing ambition on forests by committing to targets on forest fire reduction.	1. Bolivian government institutions recognizes the importance of community forest management in the Guarayos indigenous territory to comply with the NDCs.	YES	+	In May 2021, the APMT and the Bolivian Vice presidency made the decision to maintain the previous targets and increase their ambition by including a target on forest fire reduction. Additionally, the Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism was included as a means of implementation for the achievement of these commitments. This decision followed an assessment of compliance with the NDCs and the development of a new version with incremental ambition	Bolivia's NCD targets and new commitments are ambitious in that they are aimed at the maintenance and recovery of forest areas, integrated and community-based forest management, the generation of economic resources through forest harvesting, and their relationship to poverty reduction. Maintaining the ambition and including fire reduction targets should ensure that the government generates policies	5	IBIF was invited to participate in the evaluation and drafting group of the new NDC as a result of the publication of the NDC compliance evaluation report. This allowed IBIF to have an important participation in the discussion and formulation of the new proposal, which was led by a group of consultants hired by the NDC Partnership Facility.	2	3	Draft document of the new NDC.

					as required by the UNFCCC.	and guidelines for their achievement.					
2	In September 2021, Guarayos youth become aware of the importance of their participation in the management of the natural resources of their territory.	3. The Indigenous Productive Organizations of Guarayos and Chiquitanía are well organized and put pressure on their local governments to include them in decision making processes.	YES	+	Inclusion of young people (men 26, women 13) in training processes in territorial management of their natural resources, awakens a positive interest in being part of decision-making processes for the efficient management of the territory.	The interest of the young people in the management of their territory allows them to be prepared for In the medium-term future, they will be able to assume new leadership in their organizational, productive and political structures in an efficient manner.	5	In order to achieve this result, IBIF has created spaces for the inclusion of young people in forest management, through meetings of partners of each CFO. A training course "Jóvenes Guarayos por su Territorio" has also been carried out, for the territorial management of natural resources, where the participation of young people and women has been prioritized.	1	4	Informes de Meeting reports Memory of the course Videos, photographs and social networks. (Video link and CFO publications). 👉 https://bit.ly/3uj76Dz 👉 https://bit.ly/3DPqTxZ

3	In July 2021, the Autonomous Municipal Governments of Ascension and Urubichá will have access to specialized technical information for the management of natural resources in their municipalities.	5. Government authorities, at different levels, comply with their mandate to control and supervise the use of land and natural resources in the Guarayos and Chiquitanía region.	YES	+	The GAMs of Urubicha and Ascensión recognize that the lack of relevant information in relation to natural resources, due to their recent link with municipal public management, generates limitations in their actions and application of their competences. In this sense, an inter-institutional coordination with IBIF was established in July 2021.	GAM with access to information and specialized technical knowledge on the management of natural resources will contribute to a better management of its competences.	5	The studies that IBIF has been conducting in the territory of Guarayos, related to water resources and forest production potential, show important results for the management of natural resources. This information has been disseminated and analyzed in different spaces, in that sense the GAMs, see IBIF as a highly reliable institution in the elaboration of this type of studies, and the corresponding agreements are subscribed.	2	4	Working agreements signed between IBIF and GAMs. Meeting reports.

4	In September 2021, the Urubicha GAM incorporates fire risk management into its medium-term planning and develops specific regulations in this regard.	5. Government authorities, at different levels, comply with their mandate to control and supervise the use of land and natural resources in the Guarayos and Chiquitanía region.	YES	+	In September 2021, the GAM of Urubichá, in the process of elaborating its PTDI 2022-2026 has incorporated fire risk management in the planning. In a complementary manner, it has elaborated a Municipal Law of Integral Risk Management and a Municipal Contingency Plan. Previously, the PTDI did not consider these issues, and the GAM had not enacted specific regulations.	The incorporation of fire risk management in municipal planning and regulations reflects the GAMs' commitment to public investment in this area, in addition to the GAMs' own interest in coordinating the actions that different organizations will carry out in their territory in relation to this issue.	4	In May 2021, the GAMs of Ascensión de Guarayos and Urubicha signed a working agreement with IBIF that established that support would be provided in the preparation of the IDWPs. IBIF hired a specialized consultant who, in coordination with the team, raised awareness of the importance of incorporating these issues into municipal planning, shared information, and provided assistance and advice on the preparation of specific plans and regulations.	2	4	Working agreements signed with GAM; Proposal for a Municipal Law on Integral Risk Management; Municipal Fire Contingency Plan; COMURADE Regulations; lists of participants.

5	In October 2021, the Autonomous Municipal Government of Urubicha assumes the leadership for the conformation of a multi-stakeholder platform for its municipality.	5. Government authorities, at different levels, comply with their mandate to control and supervise the use of land and natural resources in the Guarayos and Chiquitanía region.	YES	+	In October, the Autonomous Municipal Government of Urubicha, at the proposal of IBIF, assumes the leadership for the conformation of a participatory multi-stakeholder platform in its territory, as a space for dialogue and attention related to the integrated management of forests and watersheds.	The formation of a multi-stakeholder platform at the municipal level brings together different actors (public, private, social organizations and civil society) in the same space for analysis and dialogue, to seek joint solutions to different problems, and to assume commitments and actions.	4	Through inter-institutional meetings and workshops led by GAM Urubicha and with the support of IBIF, it is possible to articulate all the actors who become aware of the importance of seeking solutions to the problems of the territory of Urubicha. As a result of these spaces for dialogue, the idea of forming a multi-stakeholder platform is raised, where the leadership is assumed by the GAM.	2	4	Act of formation of the platform. List of participants

6	In August 2021 the Community Forestry Organizations of Guarayos: AISU and AGWARA monitor their forest management over 164,000 ha of forest.	6. Forestry, cattle, and agricultural producers in Guarayos and Chiquitanía adopt sustainable, climate-smart and fire proof practices and respect their internal regulations.	YES	+	In August 2021, CFOs AISU and AGWARA identified the problems that needed immediate attention to take control of their FMPs, and developed and implemented a chain-of-custody control system in their management areas	The identification of problems in their harvesting areas, such as poor company practices and the importance of having a presence to monitor forest operations allowed both CFOs to become aware of the importance of monitoring forest management in their areas and to take responsibility for analyzing and resolving their internal weaknesses reflecting their commitment to the sustainable management of their forests.	4	BIF supports the CFOs in the joint evaluation of community forest management, facilitation of mechanisms and tools that allow monitoring of forest operations in their FMPs through the PANACÚ Program.	1	4	Agreements between IBIF and CFOs; minutes of meetings, field reports. PANACÚ's Base Line. PANACÚ design document.
7	In 2021 the Guarayos Indigenous Forestry Association recognizes the importance of strengthening and developing capacities in Community	6. Forestry, cattle, and agricultural producers in Guarayos and Chiquitanía adopt sustainable, climate-smart and fire proof practices and respect their	YES	+	In September 2021 AFIG demonstrates a change of attitude and interest in implementing actions that improve the efficiency of forest management in its associates and strengthens its legitimacy.	AFIG's change of attitude demonstrates an interest in retaking the leadership of representation and recognition of its partner CFOs for the sustainable management of their forest resources.	4	IBIF's permanent support to CFOs in their community forest management. Permanent advocacy on the importance of AFIG in forest management in Guarayos. Coordination for	3	4	Working agreement between IBIF and AFIG Meeting reports

	Forestry Organizations.	internal regulations.						the implementation of joint actions. Renewal of the inter-institutional technical and scientific cooperation agreement.			
8	In December 2021, community forestry organizations in Bolivia formed a communication committee with the objective of re-organizing and strengthening their forestry management.	6. Forestry, cattle, and agricultural producers in Guarayos and Chiquitanía adopt sustainable, climate-smart and fire proof practices and respect their internal regulations.	YES	+	Through the exchange of CFO experiences at the national level, problems, needs and common interests were identified, and a communication mechanism was established and agreed to hold a new meeting in 2022, led by this committee.	he first steps are being taken towards a new articulation of community forestry organizations at the national level, in response to the problems and challenges of the forestry sector.	5	by IBIF, the first steps are being taken to coordinate the CFOs at the national level. Support for the functioning of the communication committee.	1	5	Memory of the meeting Photographs of the WhatsApp group and the committee structure.

9	CICOL, in June 2021, expands its area under forest management by 200,000 hectares in the Monte Verde Indigenous Territory	6. Forestry, cattle, and agricultural producers in Guarayos and Chiquitanía adopt sustainable, climate-smart and fire proof practices and respect their internal regulations.	YES	+	CICOL owns a third of the Monte Verde TCO. In June 2021, they became aware of the importance of forest management as a protection measure for their territories, and decided to occupy and take control of this part of their territory, making the elaboration of an Integrated Forest Management Plan for forest harvesting of 150,000 hectares viable. This allows CICOL to occupy more of the territory and increase its areas under forest management.	With a new IBMP, CICOL is providing greater opportunities for the communities by generating new sources of income and thus avoiding long-term land use change. In addition, CICOL will occupy the territory under its jurisdiction with new areas for subsistence agriculture.	5	IBIF provided information on the importance of the FMPs as a land protection measure and provided technical and financial assistance for the preparation of the IBMP. IBIF is also providing technical assistance to improve forest management in the 150,000-ha area under management.	1	4	Consultancy contract for the elaboration of the PMIB Letter of request from CICOL for support with PMIB
10	In July 2021, in the Guarayos region, CFO Ascensión achieved better marketing conditions for its forest product.	9. Private forestry companies propose and implement innovative forest-based businesses to CFOs	YES	+	In July 2021, in the Guarayos region, CFO Ascensión developed greater capacities to improve marketing conditions so that they are more favorable in terms of the responsibilities assumed in the harvesting and sale price of timber.	These skills have enabled CFO to sign a marketing contract, based on a strategy that guarantees a fairer and more efficient commercial relationship with the buyer.	4	IBIF's technical team worked with CFO Ascension to develop its marketing strategy and a model contract that was the basis for establishing this new commercial relationship.	2	4	CFO Ascension's marketing strategy; Minutes of meetings; Model contract, Copy of marketing contract

11	During 2020 and 2021, Lide Chen will increase its client portfolio in the city of El Alto and diversify its production in Guarayos.	9. Private forestry companies propose and implement innovative forest-based businesses to CFOs	YES	+	Between 2020 and 2021, Lide Chen increased the number of commercial agreements with new carpentry and timber collection companies in El Alto, which implies a greater demand for logs from sawmills and intermediaries in the region, who mainly buy from the CFOs.	The business model implemented by Lide Chen is consolidated and new actors are incorporated to increase the economic movement for the CFOs and other actors in the productive chain of the forestry business in the Guarayos territory.	3	Based on the IBIF-facilitated exchange between CFOs and timber companies in Guarayos, commercial agreements between forestry stakeholders are strengthened by increasing the marketing of timber to new clients in the city of El Alto. IBIF is working to strengthen the capacities of raw material suppliers (CFOs) to ensure efficient operational and administrative management using the PANACÚ Program. Meeting Reports	2	4	Report of the meeting between carpenters from El Alto de La Paz, CFOs and timber companies. (https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=negocios+inclusivos+ibif+)

Table 1b: 2021 outcomes – part two: information for aggregation, analysis and other purposes

0	1	12	13	14	15	16	17		18		19
#	Outcome title	Kind of actor	Geographic level of change	WL ToC ' pillars'	Key proposition (s)	Cross-cutting themes and priorities	Gender equality and empowerment		Youth issues and empowerment		Confidentiality (1, 2, or 3)
1	In May 2021 the Government of Bolivia adjusted its NDCs by increasing ambition on forests by committing to targets on forest fire reduction.	Public	National	NDC	NDC	6a	No		No		1
2	In September 2021, Guarayos youth become aware of the importance of their participation in the management of the natural resources of their territory.	Civil	Local	A	a)	5a	Yes	This outcome is directly related to an activity specifically designed to work with youth and women.	Yes	This outcome is directly related to an activity specifically designed to work with youth and women.	1

3	In July 2021, the Autonomous Municipal Governments of Ascension and Urubichá will have access to specialized technical information for the management of natural resources in their municipalities.	Public	Sub national	A	a)	1c	No		No		1
4	In September 2021, the Urubicha GAM incorporates fire risk management into its medium-term planning and develops specific regulations in this regard.	Public	Sub national	A	a)	1c	No		No		1
5	In October 2021, the Autonomous Municipal Government of Urubicha assumes the leadership for the conformation of a multi-stakeholder platform for its municipality.	Public	Sub national	A	a)	1b	No		No		1
6	In August 2021 the Community Forestry Organizations of Guarayos: AISU and AGWARA monitor their forest management over 164,000 ha of forest.	Civil	Local	B	b)	2d	Yes	The active participation of young people and women in FCO activities is sought.	Yes	The active participation of young people and women in FCO activities is sought.	3

7	In 2021 the Guarayos Indigenous Forestry Association recognizes the importance of strengthening and developing capacities in Community Forestry Organizations.	Civil	Local	A	b)	10a	No				1
8	In December 2021, community forestry organizations in Bolivia formed a communication committee with the objective of re-organizing and strengthening their forestry management.	Civil	National	A	a)	10a	Yes	The active participation of young people and women in FCO activities is sought.		The active participation of young people and women in FCO activities is sought. 3	1
9	CICOL, in June 2021, expands its area under forest management by 200,000 hectares in the Monte Verde Indigenous Territory	Civil	Local	A-B	b)	2d	No				1
10	July 2021, in the Guarayos region, CFO Ascensión achieved better marketing conditions for its forest product.	Civil	Local	C	c)	3d	No				3

11	During 2020 and 2021, Lide Chen will increase its client portfolio in the city of El Alto and diversify its production in Guarayos.	Private	Local	C	c)	3e	No				1

The narratives are described in Annex II.

Intended outcome(s) that were not achieved (yet)

Table 1c: Intended outcome(s) that were not achieved (yet)

ToC outcome to which the intended outcome(s) in the next column would have contributed:	Intended outcome	Intervention(s)	Reason(s) the intended outcome was not achieved	Any follow-up?
Forestry, cattle, and agricultural producers in Guarayos and Chiquitanía adopt sustainable, climate-smart and fire proof practices and respect their internal regulations.	IV. The forestry, cattle, and agricultural producers of Guarayos, Chiquitanía and Bajo Paraguá use their territory according to their internal planning, comply with their internal regulations, productive potential and regenerative capacity.	Organization of meetings between migrant farmers and indigenous peoples to improve mutual understanding and jointly identify ways to reduce encroachment and conflict. Facilitation of dialogues with farmers' and ranchers' associations on the impact of climate change on their production systems with the aim of promoting climate-smart practices and highlighting the importance of deforestation in exacerbating the impacts of climate change.	As a previous process, the survey of good climate-smart practices in forest management and subsistence agriculture was proposed as inputs for the facilitation of meetings and/or dialogues between productive actors, promoted through multi-party platforms, as a strategy to address conflicts inherent to the management of natural resources. In this regard 1) The study "Analysis of vulnerability to climate change of the	Terms of Reference Study, defined operational programming. The process of promoting the inter-institutional platform was associated with the opportunity presented by the support to municipal management tools (PTDI).

ToC outcome to which the intended outcome(s) in the next column would have contributed:	Intended outcome	Intervention(s)	Reason(s) the intended outcome was not achieved	Any follow-up?
			indigenous communities of the Guarayos TCO" was carried out, 2) The establishment of the inter-institutional platform for integrated forest and watershed management was promoted under the leadership of the Urubichá GAM. Both elements support the interventions planned for the 2022 management.	
Private forestry companies propose and implement innovative forest-based businesses to CFOs	V. Private forestry companies develop and implement mutually satisfactory forest-based businesses.	Lobby with ABT	Inclusive enterprises are understood as "economically profitable, environmentally and socially responsible business initiatives that incorporate low-income people into their value chains and improve their quality of life". Under this understanding, one or more anchor companies are required that are willing to develop these conditions. Unfortunately, during the time we have been working	The ABT has been approached with several topics to make the companies more responsible with the CFOs, one of them is the elaboration of a regulation for responsible management as well as the registration of intermediaries.

ToC outcome to which the intended outcome(s) in the next column would have contributed:	Intended outcome	Intervention(s)	Reason(s) the intended outcome was not achieved	Any follow-up?
			with the program, we have not identified any company that is interested in developing this type of business relationship, or at least in undertaking corporate social responsibility actions with the CFOs.	

Annex I: Reviewed PMEL matrix

OUTCOME NR AND TOC OUTCOME	OUTCOME DESCRIPTION 2023	TOOL	LEVEL ON TOOL 2023	ACTOR	GENDER SENSITIVITY OF THE OUTCOME	RELATED THEME	2022	
Outcome nr used in your ToC and the outcome description as it is written in your ToC.	*Describe what change in a social actor you aim to have achieved by 2023. Primarily for intermediate outcomes.*	*What tool (ECA, CAP, CSP) do you use to improve your outcome formulations?*		*Who is the key actor in this outcome? If there are multiple key actors, use a different outcome description per actor.*	*How does this outcome incorporate gender sensitivity?*	*To what WL theme(s) does this outcome relate?*	*Target description 2022*	*LEVEL 2022*
1. Bolivian government institutions recognizes the importance of community forest management in the Guarayos indigenous territory to comply with the NDCs.	1.1. ABT (and the Viceministry of the Environment) approves policies regarding the importance of Guarayos community forest management for achieving the NDCs	ECA	5	ABT	Gender Neutral	NDCs	1.1.-2022 ABT takes concrete steps in development and / improvement of laws and policies regarding the importance of Guarayos community forest management for achieving the NDCs	4
	1.2.(F) APMT and other goverment institutions develop regulations, programs and actions that strengthen the application of FST approach and support compliance with the NDCs.	ECA	5	APMT	Gender Neutral	NDCs	1.2.(F)-2022 APMT takes concrete steps in development and / improvement of laws and policies regarding the importance of Guarayos community forest management for achieving the NDCs	4

2. Indigenous territorial governments develop internal regulations for the implementation of practices that increase the resilience and sustainability of their territories	2.1. COPNAG supports and approves forest management and climate-smart initiatives from the FCOs in a participatory and inclusive manner.	ECA	5	COPNAG	Gender Responsive or Positive	Gender and Youth	2.1.-2022 COPNAG are aware of the forest management and climate smart initiatives developed by their communities and FCOs	4
	2.2. The indigenous "centrales" are organized and have the capacity to influence and participate in decision-making processes for the implementation of policies and practices that increase resilience to climate change in their territory.	CAP	5	CIEA: Central Interétnica de Ascención de Guarayos CECU: Central Centrales Comunales Indígenas de Urubichá	Gender Responsive or Positive	Gender and Youth	2.2.-2022 CIEA and CECU are organized, have developed their internal regulations and actively participate in decision making processes	4
	2.3. CICOL has the capacity to influence and participate in decision-making processes for the implementation of policies and practices that increase resilience to climate change in Monteverde	CAP	5	CICOL	Gender Responsive or Positive	Gender and Youth	2.3. 2022 CICOL have developed capacity to actively influence the governance of Monteverde Indigenous Territory	4
3. The Indigenous Productive Organizations of Guarayos and Chiquitanía are well organized and put pressure on their local governments to include them in decision making processes.	3.1. CFOs have organizational competencies and are actively involved in forest landscape governance issues.	CAP	5	AISU (132 thousand ha), AFI San Juan (69 thousand ha), AFI Ascención (15 thousand ha), AFI Nueva Bolivia (61.400 ha), AFI	Gender Responsive or Positive	Business and Finance, Gender and Youth, NDCs	3.1.-2022 CFO have organizational capacity and actively participate in issues of governance of their territory.	4

				Agwara (31 thousand ha)				
	3.2. AFIG has organizational competencies, is a legitimate organization and is actively involved in forest landscape governance issues.	CAP	5	AFIG	Gender Responsive or Positive	Business and Finance, Gender and Youth, NDCs	3.2.-2022 AFIG have organizational capacity, increased legitimacy and actively participate in issues of governance of their territory.	4
4. Ranchers and farmers in the region make proposals for policies and actions to increase their resilience to climate change in the landscape, recognizing the role of the Guarayos and Monteverde TCO.	4.1. Farmers' federations and cattle ranchers' associations in Guarayos and Chiquitanía include in their agenda the importance of policies and actions to mitigate the effects of climate change on their productive systems at the landscape level.	ECA	4	Asociación de Ganaderos, Federación de Campesinos de Guarayos	Gender Responsive or Positive	Agrocommodities	4.1. 2022 Guarayos ranchers and farmers include in their agenda the importance of policies to mitigate the effects of climate change on their production systems	3
	4.2.(F) Farmers' federations and cattle ranchers' associations associations propose legislation and policies to manage fire and to reduce wildfire risk.	ECA	4	Asociación de Ganaderos, Federación de Campesinos de Guarayos	Gender Responsive or Positive	Agrocommodities	4.2. (F) 2022 Guarayos ranchers and farmers include in their agenda the importance of policies to mitigate the effects of wildfires on their production systems	3

5. Government authorities, at different levels, comply with their mandate to control and supervise the use of land and natural resources in the Guarayos and Chiquitanía region.	5.1. Municipal governments of Guarayos and Chiquitanía region and the departmental government of Santa Cruz incorporate actions for the management of natural resources and forest in their territorial development plans	ECA	5	Municipal Goverments: Ascención de Guarayos, El Puente, Urubicha. Departamental Goverment of Santa Cruz	Gender Neutral	NDCs	5.1.-2022 Municipal governments and the departmental government make the decision to comprehensively include community forest management in their territorial development plans	4
	5.2. ABT strengthens compliance with national forest and territorial regulations and policies in the indigenous territory of Guarayos and Monteverde	ECA	7	ABT	Gender Neutral	NDCs, Business and Finance	5.2.-2022 The ABT develops mechanisms for the implementation and strengthening of new legislation and policies regarding community forest management in the territory of Guarayos and Monteverde.	6
	5.3.(F) Municipal and departmental governments of Guarayos, Urubicha, Concepción, SIV and Lomerío, and Santa Cruz departamental include in their development plans specific norms and actions to reinforce the application of FST approach.	ECA	5	Municipal Goverments: Ascención de Guarayos, El Puente, Urubicha. Departamental Goverment of Santa Cruz	Gender Neutral	NDCs	5.3.-2022. Municipal governments and the departmental government make the decision to comprehensively include FST in their territorial development plans	4

6. Forestry, cattle, and agricultural producers in Guarayos and Chiquitanía adopt sustainable, climate-smart and fire proof practices and respect their internal regulations.	6.1. Community Forestry Organizations have improved competencies and capacities to develop better community forest management.	CSP	5	AISU (132 thousand ha), AFI San Juan (69 thousand ha), AFI Ascención (15 thousand ha), AFI Nueva Bolivia (61.400 ha), AFI Agwara (31 thousand ha)	Gender Responsive or Positive	Business and Finance, Gender and Youth, NDCs	6.1.-2022 FCOs have the capacity to adopt climate-smart practices and respect internal regulations	4
	6.2.(F) Cattle and agricultural producers indicates interest and shows iniciative to investigate climate and fire-smart practices	CSP	3		Gender Responsive or Positive	Business and Finance, Gender and Youth, NDCs	6.2.(F) 2022 Cattle and agricultural producers are aware of alternatives climate and fires smarts practices	2
7. Government entities approve policies and regulations that favor the formation of inclusive forestry businesses that reduce land use change	7.1. Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy develop regulations and policies in favor of the development of forest based businesses in order to increase forest benefits and reduce land use change.	ECA	5	Ministerio de Desarrollo Productivo y Economía Plural	Gender Neutral	NDCs	7.1.-2022 MDPyEP takes concrete steps in development and / improvement of regulations and policies in favor of the development of forest based businesses in order to increase forest benefits and reduce land use change	4

	7.2. ABT develops regulations to strengthen the establishment of better business conditions for FCOs	ECA	5	ABT	Gender Neutral	Business and Finance	7.2.-2022 ABT takes concrete steps in development and improvement of regulations in favor of the establishment of forest-based businesses	4
8. Financial intermediary entities implement financial services to facilitate investments in forest-based business and climate/fire smart practices adoption	8.1. + 8.2. (F) Financial intermediary entities (banks and others financial providers) offer financial products to producers that encourage the adoption of climate and fire-smart practices and promote forest-based business	ECA	6	BDP	Gender Responsive or Positive	Business and Finance, Gender and Youth	8.1. + 8.2 (F)-2022. Financial intermediary entities develop financial mechanisms to facilitate investments in forest based and climate/fire smart practices	4
9. Private forestry companies propose and implement innovative forest-based businesses to CFOs	9.1. Private companies (operators and processors) start to comply with new regulations regarding certification and co-responsibility in forest activities	ECA	6	Sawmill companies, carpenters amd other companies related to wood	Gender Responsive or Positive	Business and Finance	9.1.-2022 Private companies are aware of the development of new regulations regarding certification and co-responsibility in forest activities	2

Annex II: Narratives/stories (optional)

Experiences exchange in community forestry management between CFOs at the national level

In December 2021, an exchange of experiences in community forest management was held with the participation of 16 community forestry organizations and 4 organizations from all over Bolivia. This event allowed representatives of CFOs at the national level to meet after several years and share their experiences of success and failures in relation to their governance and institutional framework, business development, forestry operational management, inclusion, leadership, innovation and development; The aim is to take actions that contribute to improve the management of community forest management and where each participant has the opportunity to reflect on the experiences and lessons learned from other participants, identifying possible actions that can be replicated in their own context.

One of the goals of the event was to establish a definition of the meaning of community forest management from the experience and knowledge of the CFOs, as a result of this analysis and discussion the following definition was achieved: "Process carried out through a Community Organization for the sustainable use of forest resources (timber and non-timber) respecting their culture, in a territory and/or community in order to generate socioeconomic impacts for the benefit of the family and community".

The analysis of the problems related to the constraints and/or problems faced by the CFOs are related to the effective functionality of their board of directors, improving transparency in the administration of their economic resources, weak monitoring and control of forest harvesting, low prices for timber, illegal harvesting by third parties and forest fires, the latter of which have caused considerable losses and have affected the regeneration of their species.
The success factors that contribute to efficient management in an CFO are related to good coordination and transparency in its operations, ongoing capacity building for the management, correct application of its internal regulations, having an efficient technical team to monitor and control forest harvesting, and strict compliance with its marketing contracts.

Once the analysis and discussion were over, the CFOs focused on rescuing the lessons learned from the event, where the interest is concentrated on business development and innovation, which is part of the community business approach that must be built as CFOs and the collective interest in advancing in the transformation processes. Another point of interest is the evident need to strengthen organizational development and leadership as a starting point for improving community forest management, as well as access to financing and markets due to the need to avoid economic dependence on companies.

The conclusions of the event focused on generating mechanisms for the articulation of CFOs at the national level, starting with annual events to analyze the situation and problems of the community forestry sector, the creation of a communication committee to facilitate articulation by region, and the creation of a database with productive and organizational information on CFOs at the national level.

See more in: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gLE_3rEv1q4

Young guarayans for their Territory

In the municipalities of Ascensión de Guarayos and Urubichá, from September 15 to October 6, 2021, IBIF conducted a course focused on young people, called "Young guarayans for their Territory". The course participants received training on topics related to the management of their territory (TCO Guarayos),

productive systems in the area, monitoring systems through the application of new technologies, governance and leadership; with the objective of contributing to the management and administration of the natural resources present in their indigenous territory.

A total of 39 young people participated in the course, 13 of them women and 26 men, all from the municipalities of Ascensión and Urubichá.

This course counted with the collaboration of other public and private institutions and NGOs, through their participation as facilitators or trainers and/or by providing a physical space for the realization of the practices or field views related to some productive system of the area (forestry, agriculture and livestock). This was an initiative where together we worked towards the conservation of the Guarayos forests.

As a result, several young indigenous people of the Guarayo people have new knowledge and tools that allow them to get involved more easily in the organizational issues of communities and indigenous peoples, to support the management of their resources and forests, through forest management plans implemented by community forestry organizations (CFO).

This type of educational initiative with young people is a first step towards the protection and conservation of the forests of the Guarayos TCO territory.

More in: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YbVbXGl1Hp4

Community forestry organizations doing business

The Asociación Forestal Indígena Ascensión (AFI Ascensión) was created in 2008 and currently has 25 member families. The association administers a 15,333-hectare General Forest Management Plan (PGMF) and has an annual harvest area of 714.9 hectares. The most abundant commercially important forest species in the association's management area are: ocho, yucca leaf, mapajo and palo maría.

AFI Ascensión is an IBIF partner community forestry organization (CFO) that markets timber logs to processing companies (sawmills) and intermediaries located in Ascensión de Guarayos. Despite being one of the most organized CFOs and having trained technical personnel and some of the equipment and machinery for forest harvesting, it continues to sell timber in the early stages of the forest production chain. In addition, AFI Ascensión was at a critical moment in its activity, as it did not have any timber sales contracts or agreements, even though the harvesting period had begun two months earlier.

In 2021, IBIF's technical team provided support in determining the base price of its timber for the 2021 harvest, preparing a booklet for the dissemination of its timber supply, a list of potential customers, training and provision of model contracts, as tools to help this AFI negotiate its timber under better conditions in terms of price, time and commercial relations.

As a result of the support provided in this aspect, in July 2021 AFI Ascensión was able to sell its timber at a price higher than the minimum price determined with the "Camacho" sawmill in the town of Ascensión, one of the most credible processing companies in the area at present.

The implementation of this marketing support strategy was also a learning process for those involved (legal representative and systematizer) of AFI, an experience that they can apply and improve in the future, for the benefit of the entire Association and its member families.

Annex III: Stakeholder analysis

At the beginning of the implementation of the Working Landscapes Program (year 2019) we carried out a stakeholder mapping, for the stakeholder mapping we made a nominal list of them and then each one of them was rated in terms of their position regarding the objectives of the program, their interest and influence in order to prioritize the stakeholders with whom we would work and identify the best strategies to relate with them.

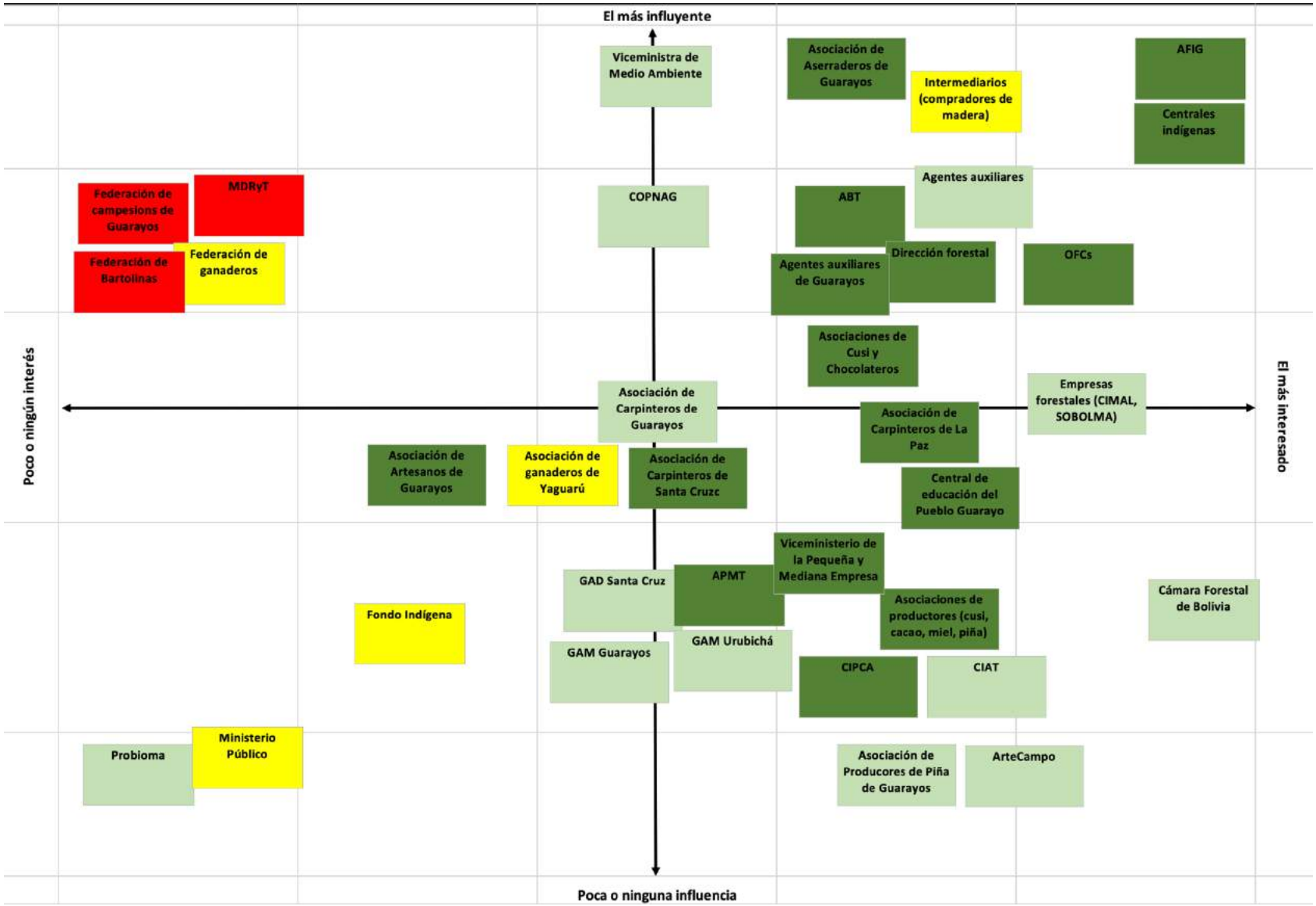
The characterization matrix and stakeholder map are presented below.

Table 1. Stakeholder characterization

	Tipo de actor	Nombre	Posición						Interés						Influencia					
			Desconocida	Oposición activa	Oposición pasiva	Indeciso	Apoyo pasivo	Apoyo activo	Desconocido	Poco o ningún interés	Algún interés	Interés moderado	Mucho interés	El más interesado	Desconocida	Poca o ninguna	Alguna influencia	Influencia moderada	Mucha influencia	El más influyente
1	CAP	Federación de Campesinos de Guarayos		1						1									1	
2	CAP	Asociación de Ganaderos de Guarayos			1					1									1	
3	CAP	COPNAG				1						1							1	
4	CAP	AFIG						1						1						1
5	CAP	CFOs						1						1						1
6	CAP	Cámara Forestal de Bolivia					1							1				1		
7	CAP	Empresas forestales (por ej. SOBOLMA, CIMAL)					1							1				1		
8	CAP	Asociación de Carpinteros de Guarayos					1					1						1		
9	CAP	Asociación de Carpinteros de Santa Cruz						1				1						1		
10	CAP	Asociación de Aserraderos de Guarayos						1					1							1
11	CAP	Probioma					1			1						1				
12	CAP	CIPCA						1					1			1				
13	ECA	Gobierno Autónomo Departamental de Santa Cruz					1					1					1			
14	ECA	ABT						1					1						1	
15	ECA	Dirección Forestal (MMAyA)						1					1						1	
16	ECA	Viceministerio de MMA					1					1								1
17	ECA	APMT						1						1			1			
18	ECA	Ministerio Público				1				1						1				
19	ECA	Viceministerio de la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa (MDPrd)						1					1				1			

	Tipo de actor	Nombre	Posición						Interés						Influencia					
			Desconocida	Oposición activa	Oposición pasiva	Indeciso	Apoyo pasivo	Apoyo activo	Desconocido	Poco o ningún interés	Algún interés	Interés moderado	Mucho interés	El más interesado	Desconocida	Poca o ninguna	Alguna influencia	Influencia moderada	Mucha influencia	El más influyente
20	ECA	Gobierno Autónomo Municipal de Guarayos					1				1						1			
21	ECA	Gobierno Autónomo Municipal de Urubichá					1				1						1			
22	ECA	Ministerio de Desarrollo Rural y Tierras		1						1									1	
23		CIAT					1					1				1				
24		Asociación de productores de piña de Guarayos					1						1			1				
25		ARTECAMPO					1						1			1				
26		Agentes Auxiliares						1					1						1	
27		Intermediarios (compradores de madera)				1								1					1	
28		Centrales Indígenas						1						1						1
29		Asociación de recolectoras de Cusi de Yaguarú (ASORECU)						1						1			1			
30		Asociación de Chocolateros de Urubichá (ACHIMU)						1						1			1			
31		Asociación de Chocolateros de Cururú						1						1			1			
32		Asociación de Ganaderos de Yaguarú			1						1						1			
33		Fondo Indígena				1					1					1				
34		Asociación de cusiseras de El Puente						1						1			1			
35		Central de Mujeres Indígenas Guarayas (CEMIG)																		
36		Organización de Mujeres Bartolinas		1						1									1	
37		Agentes Auxiliares Guarayos						1					1						1	
38		Central de Educación del Pueblo Indígena Guarayo						1					1				1			
39		Asociación de Artesano Guarayos						1					1			1				

Once the different stakeholders were identified and characterized, they were mapped:


El más influyente
Poca o ninguna influencia
Poco o ningún interés
El más interesado
Viceministra de Medio Ambiente
Asociación de Aserraderos de Guarayos
Intermediarios (compradores de madera)
AFIG
Centrales indígenas
Federación de campesions de Guarayos
MDRyT
Federación de Bartolinas
Federación de ganaderos
COPNAG
ABT
Agentes auxiliares
Agentes auxiliares de Guarayos
Dirección forestal
OFCs
Asociaciones de Cusi y Chocolateros
Asociación de Carpinteros de Guarayos
Empresas forestales (CIMAL, SOBOLMA)
Asociación de Carpinteros de La Paz
Asociación de Artesanos de Guarayos
Asociación de ganaderos de Yaguarú
Asociación de Carpinteros de Santa Cruzc
Central de educación del Pueblo Guarayo
Viceministerio de la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa
GAD Santa Cruz
APMT
Asociaciones de productores (cusi, cacao, miel, piña)
Cámara Forestal de Bolivia
Fondo Indígena
GAM Urubichá
GAM Guarayos
CIPCA
CIAT
Probioma
Ministerio Público
Asociación de Producores de Piña de Guarayos
ArteCampo

Annex IV: Publications and reports



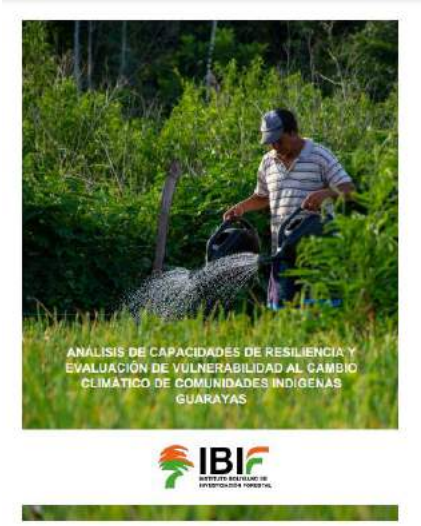
PLAN DE CONTINGENCIAS MUNICIPAL CONTRA INCENDIOS FORESTALES PARA EL MUNICIPIO DE URUBICHÁ
https://bit.ly/3NFLMjV



EVALUACION DE IMPACTO DE INCENDIOS FORESTALES DENTRO DEL PGMF AISU
https://bit.ly/3MSWfsn



Memoria Taller: INTERCAMBIO DE EXPERIENCIAS EN GESTION FORESTAL COMUNITARIA
https://bit.ly/3PHVLHw



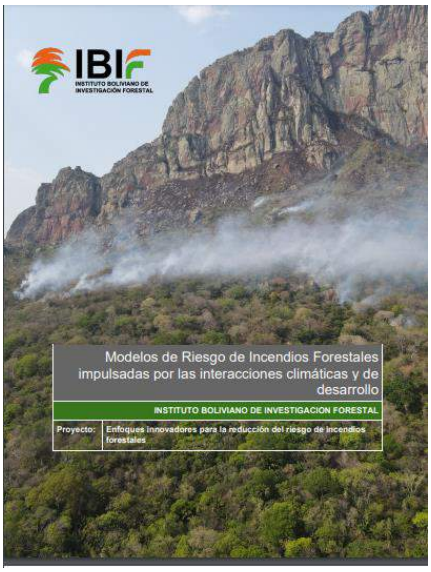
ANALISIS DE RESILIENCIA Y VULNERABILIDAD AL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO GUARAYOS
https://bit.ly/3aq2Yfd



MEMORIA CURSO GESTIÓN TERRITORIAL INDÍGENA DE LOS RECURSOS NATURALES
https://bit.ly/3NyLMSU



SISTEMA DE DESARROLLO DE COMPETENCIAS PANACU
https://bit.ly/3wNAWmo



MODELOS DE RIESGO DE INCENDIOS FORESTALES IMPULSADAS POR LAS INTERACCIONES CLIMÁTICAS Y DE DESARROLLO
https://bit.ly/3LOhg6q



MANEJO FORESTAL ACTIVO COMO HERRAMIENTA PARA EVITAR LA DEFORESTACIÓN EN LA PROVINCIA GUARAYOS
https://bit.ly/3sXexRk

©IBIF 2022