



ArBolivia Project

Interim Report v1.1

January-June 2021

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Summary

Project overview

Reporting period

Geographical areas

1st January 2021 – 31st June 2021

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)

Project indicators	Historical (2011 -2020)	Added/ Issued this period (2021)	Total
No. smallholder households with PES agreements	329	61	390
No. community groups with PES agreements (where applicable)	127	11	138
Approximate number of households (or individuals) in these community groups	2600	260	2820
Area under management (ha) where PES agreements are in place	503.0	97.0	600.0
Total PES payments made to participants (USD)	233,594	21,401	254,995
Total payment in budget for future years (USD)	52,416	75,391	127,807
Allocation to Plan Vivo buffer (tCO ₂)	14,264	2,829	17,093
Allocation to project withholdings (tCO ₂ e)	12,815	2,829	15,644
Saleable emissions reductions achieved (tCO ₂)	115,563	22,632	138,195
Unsold stock at time of Submission (PVCs)			
2021 Vintage	N/A	0 (22,647 presold)	0
Total Unsold Stock (PVC)			
Plan Vivo Certificates (PVCs) issued to date			115,563
Plan Vivo Certificates requested for issuance (2021 Vintage)			22,632
Total PVCs issued (including this report)			138,195

Part A: Project updates

A1 Key events

- This document provides a report on the plantations established and maintained under the ArBolivia-Plan Vivo program, between 2008 and 2020 and on new plantations brought under the Plan Vivo Standard between the 1st of January and 30th of June 2021.
- The plantations are located in the departments La Paz, Beni, Cochamba and Santa Cruz:
 - La Paz: province Abel Ituralde, municipalities San Buenaventura and Ixiamas
 - Beni: province José Ballivian: municipalities Rurrenabaque and San Borja, Reyes
 - Santa Cruz, Ichilo province municipalities Yapacani, San Carlos, Buena Vista, Porongo, San Juan
 - Cochabamba: Tropics of Cochabamba, municipalities Chimoré, Shinahuata, Pto Villarroel.

Figure 1.1: Location of the province of José.Balivian in the dpt. of Beni and the province A. Ituralde in the dpt. of La Paz

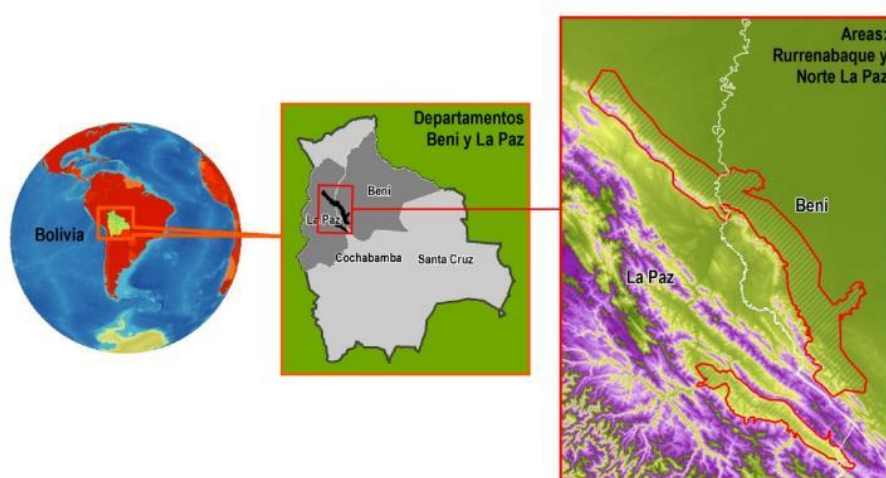


Figure 1.2: Location of the Cochabamba Tropics area, dpt. Cochabamba

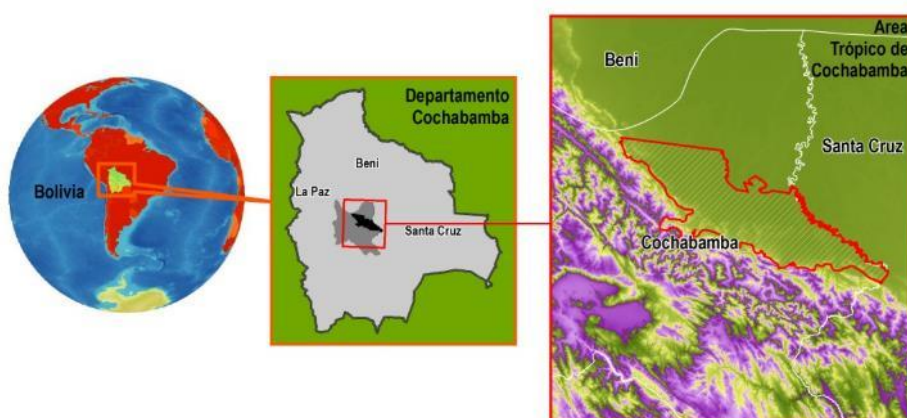
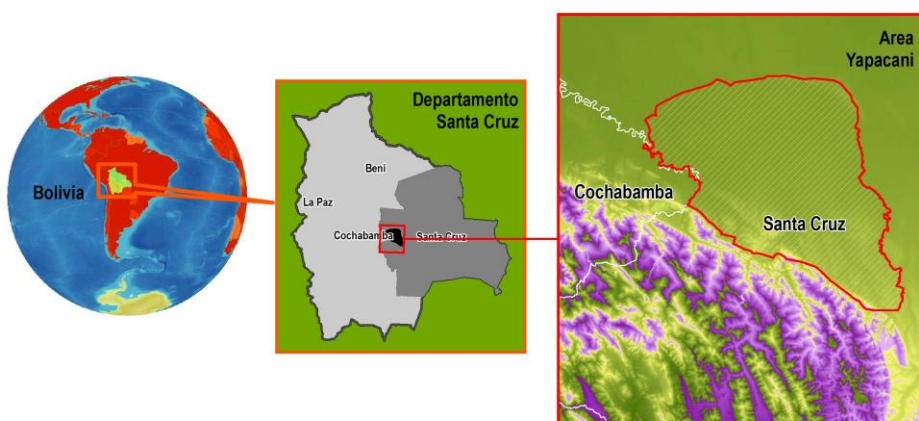


Figure 1.3: Location of the province Ichilo, Santa Cruz



A2 Successes and challenges

During the first 6 months of 2021, 97 ha of new woodlots have been established. 54,880 coffee plants and 4,125 cacao plants have also been distributed and planted, partly under existing trees and partly together with timber trees.

- As in most countries, Bolivia is still suffering from the impacts of COVID-19, but the team has nevertheless been able to continue planting and maintenance activities.
- As during the last months of 2020, the tree planting had absolute priority during the first 4 months of 2021. Since May, the team has focussed more on training in plantation management, monitoring and evaluation.
- During this period, no forest fires appeared. However, in order to be prepared for the dry season and annual crop residue burn from August - October, staff have also been working with smallholders on fire prevention by:
 - Discussing with the farmers other practices than crop residue burning to prepare their fields.
 - If farmers are going to burn crop residues for land preparation, an explanation is given on how this can be done with fire control, reducing the risk that fires will extend uncontrolled to other parts than the target area.
 - Reducing the amount of dry vegetation in the plantations to reduce the risk of fire, by weeding and cleaning before the dry season.
 - Early warning system in case fire spreads from neighbouring parcels or even other communities, so the communities can organize themselves or, to combat the fire if needed, together with the authorities.
- Again, due to COVID restrictions in the first half of 2021, no meetings with the forestry committees have taken place. As soon as it becomes possible again, meetings will resume on a normal basis but this is not expected to be the case before the end of 2021. Despite this, personal contact has been maintained between field staff and the board members of the committee.
- In June, a thesis student from the University in Cochabamba restarted our growth, biodiversity and environmental monitoring project. It is expected that, in the second half of 2021, we can also receive international students again in order to undertake impact monitoring.

A3 Project developments

- The verification report, which describes the findings of the 2018 verification (see the 2018 annual report for more information) was finalised in this reporting period in May 2019. It listed 2 minor forward action requests (FARs) due by 2023. Due to the COVID restrictions, still no substantial progress has been made in the first half of 2021 to correct these FARs. In Table 2, the outstanding corrective actions are listed and the progress made against these during the current reporting period.

Table 2: Progress against corrective actions

Document	Corrective action	Activity against this
Verification Report (1 April 2019)	<i>CUC-FAR-01(Minor) deadline for closure 23rd of October 2023 – waste management procedures and policies, as well training and education for project members in order to reduce waste production and how to deal with those considered toxic or hazardous for people and environment. The region where the project is established does not count with licensed companies to manage hazardous waste properly, being a challenge for the Project Developer to correctly treat and dispose this kind of material.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degradable pots have been used for coffee production. For coffee production, the results were positive and production of coffee with paper pots will be continued in 2021. For tree species and cacao, bigger pots are needed. We have not been able yet to acquire these for a reasonable price. However, the search for alternative and more environmentally friendly seedling production will be continued. • No other progress could be made on waste management, due to COVID restrictions.
Verification Report (1 April 2019)	<i>CUC-FAR-02 (Minor) deadline for closure 23rd of October 2023- Project developer did not review the documents such as “manuales de campos socioeconomico y biodiversidad”, “Sistema de monitoreo y evaluación del proyecto ArBolivia” and did not update information that is being implemented at field level, such as like calliper use for measurements, buffer zones protocol, health and safety at thinning, waste management and species growth model for example.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact monitoring started in June 2021 with one national thesis student and will be extended with two other students in the second half of 2021. The final results of this are expected in January 2022.

A4 Future Developments

- The ambition for 2021/2022 is to further expand pre-financing and loan facilities for the ongoing tree planting activities in combination with annual crops, coffee and cacao.
- Develop further the production chains for wood production as well as for cacao and coffee.
- According to our strategic plan to meet farmers' demand and optimise our current capacity, a projection has been made for the extension of the program with 1,750 hectares of woodlots and 500 hectares of agroforestry systems over the next 5 years. On average this means 450 hectares yearly. For 2021 and 2022, contracts are now in place with various partners to reach this goal. Further extension is possible, but this means an upscaling of current capacity, human resources and logistics. Upscaling the capacity is conditional upon a long term funding commitment of at least 3 years.

Part B: Project activities

B1 Project activities generating Plan Vivo Certificates

- Table 3 below lists the technical specifications being used in the project, the area covered and the number of participants using them.

Table 3: Project activity summary

Name of technical specification	Area (Ha)	No smallholder households	No Community Groups
Mixed species Forest Plantation	600.0	390	138

- In the first six months of 2021, 80 families in 41 communities established new woodlots, 61 of these smallholder families joined the programme for the first time.
- The same conditions apply for all new farmers as for the existing PV-families.

B2 Project activities in addition to those generating Plan Vivo Certificates

- Since reforestation activities cannot be seen in isolation from other livelihood activities, project participation begins in all cases with the elaboration of an Integrated Land Use Plan. Integrated Land Use Planning ensures that tree planting does not adversely affect income or food security in the short, mid and long term.
- In addition to this:
 - Farmers receive advice on land use planning.
 - Farmers receive advice on improved cropping practices.
 - On an area equal to 20% of the eligible planting area, agroforestry systems with cacao, coffee or fruit orchards are established.
- Monitoring & evaluation together with onsite training is done during the site visits. Whilst in 2020 these site visits have been less frequent due to COVID-19 regulations, visits to farmers have been more frequent in the first half of 2021.

Part C: Plan Vivo Certificate issuance submission

C1 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.

C2 Issuance request

- During the first half of 2021, another 97.0 hectares have been brought under Plan Vivo. These hectares generate a total of 28,290 tCO₂e. In Table 5, the issuance request for new areas is specified.

Table 5: Issuance request for Plan Vivo Certificates allocated to new participants and land

Tech. Spec. used	No of participant s/ groups allocated	Total area allocated (ha)	Carbon Potential (tCO ₂ /ha)	Total ER's (tCO ₂)	% buffer	No. of PVCs allocated to PV	No. of PVCs allocated to internal buffer	Saleable ER's (tCO ₂) from this period
<i>TS Mixed forests</i>	80	97.0	291.6	28,290	10+10%	2,829	2,829	22,632
TOTAL	80	97.0	291.6	28,290	20%	2,829	2,829	22,632

C3 Allocation of issuance request

- Table 6 describes the issuance request and its current allocation to buyers

Table 6: Allocation of issuance request

Buyer name/ Unsold Stock	No. PVCs transacted	Registry ID (if available) or Project ID if destined for Unsold Stock	Tech spec(s) associated with issuance
<i>Tree Nation</i>	1,074	1074	<i>MSFP</i>
<i>Zero Mission</i>	21,558		<i>MSFP</i>
TOTAL	22,632		

C4 Data to support issuance request

Table 7 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 7: New established woodlots January-June 2021

Department	Municipality	Organization Farmers / Indigenous	Committee	# Comm.	# Farmers	Surface (Ha)
BEN	RBQ	CIPTA	Almendrillo	1	2	4.0
BEN	RBQ	CRTM	Tsimane	1	5	4.0
BEN	RBQ	FECAR	12 de Junio	1	2	1.5
BEN	RBQ	FECAR	Ambiente Sano	1	3	2.5
BEN	RBQ	FECAR	Las Tecas	1	1	1.0
BEN	SBJ	FEPAY	Ambiente Sano	1	11	5.5
CBA	CHR	FCICH	Tropico	3	4	3.7
LPZ	SBV	CIPTA	Mara	2	10	9.5
LPZ	SBV	FESPAI	Gabu	2	2	2.5
LPZ	SBV	FESPAI	Madidi	1	1	1.0
SCZ	BVT	CSUTB	Distrito 3 Amboro	5	11	14.8
SCZ	BVT	CSUTB	Santa Fé Amboró Eduardo Abaroa	1	2	1.4
SCZ	BVT	CSUTB	Villa Amboró	1	2	4.6
SCZ	SCS	Tarara	Tarara	3	4	4.6
SCZ	SJY	(en blanco)	No committee	1	2	4.0
SCZ	SRS	(en blanco)	No committee	1	1	1.0
SCZ	YAP	FSCIPAY	Amboro Ichilo	2	2	2.0
SCZ	YAP	FSCIPAY	Amboro mutun	4	4	6.3
SCZ	YAP	FSCIPAY	El Chore	1	1	0.6
SCZ	YAP	FSCIPAY	Los Tajibos	1	1	1.0
SCZ	YAP	FSCIPAY	No committee	6	8	17.0
SCZ	YAP	FSCIPAY	Zona Sur	1	1	4.5
Total				41	80	97.0

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

Part D: Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

D1: Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

- The implementing agency Sicirec Bolivia Ltda has transferred all Plan Vivo credits to the UK-based society “Cochabamba Project Ltd”. In keeping with ArBolivia’s philosophy of reciprocity, farmers are not subsequently subjected to the volatility of the voluntary carbon market and The Cochabamba Project Ltd commits to funding all project activities, based on the actual costs of implementing and maintaining the woodlots.
- On average, 284.9 (230.35 without the buffer) tonnes of CO₂e are generated per hectare. In addition to direct payments, farmers receive in-kind support through the provision of barbed wire, fruit trees and the seedlings by the project coordinator. In order to adhere to Bolivian regulations, revenues from environmental functions must not be subject to market prices but must be fixed amounts based on actual costs. In accordance with the provisions established in the PDD, if the revenues for carbon credits cannot cover these costs, the project manager (SICIREC Bolivia Ltda) is obliged to cover the deficit.
- Table 8 provides details of all the transfers of Plan Vivo Certificates to date.

Table 8: Transfer of Plan Vivo Certificates

Vintage(s)	Buyer	No. of PVCs	Price per PVC (\$)*	Total sale amount (\$)*	Price to participants (\$)*	% Sale price received by participants
Previously sold						
2011 – 2020	Various (see previous annual reports)	85,690				77%
Sales 2021						
2020	Zero Mission	8,000				
2020	Tree Nation	996				
2020	Trees for All Foundation	20,000				
Subtotal						77%
Total						

*Pricing reported for internal monitoring purposes only. Pricing information has been removed from the final published document.

Part E: Monitoring results

E1: Ecosystem services monitoring

- During the first six months of 2021, 97.0 hectares were established. In Table 9, species distribution is shown together with the Average Net GHG Emission Reduction per species.

Table 9: Species distribution of new planted areas

Scientific name	Common name	Surface (Ha)	Net GHG ER (tCO ₂ e)
Calophyllum brasiliense	Palo maría	28,2	8.078
Centrolobium tomentosum	Tejeyaque	54,8	16.497
Stryphnodendron purpureum	Palo yugo	8,0	2.144
Tectona grandis	Teca	3,0	740
Terminalia amazonia	Verdolago negro de ala	3,0	831
Total general		97,0	28.290

- 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 22,632 tCO₂e. This issuance request is supported by the detailed monitoring results shown in Annex 2.
- During January - June 2021, 4 hectares of woodlots previously planted in 2019 were lost. From the trees planted in 2020, 1.88 hectares failed. These have subsequently been replanted as shown in the Table 10.

Table 10: Woodlots failed and replanted in 2020

Municip.	Comm.	Farmer*	Sector*	Area (ha)	planting year	Species failed	Replanted with	Replanting year	No. Seedlings
Yapacani	Villa Rosario km45	Celso Vera Escobar	SCZ-ICH-YAP-VRR-017-S3	3.0	2019	Palo maría	Calophyllum brasiliense	2021	3,444
Yapacani	Villa Rosario km45	Celso Vera Escobar	SCZ-ICH-YAP-VRR-017-S1	1.0	2019	Teak	Calophyllum brasiliense	2021	1,000
Yapacani	Itili las Petas	Oscar Brusela Ochoa	SCZ-ICH-YAP-IPT-027-S4	0.38	2020	Tejeyaque	Centrolobium tomentosum	2021	300
Yapacani	Coop. 27 de Mayo Ichilo	Francisco Montaño Ayala	SCZ-ICH-YAP-27M-047-S1-P1	0.3	2020	Teak	Tectona grandis	2021	300
Yapacani	Mont Rico	José Rodríguez	SCZ-ICH-YAP-MTR-025-S2-P2	0.5	2020	Palo maría	Calophyllum brasiliense	2021	400
Yapacani	Monte Rico	Cecilia Coraite de Rodríguez	SCZ-ICH-YAP-MTR-025-S1-P1	0.2	2020	Palo maría	Calophyllum brasiliense	2021	200
Rurrenabaque	El Taruma	Erasmus Apaza Quispe	BEN-JBA-RBQ-TAR-007-SL1	0.5	2020	Teak	Tectona grandis	2021	480

* Only for internal reporting

Total issuances of credits is shown in Table 11.

Table 11: Issuance over time

#	Tech. Spec. used	No of participants / groups allocated	Total area allocated (ha)	Average carbon Potential (tCO ₂ /ha)	Total ER's (tCO ₂)	Issuance	PV buffer contribution	Withheld by project
1	Historic (see AR 2020)	329	503.0	283.6	142,642	115,563	14,264	12,815
2	2021 Jan-Jun recruitment	61	97.0	291.6	28,290	22,632	2,829	2,829
	TOTAL	380	600.0		170,951	138,195	17,093	15,644
	Percentage split					80.8%	10%	9.2%

-
- PV-buffer increased to 17,093 tCO₂, i.e.10% of the total ERR and Arbolivia's voluntary reserve has now increased to 9.2 %.
- Total consolidated area is 600 hectares.
- Monitoring results for all participants and respective areas are shown in Annex 2.

E2: Maintaining commitments

- As in previous years farmers received several visits before and after planting and during the maintenance of the trees. All farmers receive instructions on how to plant and farmers also receive specific recommendations based on their specific site conditions, site-preparation (in case of establishment) and the quality of the plantation. Information on this is noted on field forms and stored in the Decision Support System for each of the farmers.
- During the first two years, 6 evaluation visits of the plantations are foreseen. After that, this is reduced to one per year.
- The visits have been carried out according to the following scheme:
 1. During the delivery of seedlings, a number of recommendations are made. Compliance with these recommendations was checked 1 to 3 weeks afterwards, but in plantations planted in March and April, this had to be postponed. As much as possible, monitoring has been done by mobile phone. Although, during site selection, the coordinates were measured by GPS at the planning stage, the area finally planted has been re-measured once the fieldworkers could go back to the field, 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. In the 5th column (sector code) this code is shown. 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.
 3. 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.

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.
- **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. ArBolivia provides a quantity of barbed wire, whilst the farmer provides the poles and any additional barbed wire as required.
- **Fertilization:** Organic fertilizers are used as required.
- **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.
- **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 thinning’s 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 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.
- **No recommendation:** No specific recommendations were necessary.
- For older plantations, most emphasis is made on pruning and thinning.

E3: Socioeconomic monitoring

- The project is registered under the 2008 version of the Standard and as such it is not required to carry out socio-economic monitoring.

E4: Environmental and biodiversity monitoring

- Specific Impact evaluation was planned for the period 2020. It started in February but then had to be postponed in March due to COVID’19. In the second half of 2021 impact evaluation will start again.

Part F: Impacts

F1: Evidence of outcomes

Part G: Payments for Ecosystem Services

G1: Summary of PES by year

- In accordance with the PDD, the contract signed between the farmers and the project stipulates that the farmers transfer their rights regarding the sale of carbon-credits to Sicirec Bolivia ltda. Sicirec subsequently transfers these rights to The Cochabamba Project Ltd. which represents all investors in the project. The Cochabamba Project Ltd in turn guarantees that the revenues it obtains for the carbon-credits will be transferred to the farmers as part of the total investment capital of the project. More specifically, carbon revenues will be used to make staged payments to the farmers for the establishment and maintenance of plantations. In addition to this, the farmers receive in-kind benefits, for example in the form of barbed wire, agroforestry plants and seed for cover crops. These payments are made periodically according to the fulfilment of specific monitoring targets rather than as and when certificates are sold.
- In accordance with the provisions established in the PDD, if the revenues for carbon credits cannot cover these payments, the project manager (SICIREC Bolivia ltda) is obliged to cover the deficit. The Cochabamba Project ltd has undertaken to cover any such deficit as part of its overall investment commitment.
- Table 12 shows the payments made to farmers in 2021. Cash payments amounting to the equivalent of 21,402 USD have been made to farmers during this reporting period.

Table 12: Direct performance payments to farmers in the first 6 months of 2021

No Verif	Moment of Payment	Number of farmers	Surface (ha)	Total Amount (USD)*
V-01	Establishment	61	96.7	8,971
V-02	Maintenance 1 (after 3 months)	61	56.6	3,442
V-03	Maintenance 2 (after > 6 months)	38	50.4	3,066
V-04	Maintenance 3 (after > 10 months)	39	37.7	2,293
V-05	Maintenance 4 (after > 14 months)	29	30.5	1,852
V-06	Maintenance 5 (after > 20 months)	21	29.2	1,777
				21,402

- Table 13 shows the direct payments made to farmers from the start of the project.

Table 13: Total direct performance payments to farmers since the start of the project

No Verif	Moment of Payment	Number of farmers	Surface (ha)	Total Amount (USD)*
V-01	Establishment	404	615.2	56,568
V-02	Maintenance 1 (after 3 months)	387	504.4	28,081
V-03	Maintenance 2 (after > 6 months)	335	467.3	26,734
V-04	Maintenance 3 (after > 10 months)	308	408.6	24,388
V-05	Maintenance 4 (after > 14 months)	277	384.2	22,308
V-06	Maintenance 5 (after > 20 months)	259	339.0	19,806

V-07	Maintenance 6 (after > 26 months)	226	280.6	17,297
V-08	Maintenance 7 (after > 36 months)	188	249.4	15,238
V-09	Maintenance 8 (after > 48 months)	171	219.8	13,552
V-10	Maintenance 9 (after > 60 months)	161	204.1	12,452
V-11	Maintenance 10 (after > 72 months)	144	153.8	9,343
V-12	Maintenance 11 (after > 84 months)	108	101.2	6,328
V-13	Maintenance 12 (after > 96 months)	37	29.8	1,751
V-14	Maintenance 13 (after > 108 months)	11	14.9	905
V-15	Maintenance 14 (after > 120 months)	4	4.0	243
				254,995

*includes tax according Bolivian tax-regulations

Table 14 shows the distribution of these payments according to planting year. As can be seen, a big part of the payments made have been concentrated on the recently established woodlots. The first year of a woodlot is the most critical one. That is why payments during the first year are made more frequently. From mid 2020 payments, for new plantations, payments will be only made during the first 3 years. After this, the support of the project continues but without payments. Instead, farmers will receive more support on chain development of cacao, coffee and wood.

Table 14: Summary of payments made and held in trust

1. Reporting year	2. Total previous payments (previous reporting periods)	3. Total on-going payments (in this reporting period-2021)	4. Total payments made (2+3)	5. Total payments in budget 2021/2022/2023	6. Total payments withheld
PV1 (<2013)	48,540		48,540		N/A
PV2 (2014)	79,108		79,108		N/A
PV3 (2015/2016)	33,073		33,073		N/A
PV4 (2017)	16,878		16,878		N/A
PV5 (2018)	22,740	92	22,832	3,040	N/A
PV6 (2019)	14,729	2,695	17,424	7,900	N/A
PV 2020	18,526	8,628	27,153	30,061	N/A
PV2021a		9,986	9,987	34,390	N/A
TOTAL	233,594	21,401	254,995	75,391	

In addition, during 2020 and the first half of 2021, farmers have received citrus, coffee and cacao plants for a value of 80,454 USD

In previous years this in-kind support accumulated to 63,741 USD as reported in the last report, and was mainly used for producing and delivering citrus plants to farmers.

The accumulated total payments plus in-kind contributions result in a total sum of 399,190 USD. In addition to this, farmers received tree plant material and professional advice, which is not taken into account in this sum.

The citrus plants, coffee, and cacao plants, which are planted by the farmers, will also generate further Plan Vivo certificates. A Technical Specification for agroforestry crops and fruit orchards will be presented to Plan Vivo in the next few months.

Part H: Ongoing participation

H1: Recruitment

- An additional 19.6 ha of coffee has been planted within woodlots, a further 8.9 ha of cocoa and 8.37 ha of fruit trees have been planted. (resp. 4,125, 54,880, 3,350 seedlings). The Technical Specifications are still in process of development to be able to demonstrate the extra biomass generated by the cacao, coffee and fruit trees. The main focus of coffee, cacao and fruit trees is to generate stable revenues for the smallholders over the long term, providing an alternative for slash and burn agriculture. Sicirec Bolivia ltda is developing the production chain for these products, creating a sustainable business model for the farmers as well as the project itself and in this way, it will be able to provide continuous support to the farmers to improve their livelihoods.

H3: Community participation

- Though not as regularly as in the previous years, the project coordinates its activities with the farmer organisations FESPAI (Northern La Paz), FEPAY, FECAR (Beni), the FECCT, FCIC, FUCU (Cochabamba Tropics), FSCIPAY (Yapacani) and the farmer organisation CSUTB (Santa Cruz). In those areas, which belong to an indigenous territory, the project coordinates with the corresponding organisations, i.e. the Council of Indigenous Tacana People (CIPTA) and the Regional Council Tsimane Mosetene (CRTM).
- With the authorisation and help of the farmers' federation and the Indigenous Councils, 19 forestry committees are currently operating in the Plan Vivo areas. The forestry committees as well as the communities play an active role in training, decision-, strategy- and policy-making. Although fieldworkers could not enter into the field for several months, coordination and advice has been provided through the board members of the committees.
- In addition to the communities in the Cochabamba region, some other smaller communities did not want to establish a forestry committee and preferred direct co-ordination between project and participating individual farmers. This position has been respected by the project and, in the event of any problems arising, these are resolved in co-ordination with the existing community authorities.
- "Forestry Committees" constitute the primary formal mechanism for the engagement of smallholders in discussion of 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 "syndicato" (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.
- All committees have internal rules and procedures, which were originally approved at a meeting attended by all the farmers. All committees have a board of 4 members, of which 2 represent ArBolivia and 2 represent the communities. Board meetings take place at least every 2 months and here the members representing ArBolivia give an update of the situation

on completed and planned activities and quality of the plantations. If there are any problems raised whereby ArBolivia has failed in its commitment to the farmer, these are discussed at this meeting. Similarly, if there are farmers and fieldworkers, who have been having problems with each other in the field and these problems could not be solved between themselves, then a solution is sought by the committee. If necessary, a visit to the farm by one of the farmer members of the board and the field worker is arranged. In the general meeting, board members representing the farmers inform the farmers about the results of the activities, measures taken and measures which should be taken, as well as all the strategies and activities programmed over the period until the next meeting. Accordingly, the internal rules of the committees in 2020 and 2021 assemblies should have been organized, in which ArBolivia presented the financial and a technical report to each of the forestry committees. However, due to COVID19 this has not been possible. Instead regular meetings with the board members have been held to monitor the problems and potential problems in the area. It is not sure yet when general meetings can be organized again.

Part I: Project operating costs

- The Plan Vivo parcels are part of the wider ArBolivia project. A cost estimation for 2021 will be presented in the annual report 2021.

Annexes