ArBolivia Project
Annual Report
for the year 2020

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Summary

Project overview

Reporting period	1st January 2020 – 31st December 2020
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)

Project indicators	Historical (2011 -2019)	Added/ Issued this period (2020)	Total
No. smallholder households with PES agreements	262	67	329
No. community groups with PES agreements (where applicable)	105	25	127
Approximate number of households (or individuals) in these community groups	2100	500	2600
Area under management (ha) where PES agreements are in place	377.8	125.2	503.0
Total PES payments made to participants (USD)	204,975	28,619	233,594
Total payment in budget for future years (USD)	N/A*	52,416	52,416
Allocation to Plan Vivo buffer (tCO_2)	10,640	3,624	14,264
Allocation to project withholdings (tCO2e)	9,191	3,624	12,815
Saleable emissions reductions achieved (tCO_2)	86,567	28,996	115,563
Unsold stock at time of Submission (PVCs)			
2018 Vintage	2,069	-2,069	0
2019 Vintage	12,915	-12,038	877
2020 Vintage	N/A	0 (28,996 presold)	0
Total Unsold Stock (PVC)	14,984	-14,107	877
Plan Vivo Certificates (PVCs) issued to date			**86,567**
Plan Vivo Certificates requested for issuance (2020 Vintage)			**28,996**
Total PVCs issued (including this report)			**115,563**

*Whilst the project was allocating these payments in previous years also, this is the first year reporting this value

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 2019 and on new plantations brought under the Plan Vivo Standard in 2020.
- 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

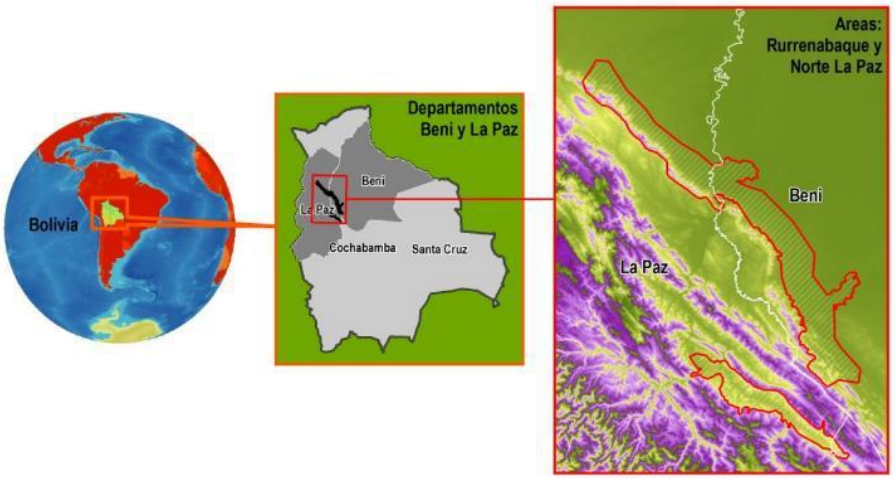


Figure 1.2: Location of the Cochabamba Tropics area, dpt. Cochabamba

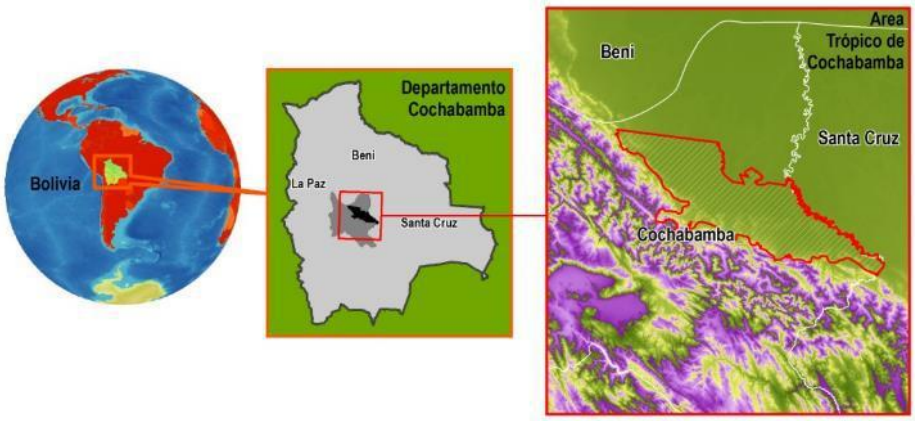
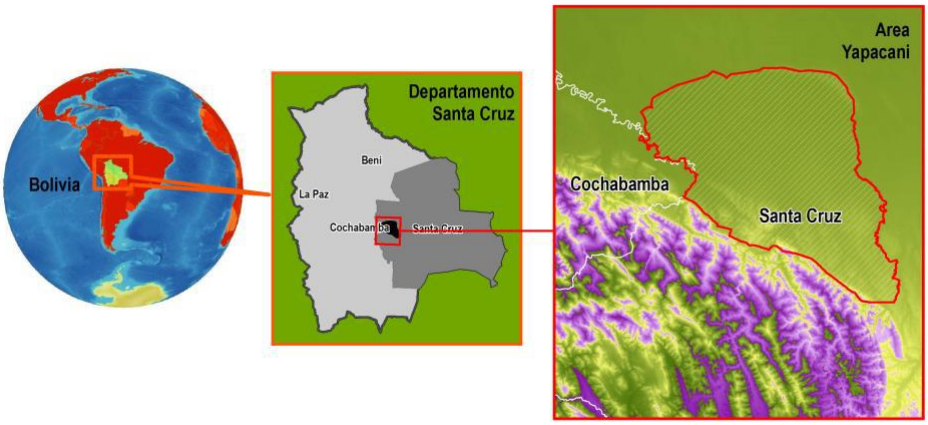


Figure 1.3: Location of the province Ichilo, Santa Cruz



A2 Successes and challenges

During 2020, 125.2 ha of new woodlots have been established, during this year and 147,000 coffee and 14,214 cacao plants have also been distributed and planted; partly under exsting trees and parly together with timber trees.

- After years of experimenting, with different tree species and planting densities of cacao and coffee, it could be evidenced that coffee and cacao, under a shade of *centrolobium tomentosum* or *Guarea rusby* and coffee results in good quality coffee and cacao. For the smallholders the relatively short-term revenues from cacao and/or coffee together with the long term revenues from wood fits very well into their needs.
- The additional carbon generated by coffee and cacao is not yet included in this report, but will be reported in the course of 2021.
- This approach of combining tree planting with perenial crops provides early income to the farmers as well to green investers. Together with revenues for carbon credits, this results in a solid financial base for new plantings and additional carbon sequestration since the coffee and cocoa plants also store carbon.

- As in most countries, Bolivia has also suffered from the impacts of COVID'19 and continues to do so. From mid March until the end of July a complete lock down made it impossible to continue with the fieldwork. After the 25th of July, field staff were able to resume activities, but since this was at the start of the dry season, meaning that only a very small surface could be established from March until the end of the dry season in October. However, the team worked flat out from July to the beginning of Ocotber in preparing new planting sites and distributing the coffee plants to be established under existing woodlots. The latter was possible, since even in the dry season humitdity under the trees has been sufficient to carry out this planting. From October onwards, the fieldstaff worked non-stop on the distribution of seedlings and establishement of new woodlots.

- Since the tree planting itself had and still has absolute priority, the monitoring is currently still a little behind schedule. This means that not all woodlots established in 2020 have been included in this report yet. This will be done over the next few months. The current schedule foresees tree planting until at least the end of April, after which an interim report will be prepared.

- Forest fires –
  Since COVID 2019 dominated the news, there has been very little attention paid to forest fires in the region this year. The situation was not as bad as in 2019, but there have been seriuous forest fires in the country in 2020 as well. In the country, 4 milion of hectares has been burned of which 600,000 natural forest compared to 5.7 million and 1.5 million hectares in 2019 (source FAN, October 2020). This made it necessary for the fieldstaff, together with the committee board members to focus again on fire prevention this year. Fortunately, thanks to the rapid work of the project team engaging with participant farmers and preventing fires from starting and spreading, no project areas have been affected.

- Due to COVID restrictions no meetings with the forestry commitees have taken place, as soon as it becomes possible again meetings will resume on a normal base. Despite this personal contact, has been maintained between fieldstaff and the boardmembers of the committee.

- Although in February, a start was made on biodiversity and environmental monitoring this came to an abrupt halt in March, as a consequence of COVID-2019 restrictions. Whereas in 2019, 7 students had been involved in ArBolivia´s activities, in 2020 only 2 students (1 international) have been involved but both were forced to break off their internships after only a few weeks. Until the end of 2020, no other students could be received and it is not very likely that this work can be restarted soon.

A3 Project developments

- The Technical Specification have been updated as shown in Table 1 below;

Table 1: Document updates

PDD (including technical specifications) document version:		
PDD section	**Date change**	**Short description of update**
Technical Specifications	*12-13- 2019*	*Adapted growth curves of main species*

- 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 restrictionts, limited progress has been made in 2020 to correct these FARs. In Table 2 the outstanding corrective actions are listed and the progress made against these during this reporting period.

Table 2: Progress against corrective actions

Document	**Corrective action**	**Activity against this**
Verification Report (1 April 2019)	*CUC-FAR-01(Minor) deadline for closure 23th 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*	• Degradable pots have been used for coffee production, and in 2021 for a part of the tree seedlings paper pots will be used as well. If this is also succesful, by 2022 paper pots will become standard. • No other progress could be made on waste management, due to COVID restrictions

Document	Corrective action	Activity against this
	companies to manage hazardous waste properly, being a challenge for the Project Developer to correctly treat and dispose this kind of material	
Verification Report (1 April 2019)	*CUC-FAR-02 (Minor) deadline for closure 23th 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.*	• Impact monitoring was scheduled for 2020 but could not be carried out due to COVID'restrictions

A4 Future Developments

- The ambition for 2021 is to further expand pre-financing and loan facilities for the ongoing tree planting activiites in combination with annual crops, coffee and cacao.
- For 2021, partners will be lined up for the development of the production chain 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, substantial progress has been made to consolidate agreements with different partners to reach this goal. Further extension is possible but this means an upscaling of current capactiy, human resources and logistics. Upscaling the capacity is conditioned to a long term commitment for funding of at least 3 years, which makes an investment in capacity expansion possible.

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 participants using these.

Table 3: Project activity summary

Name of technical specification	Area (Ha)	No smallholder households	No Community Groups
Mixed species Forest Plantation	*503.0*	*329*	*127*

- In 2020, 87 families in 56 communities established new woodlots, 67 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 acitivities 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, agroforesry systems with cacao, coffee or fruit orchards are established.
- Monitoring & evaluation together with onsite training is done during the site visits. These site visits have been less frequent in 2020 since, from March to the end of June, almost no activities of the field staff was permitted due to COVID-19 restrictions.

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 2020 another 125.2 hectares have been brought under Plan Vivo. These hectares generate a total of 28,994 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 participants/ 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
TS Mixed forests	*87*	*125.2*	*289.5*	36,245	*10+10%*	*3,624*	*3,624*	*28,996*
TOTAL	*87*	*125.2*	*289.5*	*36,245*	*20%*	*3,624*	*3,624*	*28,996*

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
TfA	*20,000*	*100000000000695*	*MSFP*
Zero Mission	*8,996*	*100000000000695*	*MSFP*
TOTAL	**28,996**		

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 2020

Department	Municipality	Organization Farmers / Indigenous	Comittee	# Comm.	# Farmers	Surface (Ha)
Beni	Rurrenabaque	CIPTA	Almendrillo	1	1	4.4
Beni	Rurrenabaque	CRTM	Tsimane	1	9	7.0
Beni	Rurrenabaque	FECAR	12 de Junio	2	4	7.0
Beni	Rurrenabaque	FECAR	Ambiente Sano	3	5	5.5
Beni	Rurrenabaque	FECAR	Las Tecas	1	2	2.5
Beni	San Borja	FEPAY	Ambiente Sano	4	4	3.1
Cochabamba	Chimoré	FCICC	Tropico	7	9	14.6
Cochabamba	Shinahuata	FUCU	Tropico	1	2	3.5
La Paz	San Buenaventura	CIPTA	Mara	2	8	6.5
La Paz	San Buenaventura	CIPTA	Tacana	1	1	0.5
La Paz	San Buenaventura	FESPAI	Gabu	5	6	4.5
La Paz	San Buenaventura	FESPAI	Madidi	2	2	3.1
Santa Cruz	Buena Vista	CSUTB	Distrito 3 Amboro	2	4	4.0
Santa Cruz	Buena Vista	CSUTB	Santa Fé de Amboro	1	1	1.5
Santa Cruz	San Carlos		No committee	1	1	2.1
Santa Cruz	San Carlos		Tarara	2	3	6.7
Santa Cruz	San Juan		No committee	1	1	3.0
Santa Cruz	Yapacani	FSCIPAY	Amboro Ichilo	3	4	6.5
Santa Cruz	Yapacani	FSCIPAY	Amboro mutún	5	6	7.0
Santa Cruz	Yapacani	FSCIPAY	Los Tajibos	1	1	1.0
Santa Cruz	Yapacani	FSCIPAY	No committee	6	9	14.4
Santa Cruz	Yapacani	FSCIPAY	Palo maría	1	1	1.4
Santa Cruz	Yapacani	FSCIPAY	Palo román Ichilo	1	1	1.0
Santa Cruz	Yapacani	FSCIPAY	Zona Sur	2	2	14.4
Total				56	87	125.2

One member of the community Colorado Ichilo is also a member of the neighbouring community Union y Fuerza. Both communities are organized under one committee

- Monitoring data for areas of land and participants, which support the request, can be found in 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, 283.6 (226.9 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 tranfers 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 – 2018	Various (see previous annual reports)	71,583				
Sales 2020						
2018	Greenamity	66				
2019	Trees For All	3,500				
2018	Zero Mission	2,003				
2019	Zero Mision	8,538				
Subtotal		**14,107**				
Total		**85,690**				**77%**

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

Part E: Monitoring results

E1: Ecosystem services monitoring

- During 2020, 125.2 hectares were established. In Table 9, species distribution is shown and the Average Net GHG Emission Reduction per species.

Table 9: Species distribution of new planted areas

Common name	Scientific name	Surface (Ha)	Net GHG ER (tCO2e)
Almendrillo	*Dipteryx odorata*	2.4	649
Palo maria	*Calophyllum brasiliense*	53.1	15,196
Palo yugo	*Stryphnodendron purpureum*	7.1	1,888
Teca	*Tectona grandis*	6.7	1,650
Tejeyeque	*Centrolobium tomentosum*	55.9	16,862
Total		**125.2**	**36,245**

- 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 28,996 tCO2e. This issuance request is supported by the detailed monitoring results shown in Annex 1.
- During 2020, 2 hectares of previously planted woodlots failed partially and another 2 hectares completely both due to invasion of cattle. 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
San Carlos	Tacuarita			2.0	2018	Centrolobium tomentosum (50%)	Centrolobium tomentosum	2020	550
							Calophyllum brasiliense	2020	550
San Carlos	Tacuarita			2.0	2019	Tectona grandis	Tectona grandis	2020	2,400

* Only for internal reporting

Total issuances of credtis 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 2019)	*262*	*377.8*	*281.6*	*106,397*	*86,567*	*10,640*	*9,191*
2	2020 recruitment	*67*	*125.2*	*289.5*	36,245	*28,996*	*3,624*	*3,624*
	TOTAL	*329*	*503.0*	*283.6*	*142,642*	*115,563*	*14,264*	*12,815*
	Percentage split					*81.0%*	*10%*	*9.0%*

- PV-buffer increased to 14,263 tnCO2. 10% of the total ERR and Arbolivia's voluntary reserve has now increased to 9.0 % .
- Total consolidated area is 503 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. However, due to COVID'19 the team was not able to make any visit from the end of March until the 25th of July. Training has been intensified since the team was able to go back to the field.

- 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. These 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 prupose of optaining 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 assesments; 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 February-July 2020. It started in February but then had to be postponed in March due to COVID'19.

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 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 show the payments made to farmers since the start of the project for the different stages of the woodlots. Cash payments amounting to the equivalent of 28,619 USD. have been made to farmers during this reporting period.

Table 12: Direct performance payments to farmers in 2020

No Verif	Moment of Payment	Number of farmers	Surface (ha)	USD/HA	Total Amount (USD)*
V-01	Establishment	67	125.2	92.67	11,602
V-02	Maintenance 1 (after 3 months)	60	79.45	60.74	4,826
V-03	Maintenance 2 (after > 6 months)	44	68.4	60.74	4,155
V-04	Maintenance 3 (after > 10 months)	27	39.1	60.74	2,375
V-05	Maintenance 4 (after > 14 months)	12	16.15	60.74	981
V-06	Maintenance 5 (after > 20 months)	6	5.25	60.74	319
V-07	Maintenance 6 (after > 26 months)	9	8	60.74	486
V-08	Maintenance 7 (after > 36 months)	7	10.1	60.74	613
V-09	Maintenance 8 (after > 48 months)	6	7.1	60.74	431
V-10	Maintenance 9 (after > 60 months)	3	3.4	60.74	207
V-11	Maintenance 10 (after > 72 months)	12	13.5	60.74	820
V-12	Maintenance 11 (after > 84 months)	6	7.8	60.74	474
V-13	Maintenance 12 (after > 96 months)	4	3.5	60.74	213
V-14	Maintenance 13 (after > 108 months)	10	14.4	60.74	875
V-15	Maintenance 13 (after > 120 months)	4	4	60.74	243
					28,619

- 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	343	518.5	47,597
V-02	Maintenance 1 (after 3 months)	326	447.8	24,639
V-03	Maintenance 2 (after > 6 months)	297	416.9	23,668
V-04	Maintenance 3 (after > 10 months)	269	370.9	22,095
V-05	Maintenance 4 (after > 14 months)	248	353.7	20,456
V-06	Maintenance 5 (after > 20 months)	238	309.8	18,029
V-07	Maintenance 6 (after > 26 months)	222	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	243
				233,592

*includes tax according Bolivian tax-regulations

In Table 14, a distribution of these payments according planting year. As can be shown a big part of the payments made have been concentrated on the recently established woodlots. The first year of a woodlots is the most critical one. That is why payments during the first year are made more frequently.

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-2020)	4. Total payments made (2+3)	5. Total payments in budget 2021/2022	6. Total payments withheld
PV1 (<2013)	48,297	243	48,540		N/A
PV2 (2014)	78,113	995	79,108		N/A
PV3 (2015/2016)	32,494	579	33,073		N/A
PV4 (2017)	16,007	871	16,878		N/A
PV5 (2018)	20,730	2,010	22,740	3,132	N/A
PV6 (2019)	9,334	5,395	14,729	10,595	
PV 2020		18,526	18,526	38,689	
TOTAL	**204,975**	**28,619**	**233,594**	**52,416**	

In addition, farmers should have received citrus plants and/or coffee plants but due to the political unrest and subsequent constraints in October 2019 and the COVID situation in 2020 only a small portion of the citrus and coffee plants could be delivered to the farmers and almost none of this has been monitored by the technical staff. Deliveries of this will continue in the first quarter of 2021 and we hope to report the results the interim report.

In previous years, this in-kind support accumulated to 63,741 USD the 5,600 USD held in trust as reported in the last report, has been used for producting and delivering citrus plants to farmers.

The accumulated total payments + in kind contribution result in a total sum of 302,935 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 and will be planted by the farmers will also generates 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

- During 2020, more farmers were willing to plant more than we could service. Though the technical capacity is based on an extension of 400 hectares due to COVID until the end of 2020, only 125 have been reported. For an additional 35 hectares, seedlings have been distributed and training has been provided, but these have not been evaluated before the 1st of January and will be reported later in an interim report in which we also will report the plantings of the first months of 2021. By May, we expect to be able to report another 120 hectares of woodlots. These will be planted with a mixture of existing farmers and new farmers within the project area.

- A total of 53 ha of coffee has now been planted within woodlots and a further 27.9 ha of cocoa have also now been planted. 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 regular 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 organisatons, i.e. the Council of Indigenous Tacana People (CIPTA) and the Regional Council Tsimane Mosetene (CRTM).

- With the authorisation and help of the famers' 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 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. In the second half of 2021, we hope to continue with the annual assemblies of the forestry committees.

Part I: Project operating costs

- The Plan Vivo parcels are part of the wider ArBolivia project. A cost estimation for 2020 was made for the 503 ha based on the total expenses of the project. The break-down of these costs are shown in Table 19.
- The expenses for the cacao and coffee seedlings of 2020 have not been included in this report, these will be reported in the 2021 interim report.

Total expenses relating to PV-Woodlots have been 386,807 USD; this also includes the preparation for the woodlots which will be established over the next few monthts.

Table 15: break down of expenditures in 2020 related to PVU

Expense	Narrative	Amount (USD$)
Social Engagement & site selection	Explanation about the project to new farmers, meetings with forestry committees and conflict resolution	13,620.60
Trees to nursery gate	Seed collection, seedling production in nursery	72,867.60
Land preparation, establishment: Transport + Training	Sites species matching, plantation design and capacity building for farmers	48,621.60
Land preparation, establishment	These are direct payments made to farmers upon establishment of the woodlots	9,604.80
Plantation maintenance: Training	Training of all PV farmers in plantation management, weeding, replanting, pruning, thinning.	105,874.50
Plantation maintenance	Direct payments to farmers once woodlot is well maintained	40,815.00
Monitoring	Quality control of plantations, measurements in permanent sample plots and research	11,737.50
Carbon costs	Preparation of documents, reporting, third party certification, issuance costs	38,390.40
Tools/equipment	Brush cutters, pruning equipment and other tools used by farmers	12,272.40
Overheads	Includes financial audits, office rents, depreciation of vehicles	33,003.00
Total		386,807.40

Annexes

Shared with Plan Vivo Foundation in separate documents.