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ArBolivia Project
Report -January – June 2025

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Summary

Project overview

Reporting period	1st January 2025 – 30th June 2025
Geographical areas	Cochabamba Tropics (dpt Cochabamba), Ichilo province (dpt Santa Cruz), Ituralde province (dpt La Paz), J.Balivian province (dpt Beni)
Technical specifications in use	Mixed Species Forest Plantations – MSFP (revised version 2019)

Plan Vivo Certificates (PVCs) issued to date			**454,235**
Plan Vivo Certificates requested for issuance (2025 Q1&2 Vintage)			**57,027**
Total PVCs issued (including this report)			**511,262**
Project indicators	**Historical (2011 -2024)**	**Added/ Issued this period (Jan-Jun 2025)**	**Total**
No. smallholder households with PES agreements	1,203	210	1,413
No. community groups with PES agreements (where applicable)	327	21	348
Approximate number of households (or individuals) in these community groups	6,620	405	7,025
Area under management (ha) where PES agreements are in place	1,924.2	255,7	2,179.9
Total PES payments made to participants (USD)	3,879,966	666.652	4,546,618
Allocation to Plan Vivo buffer (tCO_2)	54,555	7,128	61,683
Allocation to project withholdings (tCO2e)	36,769	7,128	43,897
Saleable emissions reductions achieved (tCO_2)	454,235	57,027	511,262
Unsold stock at time of Submission (PVCs)			
2025 Q1&2 Vintage	N/A	0	0
Total Unsold Stock (PVC)			
Plan Vivo Certificates (PVCs) issued to date			**454,235**[1]
Plan Vivo Certificates requested for issuance (2025Q1&2 Vintage)			**57,027**
Total PVCs issued (including this report)			**511,262**

[1] *Up to 2022, saleable emission where 241,696 PVCs to this an extra 19,060 PVCs have been used from the project withholdings to be in compliance with the funding partners. Totalling 260,756 PVC and in the 2023 report, and 2024 report another 158,143 PVC have been added, resulting in 418,899 PVC. In the 2024 report 38,059 PVC have been generated but of this amount 2,723 PVC have been deducted and have been returned to the project withholdings resulting in 35,336 PVC, totalling 454,235 PVC. During this 2025 Q1 and Q2 reporting period 57,027 PVC have been generated, and no PVC have been returned to the project withholdings. The remaining 16,337 PVC (of the 19,060 PVCs) will be returned to the project withholdings by new planting until the end of 2027 according the schedule C.2.*

Project updates

This document provides a report on the plantations established and maintained under the ArBolivia-Plan Vivo program, between 2008 and December 2024 and on new plantations brought under the Plan Vivo Standard between the 1st of January 2025 and 30th of June 2025.
The plantations are located in the Pre-Andean or Pre-Amazon region in Bolivia (see map figure A.1), characterized by high precipitation, dominance of fragile alluvial soils.

Figure A.1. Location of ArBolivia project areas

The project area is distributed among 4 departments: La Paz, Beni, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz and 21 municipalities.

- La Paz: province Abel Ituralde, municipalities San Buenaventura and Ixiamas
- Beni: province José Ballivian: municipalities Rurrenabaque, Reyes and San Borja.
- Santa Cruz, provinces Ichilo and Sara, municipalities Yapacani, San Carlos, Buena Vista, Porongo, San Juan, Santa Rosa de Sara, Colpa Bélgica, Roboré, Warnes, El Torno y San Pedro
- Cochabamba: Tropics of Cochabamba, municipalities Chimoré, Shinahuata, Pto Villarroel, Villa Tunari and Entre Ríos.

The area was originally inhabited by indigenous communities of Tacanas, Mosetenes, Tsimanes and Yuracarés. However, over the last decades communities of small farmers moved to this region from the highlands, and these groups of mainly Quechua and Aymara origin are a majority now in the project. While the main activity of the first settlers was focussed on subsistence farming, over the years production of cash crops and cattle farming gained importance. Especially the latter has resulted in higher fire risks in the areas, since fire is a common practice in pasture management and these fires often get out of control.

At the other hand, due to ongoing deforestation and global warming, extreme climate events, as prolonged droughts and extreme rainfall have occurred more frequent over the last years.

A1 Key events

A.1.1 Extreme climate events

A.1.1.1 From extreme drought to high rainfall

The very dry period in 2024 was followed by very wet rainy season in in the last quarter of 2024 which continued during the first two quarters of 2025, especially the first months of 2025 have been very wet with an increase of the water flow in the rivers hampering the efficient distribution of planting material to some parts of the project areas.

February 2025: Newly established woodlot with Calophyllum brasiliense, though this is a species which resists flooding plating needed to be postponed with a few weeks (Pciture. Coaquira)

Planting has been rescheduled, priority was given in the first months to those areas, which could be reached easier and where planting was not hampered by flooding. Areas which could not be reached during the wettest part of the season have been planted on a later moment. By May also the more remote areas became accessible and since there was still moderate rainfall in until the end of June, resulting in a longer planting season, the projected targets for planting, during this reporting period, could be reached.

March 2025: Flooding Rurrenabaque (Source: "El Deber"- 14/03/2025)

Also, woodlots established in previous years have been flooded, due to adequate site-species matching this hasn´t led to increased mortality rates.

Flooded plantation of palo maría, *Calophyllum brasiliense* (source: M. Henson)

These climatological phenomena are highlighting the need for the activities implemented by Sicirec Bolivia ltda, promoting alternative land uses, forest restoration and the conservation of existing forests. It also highlights that proper site-species matching is key to successful forest restoration.

A.1.1.2 Fire prevention and preparation for Fire Control

Fire risk during this reporting period has been low and no damage by wildfires has been reported. However, since forest fires are now considered a recurring risk in the area, especially during the dry months from the end of July until October, training for staff and farmers continued.
Prevention of wild fires, early warning systems and the proper use of equipment and fire control strategies are important subjects now on the agendas of the meetings with the forestry committees.

A.1.2 Presence in fairs and

Also, in the first half of 2025 Sicirec Bolivia ltda participated in different fairs on national, regional and local level with the aim of:

- Creating awareness among a broader public on the need for forest conservation, restoration and agroforestry
- Showing that the alternative land uses as proposed by Sicirec Bolivia ltda are feasible economic alternatives
- Sales on local, regional and national level of cacao, coffee, seeds, seedlings and wood products
- Generating interests in other farmers to participate in the tree planting activities

For the current participants the presence in fairs generate acknowledgements for their work and improves the sale of the products from woodlots and agroforestry systems, like coffee, cacao and a tea made of coffee husk (té Sultana).

A.1.4. Training

A.1.4.1 Training the trainers

In May 2025 trainings have been provided for the technical staff one for the staff in Rurrenabaque and another training for the field staff in San Carlos. Objective of this training was to guide new employees, refresh criteria of the whole team and exchange experiences about the activities developed by Sicirec Bolivia ltda. The program was focussed on improving and expand technical, theoretical and practical knowledge, with the aim of an improvement in the performance of the whole team and the professional development of each of the team members.

Among others the following topics have been discussed:

- Cacao and coffee (site requirements, planting design, management, pre harvesting, harvest and post-harvest activities, chain development and organic certification. (Theory and field exercises)
- Silvicultural management of woodlots (theory and field practices)
- Sustainable wood harvesting, thinnings (theory and field practices)
- Fire prevention, early warning and proper use of equipment

A.1.4.2 Farmer trainings

Although Sicirec Bolivia ltda has been working with farmers, over 18 years now, on improving land use in the region, still new farmers are joining the project. These “new” farmers are not familiar with tree planting and maintenance, and therefore receive training. At the other hand farmers who have woodlots and agroforestry systems established in previous periods might face challenges in the proper management of their woodlots and as well in optimizing their agroforestry production. To address these needs training events have been offered to smallholders, to enhance their skills on sustainably managing their woodlots and agroforestry systems, guaranteeing permanence and optimizing benefits for it.

20 Formal training events have been given with the participation of 713 farmers. Subjects of these trainings where:

- Fire prevention and the use of equipment for fire control
- Woodlots:
  - Establishment practices
  - Maintenance incl pruning
  - Thinning practices
- Agroforestry:
  - Management practices for coffee and cacao, such as pruning, importance of shade and nitrogen fixing trees species and use of organic fertilizers and biological pest control
  - Harvesting and post-harvest practices for coffee and cacao
  - Quality control and marketing

A.1.4.3 Instruction videos

Apart from videos showing and promoting the ArBolivia project, instruction videos have been made which will be used
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vy2e3kjl3jA&list=PL2esSbFz_GZNoIVLzn0Rg0E83SPClbpnA&pp=iAQB

A2 Successes and challenges

A.2.1. New planting

During the reporting period, 255.7 has of new woodlots have been established of 8 different species, see figure A.1.

Species	Common name	surface (Ha)	# Seedlings
Buchenavia oxicarpa	Verdolago negro de pepa	6.5	6,850
Calophyllum brasiliense	Palo maría	61.5	61,160
Centrolobium tomentosum	Tejeyeque	47.7	37,288
Dipteryx odorata	Almendrillo	6.9	6,020
Stryphnodendron purpureum	Palo yugo	126.3	102,591
Swietenia macrophylla	Mara	4.1	3,109
Tectona grandis	Teca	2.5	2,450
Terminalia amazonia	Verdolago negro de ala	0.2	150
		255.7	**219,618**

Figure: A.1. newly planted areas

98,950 coffee plants, 54,237 cocoa plants and 5,430 citrus plants have also been distributed and planted.

A.2.3. Wood production

24,935 board feet of sawn timber has been processed and sold to carpentries in Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. Another 7653 poles have been produced basically for the market in Santa Cruz.
As established in the contract farmers received a 50% profit share of the sales and Sicirec Bolivia ltda received the other 50% share, the latter has been used to cover investments made towards the farmers.

The study done on characteristics-, physical and mechanical properties of wood from for planted species, in collaboration with forestry department of the Autonomous University Gabriel René Moreno of Santa Cruz was finished during this period and showed very interesting data.
No big differences are shown between wood from woodlots and wood from natural forests related to mechanical and physical properties, this means it should be possible in future to provide a substantial volume of wood from planted forests which should be a part of a strategy to lower the pressure on natural forests.

A.2.4. Agroforestry Production

The number of farmers with substantial coffee and cacao production now increased to 148 farmers families. During this report period the production started late, by May, but will continue during the following reporting period. In the next report a better overview can be given of the coffee and cacao production. However important to mention that coffee production during this period generated

already substantial income[2] for the farmers in this 6-month period. Production will increase substantially over the next years since only 25% of the surface is producing yet, and the other areas will enter in production in course of the coming years.

Since area with flooding risks and areas with poor drainage are excluded from coffee and cacao production, Sicirec Bolivia is now looking for possibilities for alternative cash-crops for areas not suitable for coffee and cacao. One of these crops which seems to be promising is *turmeric*. On one of the farms this is experimented now.

A.2.5. Forest fires

Due to humid weather conditions the areas did not suffer from forest fires during the reporting period. However, staff members have reported the presence of fungi in those woodlots in process of recovering from damage caused by fires, especially in *tectona grandis* and *Stryphnodendrum tomentosum*. This might be caused by wet conditions preventing the trees from quick recovering after the fire, but since it is not yet clear to what extent this appears and if trees recover from this by themselves, this will be monitored.

A report on the recovery of woodlots damaged by the 2023 fires and the 2024 fires will be provided in the planned 2025Q3&Q4 report.

[2] *more than 1.7 million bolivianos, approximately 250,000 USD on revenues for farmers*

Part B: Project activities

B.1. Project activities generating Plan Vivo Certificates

Table B.1 below lists the technical specifications being used in the project, the area covered and the number of participants using them.

Technical Specifications: Mixed species Forest Plantation	Area (Ha)	No smallholder households	No Community Groups
previous reports	1,924.2	1,203	327
New participants	199.8	210	21
Total PV participants		**1,413**	**348**
New plantations with existing participants	55.9	58	24
Total surface	***2,179,9***		

Table B.1: Project activity summary

268 families have established new woodlots during the reporting period. 58 of these 268 families have been planting as well in previous years and now extended their woodlots or agroforestry system. 210 of the 268 families participated for the first time in the tree planting activities. Part of these 210 "new" families have been recruited in the communities where other members of the community have been participating already but others are representing new communities. A total of 21 new communities have been included in the reporting period. The same conditions apply for all new farmers as for the existing PV-families.

B.2. Project activities in addition to those generating Plan Vivo Certificates

Continuity was given to the main activities, reforestation and establishment of agroforestry systems:

In addition to this:

- Farmers receive advice on land use planning.
- Farmers receive advice on improved cropping practices.
- Agroforestry systems with cocoa, coffee or fruit orchards are established
- Farmers receive training and advice on improving crop production, harvesting techniques and post-harvesting activities.

Monitoring & evaluation together with onsite training is done during the site visits.
More specifically the project focusses on the increase of surface of agroforestry systems, with special emphasis on coffee, cacao and tonka beans. We believe a transition towards sustainable land use does not only depend on tree planting and establishing more surface of agroforestry systems but goes hand in hand with the development of the supply chain. The permanence of the planted areas under the Plan Vivo Standard is much more guaranteed if farmers can make a real transition towards sustainable land use, having a stable and better income.

Currently focus is also moving on the further development of production chains, especially for coffee and cacao, which is contributing significantly to the improvement of the livelihoods of participating farmers. Negotiations with timber companies are ongoing to improve timber prices as well to develop new wood products which will provide added value.

B.2.2. Agroforestry production

An additional 37.8 ha of coffee and 103,0 ha of cocoa have been planted within woodlots previously established under Plan Vivo, as well as 13.1 ha of fruit trees which have been planted with Plan Vivo aiming on approvement of livelihood of the farmer families. Production of fruit is mainly sold by the smallholders on the local market, whereas coffee and cacao are sold through Sicirec Bolivia on the national and mainly international market.

Part C. Plan Vivo Certificate issuance submission

C.1. Contractual statement

The issuance of credits is based on signed agreements with the smallholders, which outline the responsibilities and rights of both the smallholders and Sicirec Bolivia ltda.

C.2. Issuance request

During this reporting period, another 255.7 hectares have been brought under Plan Vivo. These hectares generate a total of 57,027 tCO2e. The issuance request for new areas is specified in table C.1. below.

Tech. Spec. used	No of participants/ groups allocated	Total area allocated (ha)	Carbon Potential (tCO_2/ha)	Total ER's (tCO_2)	% buffer	No. of PVCs allocated to PV buffer	No. of PVCs allocated to internal buffer	ER's (tCO_2) from this period for retirement
TS Mixed forests	*268(210)*[1]	*255,7*	*278.8*[2]	71,283.8[3]	*10%+10 %*	*7,127.4*	*7,127.4*	57.027
TOTAL	*268*	*255.7*	*278.8*	*71,283.8*	*10%+10 %*	*7,127.4*	*7,127.4*	*57.027*

Table C.1.: Issuance request for Plan Vivo Certificates allocated to new participants and land

1. *268 farmer families have planted new woodlots during the reporting period, 210 of these 268 are new families, 58 families participated previously and extended the surface of woodlots on their land*
2. *This is an average across all species and all sites planted, specific data per species and sites is shown in annex*
3. *due to rounding numbers are slight different from the sum of the numbers shown, for a full overview see annex 1&2*

The total project withholdings are currently less than 10%. As mentioned in the previous report the project withholdings will be brought back to 10% at the latest by the end of 2027. In the previous report period already 2,723 tons was returned to the internal buffer. For 2025, another 5,446 tons will be returned to the project withholdings, but this will be done in the next half-year report..

Annual report	Yearly return to project internal buffer	Returned to the internal buffer	Still to be retured to the internal buffer	Relative return to project internal buffer (%)
2024-2	*2,723*	*2,723*		*14.2*
2025*	5,446			28.6
2026	5,446			28.6
2027	5,445			28.6
Total	19,060		16,337	100.0

Table C.2. Delivery of 19,060 to complete project withholdings of 10%, 5,446 PVU will be returned to the project withholding in 2025, but in the next half-year report

C.3 Data to support issuance request

Table C3 shows the newly established plantations per municipality, farmer or indigenous organisation and forestry committee. A full overview of the new established areas can be found in Annex 1.

Table C.3: New established woodlots Januari 2025-June2025 per municipality

Department	Municipality	Surface (Ha)	Total GHG (tn CO2e)	**Buffer (10% tCO2e)**	**Project Withholding (PVU)**	**PVU (tCO2e)**
BENI	Reyes	5.0	1,384.7	138.5	138.5	1,107.8
	Rurrenabaque	23.80	6,583.3	658.3	658.3	5,266.7
	San Borja	139.1	38,619.3	3,861.9	3,861.9	30,895.4
COCHABAMBA	Chimoré	2.0	532.0	53.2	53.2	425.6
	Entre Ríos	2.1	555.2	55.5	55.5	444.1
	Puerto Villarroel	10.1	2,830.4	283.0	283.0	2,264.3
LA PAZ	Ixiamas	9.4	2,682.4	268.2	268.2	2,145.9
	San Buenaventura	17.0	4,653.0	465.3	465.3	3,722.4
SANTA CRUZ	Buena Vista	9.6	2,837.0	283.7	283.7	2,269.6
	Porongo	5.9	1,778.1	177.8	177.8	1,422.5
	San Carlos	4.5	1,344.0	134.4	134.4	1,075.2
	San Juan	2.0	604.7	60.5	60.5	483.8
	Yapacaní	25.2	6,879.7	688.0	688.0	5,503.7
		255.7	71,283.8	7,128.4	7,128.4	57,027.1

*** This is the amount of PVU before the deduction as mentioned in c.2.*
**** due to rounding numbers are slight different from the sum of the numbers shown, for a full overview see annex 1&2*

Detailed data for areas of land and participants, which support the request, can be found in Annex 1.

C.4 Allocation of issuance request

Table C.4. describes the issuance request and its current allocation to buyers

Table C.4: Allocation of issuance request

Funding partner	No. PVCs transacted	Registry ID (if available) or Project ID if destined for Unsold Stock	Tech spec(s) associated with issuance
Trees for All	*55,932*		*MSFP*
Bosques Collective	*1,095*		*MSFP*
TOTAL	***57,027***		

Part D: Plan Vivo Certificates

D.1: Generating Plan Vivo Certificates

In keeping with ArBolivia's philosophy of reciprocity, farmers are not subsequently subjected to the volatility of the voluntary carbon market and Sicirec Bolivia Ltda commits to funding all project activities, based on the actual costs of implementing and maintaining the woodlots.

The woodlots provide different environmental functions, like biodiversity and the capture of tCO2eq. Since the start of the project a surface of 2,179.9 hectares have been planted, this surface is generating 616,849 (rounded number) tCO2eq, not considering project withholdings and the PV-buffer so on an average 283 tons of CO2e are generated per hectare. Of the 616,849 tCO2eq the total issuance request is 511,262 PVC (234.5 PVC/ha), leaving 61,683, and 43,897 PVC in resp the PV-buffer and project withholdings.

No payments are made related to the tCO2eq generated by woodlots. Instead, famers are receiving on different moments direct payments per hectare on compliance of activities as agreed in the contract between Sicirec Bolivia ltda and the farmers.

In addition to direct payments, farmers receive in-kind support through the provision of tools and equipment for coffee and cocoa harvesting and processing, fruit trees and seedlings by the project coordinator. In accordance with the provisions established in the PDD, if the revenues linked to the generation of Plan Vivo certificates cannot cover these costs, the project manager (SICIREC Bolivia ltda) is obliged to cover the deficit. Table D.1. provides details of all the transfers of Plan Vivo Certificates to date.

Table D.1: Transfer of Plan Vivo Certificates

Vintage(s)	Contributor	No. of PVCs	Contribution per PVC ($)*	Total contribution (U$)*	Support to participating farmers per PVC in first year ($)*	Support to participating farmers per PVC in first year ($)*	% financial support received by participants
Previously received							
2011 – 2022	Various (see previous annual reports)	259,894	9.86*	2,562,329		1,806,721	70.5%
Transfers 2023/2024							
2023	Trees for All	*120,000*	11.00	1,320,000	10.62	1,274,980	97%
2024	Trees for All	*38,143*	14.60	556,888	10.86	414,380	74%
2024-2	Trees for All	*35,336*	14.60	515,906	10,86	383,885	74%
Subtotal		***453,373***		***4,955,123***		***3,879,966***	***78%***
2025 Q1&2	Trees for All	*51,521*	14.60	752,207	11.69	602,286	80%
2025 Q1&2	Trees for All	*4,411*	16.37	72,208	11.69	51,565	71%
2025 Q1&2	Bosques Collective	*1,095*	21.00	22,995	11.69	12,801	56%
		57,027		847,410	11,69	666,652	79%
Total		510,400		5,802,533		4,546,618	78%

**Payments to farmer are hectare based, and related to maintenance payments and in-kind support to farmers. The financial support per PVC is the total amount divided by the number of PVC issued. The unit cost per PVC is rounded to 2 decimals.*

Important to mention that the support to the farmers was on an average was 11.37 USD dollars per credit in 2025, but in the following years the support will continue and between the second and the fifth year after planting, farmer support ascends to a total of 14.59 USD per PVU for farmer support.

Part E: Monitoring results

E1: Monitoring environmental functions

In the reporting period 255.7 hectares were established with 8 different tree species. In Table E.1, species distribution is shown together with the Average Net GHG Emission Reduction per species.

Table E.1: Species distribution of new planted areas

Species	Common name	surface (Ha)	Total GHG-ER	Project withholdings (PVU)	Buffer PlanVivo (tCO2e)	PVU Issuance request
Buchenavia oxicarpa	Verdolago negro de pepa	6.5	1,537.5	153.8	153.8	1,230.0
Calophyllum brasiliense	Palo maría	61.5	17,677.0	1,767.7	1,767.7	14,141.6
Centrolobium tomentosum	Tejeyeque	47.7	14,369.8	1,437.0	1,437.0	11,495.8
Dipteryx odorata	Almendrillo	6.9	1,911.9	191,2	191,2	1,529.5
Stryphnodendron purpureum	Palo yugo	126.3	33,890.7	3,389.1	3,389.1	27,112.6
Swietenia macrophylla	Mara	4.1	1,230.3	123.0	123.0	984.2
Tectona grandis	Teca	2.5	619.3	61.9	61.9	495.5
Terminalia amazonia	Verdolago negro de ala	0.2	47.3	4.7	4.7	37.9
		255,7	71,283.8	7,128.4	7,128.4	57,027.1

- *Total might show a slight difference with the numbers in annex 1, due to rounding of decimals*

10% of the emission reduction will be kept in the PV buffer. Another 10% will be retained by the project itself, resulting in an issuance request of 56,950 tCO2e.

Total issuances of credits are shown in Table E.2.

Table E.2: Issuance over time

#	Tech. Spec. used	participants / groups allocated	Total area allocated (ha)	Average carbon Potential (tCO_2/ha)[5]	Total ER's (tCO_2)	Issuance	PV buffer contribution	Withheld by project
1	Historic (see AR Dec 2024)	*1,203*	*1,924.2*	*283.5*	*545,565*	*454,235*	*54,555*	*36,769*
2	Jan 2025-Jun 2025 recruitment	*210(268)*[1]	*255.7*	*278.8*	*71,284*	*57,028*	*7,128*	*7,128*
	TOTAL	*1,413*	*2,179.9*[4]	*283.0*	*616,849*	*511,263*	*61,683*[2]	*43,897*[3]
	Percentage split					*82.9%*	*10%*	*7.1%*

1. *During this period 268 smallholder families planted trees, 210 of these smallholders joined the project for the first time. 58 families extended the surface of woodlots planted previously on their farm*
2. *PV-buffer increased to 61,683 tCO2, this is 10% of the total ERR and Arbolivia's.*
3. *The voluntary reserve has increased to 43,897 tCO2e.*
4. *Total consolidated area is 2,179.9 hectares*
5. *The column of average carbon potential is the overall number of all carbon potential calculations*

E2: Maintaining commitments

- During the first two years a minimum of 6 formal evaluation, visits take place where an extensive assessment of the woodlot is made of the plantations are foreseen. The evaluations are combined with on-site trainings where the farmer receives practical training on how to proceed with the management of the woodlot and /or agroforestry crops. After the first two years the number of visits is reduced, and after 5 years farmers receive at least one time an evaluation visit. There are more visits possible which is done on request of the farmer or on request of the forestry committee.
- Previous to the evaluation visits the fieldworkers are visiting the farmers where the focus is on a quick assessment of the fieldworker and recommendations are given for management practices which should be implemented. Based on this also equipment (brushcutter, or pruning material) is provided, and a date is established when the farmer will finish with the maintenance activities.
- In case of pruning a follow, up visit is planned to monitor progress and give more training if needed.
- The visits have been carried out according to the following scheme:

Moment	Number of evaluations	Average number of additional visits, including the informal visits
pre-establishment	2	1
During establishment	2	2
Year 1	4	3
Year 2	3	3
Year 3	1	1
Year 4	1	1
Year 5 onwards	1	1

1. During the delivery of seedlings, a number of recommendations are made. Compliance with these recommendations is checked 1 to 3 weeks afterwards. Although the coordinates are initially measured by GPS at the planning stage, the area finally planted is also re-measured by the fieldworkers after planting, giving the exact coordinates (UTM WGS84) and surface area of each sector. Once introduced into the database, a unique sector code is automatically generated by the system to avoid any possibility of duplication of data and/or double counting. This data can be found in Annex 1 and 2. If any corrective work is required, the field technician checks that this work has been concluded satisfactorily and then is authorized to proceed with the payment due to the farmer, which is based on surface area as measured and recorded.
2. In the first year after planting, regular visits are carried out with the purpose of on-site training and evaluations. If evaluations show that the woodlots are established well, payments are made to the farmers.

For all areas: All the recommendations on the themes shown below were subsequently implemented, albeit not always within the suggested time frame.

- **Pest control:** Some pests, mainly ants, might attack the plantations and there is a need to apply biological pesticides. These products were either provided by ArBolivia or training was given on how to produce biological pesticides.
- **Cover crop:** Due to soil conditions, farmers are advised to plant leguminous cover crops, in which case appropriate seed is provided by ArBolivia.
- **Weeding:** This is necessary in order to avoid excessive competition between weeds and trees. In year 1, 3 to 4 times, in year 2 weeding is done2 to 3 times, in year 3, 2 times and for the next years, once a year. Depending on the growth of the weeds, this could be adjusted
- **Replanting:** This is recommended in all cases whenever mortality exceeds 20%. ArBolivia provides the plants and the farmer carries out the planting.
- **Pruning required:** Branches and shoots were required to be removed to encourage desirable plant growth. The type of pruning depends on age: For the younger plantations, this means low pruning or so-called "shape pruning" is recommended; for the plantations up to 4 years, medium pruning is recommended; and for higher trees, a high pruning is recommended, generally with the purpose of obtaining at least 6 meters of branch-free stems.
- **Protection against cattle:** In cases where no fencing or insufficient fencing was in place before tree establishment, or where the land use has changed (for example where one of the neighbours has decided to begin raising cattle), new fencing is necessary.
- **Fire control measures:** Wherever an elevated risk of forest fire has been identified, extra measures have been taken such as incorporating firebreaks, clearing the area of undergrowth and establishing cover crops in the younger woodlots.
- **Thinning required:** With the aim of optimizing tree growth and biomass increment, and obtaining desirable and marketable diameters of stems, different thinning's will take place during the rotation of a plantation. The timing and intensity of thinnings are based on measurements of: tree height, diameter at breast height (dbh), competition between trees and crown cover. A field worker of ArBolivia makes yearly assessments; if a thinning is necessary, a plan will be made together with the farmer, which details the period in which the thinning will take place, who will carry out this work and to whom products can be sold. Trees to be thinned will be marked by ArBolivia's field staff. Thinnings are carried out by a specialized team from ArBolivia with the participation of the farmer. Before and during this operation, the farmer receives on-site training in silviculture, low impact harvesting techniques and safety measures of the operations.

Part F: Impacts

F1: Evidence of outcomes

Continuity is given on monitoring biodiversity in the woodlots. The study mentioned in the previous report was finished by June 2025 and the results showed a substantially higher diversity in macrofauna and in increase of worms in planted sites compared to sites without tree planting, as well some indicator species showing the ecosystem has relatively low disturbance.

https://hbo-kennisbank.nl/details/samhao:oai:www.greeni.nl:VBS:2:151503

https://hbo-kennisbank.nl/details/samhao:oai:www.greeni.nl:VBS:2:151503

Part G: Payments

G1: Summary of payments by year

- In contrast to a market-based approach, project guarantees to make staged payments to the farmers for the establishment and maintenance of plantations, as well as in-kind benefits, for example in the form bush cutters, tools, equipment, agroforestry plants and seed for cover crops. These payments are made periodically according to the fulfilment of specific monitoring targets rather than upon the sale and/or transfer of "carbon credits.

- In accordance with the provisions established in the PDD, even if the revenues from its sponsors for the completion of activities, are not sufficient to cover these payment commitments, the project manager (SICIREC Bolivia ltda) is obliged to cover the deficit.

- Table G.1 show the payments made to farmers in the period 1st January 2025 until de 30th June 2025 for the new established woodlots. Cash payments amounting to the equivalent of 23,716 USD has been made to the farmers for establishment and another 3,576 USD was paid for maintenance of these plantations to the farmers.

Table G.1: Direct performance payments to farmers between 1st Janauary 2025 and 30tt of June 2025, new plantations

No Verif	Moment of Payment	Number of farmers	Surface (ha)	Total Amount (USD)*
V-01	Establishment	269	255,70	23.716
V-02	Maintenance 1 (after 3 months)	52	48,73	2.964
V-03	Maintenance 2 (after > 6 months)	12	10,1	612
				27.292

Payments of 92,948 USD have been made, during this reporting period, to farmers for the maintenance of previous established woodlots. Payments to the farmers with woodlots established during the previous years have been 849,060 USD. This means total payments amounts to 969,266 USD as shown in table G-2

Payments	Total Amount (USD)*
Accumulated payments previous reports	849,060.00
Maintenance payments this reporting period for previous established woodlots	92,948.78
Maintenance payments for new established woodlots	3,576.00
Establishment payments this period	23,682.00
	969,266.78

table G.2, Accumulated Payments to farmers until June 30, 2025

Part H: Ongoing participation

H1: Recruitment

98,950 coffee plants, 354,237 cocoa plants and 5,430 citrus plants have also been distributed and planted, resulting in agroforestry plots of 37.8 hectares with coffee and 103.0 hectares of cocoa, as well as 13.1 hectares of fruit trees

H2: Community participation

“Forestry Committees‟ constitute the primary formal mechanism for the engagement of smallholders in discussions about the project goals and implementation. These committees are established not only in co-ordination with but also within the pre-existing grassroots political mechanism, which defines the smallholder communities as their “sindicato‟ (union). The internal regulation document explicitly describes the role of the committees, as well as their constituent parts and operations. Mechanisms for the resolution of conflicts between the project management and smallholders are also described therein.

According to the internal rules of the committee’s during this report period 13 assemblies have taken place in the first half of 2025 with the participation of 449 farmers.

Part I: Project operating costs

Project operation costs are show in table I.1. Almost 80% of the costs are benefitting directly to the farmers, consisting in direct cash payments on compliance and in-kind support. In the table I.1 As mentioned in section G, Sicirec Bolivia ltda makes cash payments to the farmers on compliance with the establishment and maintenance. In the first 6 months for the new established woodlots payments are made, totalling 3,576. A provision is made to cover the maintenance costs over the next years, so 147,427 of the amounts shown in table E1 of of 151,003 USD is a provision for maintenance payments for the next years.

In-kind support consists in seedlings of trees, cacao, coffee and citrus as well as seed for crops but also in providing farmers with tools and equipment and capacity building.

Table I.1: Project expenditures during reporting period in USD

Expense	Narrative	Total (USD)	To participants in kind and cash (USD)
Social Engagement & site selection	Explanation about the project to new farmers. meetings with forestry committees, conflict resolution. Registration of woodlots	22,518	
Trees to nursery gate	Seed collection. seedling production in nursery	292,017	292,017
Land preparation, establishment: Transport + Training	Sites species matching. plantation design and capacity building for farmers	34,238	34,238
Land preparation, establishment	This are direct payments made to farmers upon establishment of the woodlots	57,266	57,266
Plantation maintenance: Training, for all PV farmers	Training of all PV farmers in plantation management. weeding. replanting. pruning. thinning	96,527	96,527
Equipment for farmers	Brush cutters, pruning tools	35,501	35,501
Plantation maintenance	Direct payments to farmers once woodlot is well maintained	151,103	151,103
Monitoring	Quality control of plantations. measurements in permanent sample plots and research	41,086	
Carbon costs	Payments to PV + certification costs	39,569	
Management + Technical advice	Management, chain development, technical advice	36,342	
Overhead	Includes financial audits. office rents. depreciation of vehicles	39,983	
Total		**846.150**	**666,652**

The total amount shown of 666,652 USD are direct and in-kind payments made and which will be made to the farmers for the woodlots and agroforestry systems established during this reporting period. This can be added to payments made to farmers in the past and reported in previous reports, showing a total amount of 4,546,618 USD.

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Annexes