

FCBC

26 years for the Chiquitano Forest

Annual Report 2025

Our Journey Through 2025

In 2025, the Chiquitano Forest Conservation Foundation (FCBC) concluded a cycle of work framed by its strategic plan and began shaping a new vision and defining priorities towards 2030.

The year therefore marked a period of transition, allowing us to assess the scope of our institutional work, revisit the factors threatening the Chiquitano Forest in Bolivia as well as other tropical dry forests around the world, and demonstrate how healthy ecosystems are essential to addressing some of the major challenges facing society today: water insecurity, the climate crisis, the need for sustainable food production, disaster-related risks, biodiversity loss, and the lack of alternatives for fair and inclusive economic development.

Clearly, addressing these challenges depends not only on the integrity of ecosystems, but also on the decisions we make as a society to preserve and use them in a rational, responsible and sustainable way.

However, the health of the Chiquitania Tropical Dry Forest is being affected by multiple pressures, particularly land-use change for agricultural and livestock production and forest fires, compounded by increasing water deficits resulting from deforestation and climate change.

As an organization dedicated to biodiversity conservation, the central question we ask ourselves is: Can our actions help ensure that food production and socioeconomic development advance hand in hand with the conservation of nature?

Throughout 2025, we worked precisely along this path. We strengthened sustainable production models and regenerative practices, advanced the Protected Productive Landscapes approach, and supported communities in strengthening their livelihoods, seeking to demonstrate that production and conservation can be part of the same territorial vision.

At the same time, we worked with young people and communities through environmental education and capacity-building processes, while reinforcing forest monitoring and the tracking of threats such as fires and deforestation, generating information to support better conservation and land-management decisions.

The Alta Vista Tropical Dry Forest Studies Centre continued to serve as a key platform for applied research, learning and knowledge exchange, promoting productive practices compatible with conservation. This work was complemented by partnerships with universities and research centres, supporting studies and scientific publications that strengthen the knowledge base needed to understand the territory, guide decisions and act more effectively in the conservation of tropical dry forests.

This journey allowed us to validate and strengthen the two core strategies that we will deepen towards 2030: generating innovation, knowledge, technologies and improved practices to make production more sustainable, and promoting the protection of natural areas within the landscape, including protected areas, community forests, private reserves and other effective conservation measures.

In this way, during 2025 we continued searching for answers to what is often presented as a dilemma: production or conservation. Our experience shows that these goals do not need to be opposing, which is reflected in our renewed institutional approach: producing while conserving, and conserving while producing.

From 2026 towards 2030, FCBC will seek to consolidate its position as a leading organization in the ecology, conservation, restoration and sustainable management of Tropical Dry Forests, generating knowledge, innovation and territorial impact to strengthen socio-ecological resilience in Bolivia and South America.

Roberto Vides Almonacid
Executive Director

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Who we are

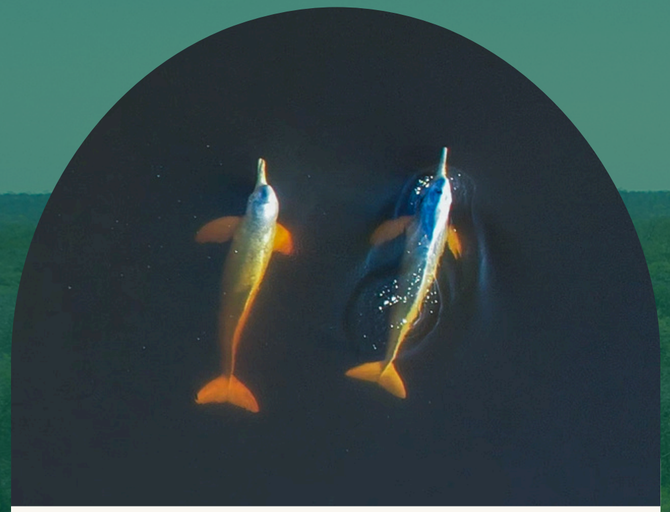
The Chiquitano Forest Conservation Foundation (FCBC) is a non-profit organization established in 1999 that works to contribute to the long-term conservation of the Chiquitano Dry Forest and its natural and cultural heritage. Our mission is to promote a harmonious relationship between society and nature by advancing knowledge, appreciation and conservation of the territory through an integrated approach that brings together biodiversity, water, sustainable production and community well-being.

Over the years, we have consolidated a way of working based on technical rigor, a strong presence in the field and the building of strategic partnerships. We believe that conserving the Chiquitano Forest is not only about protecting trees and species; it is about safeguarding entire systems of life, water sources, productive landscapes and cultures that have historically coexisted with the forest.

In a context of increasing pressure from land-use change, wildfires and environmental degradation, our work is focused on generating practical, sustainable and replicable solutions by bringing together communities, subnational and national governments, the private sector, academia and international cooperation. The future of the Chiquitano Forest must be built collectively.

For this reason, FCBC promotes spaces for dialogue and social participation such as the Chiquitano Model Forest, a voluntary platform where different stakeholders interested in the future of the Chiquitania come together to seek solutions to some of society's most pressing challenges: water and food security, biodiversity conservation, climate resilience and sustainable livelihoods for the most vulnerable communities.





Conservation

We promote actions that contribute to the long-term conservation of the Chiquitano Dry Forest, its biodiversity and ecological connectivity. We support local stakeholders in the creation and effective management of protected areas, integrated territorial planning, species conservation and the establishment of new areas under conservation.



Sustainability

We work to ensure that productive development is compatible with forest conservation by promoting practices that improve soil health, optimize water use and strengthen local economies through sustainable approaches, particularly responsible production and value chains linked to the territory and the forest.



Restoration

We contribute to the recovery of degraded ecosystems and to strengthening the resilience of communities and landscapes to wildfires, deforestation and other impacts. We promote landscape-based restoration processes, prioritizing natural regeneration wherever possible and complementing it with active restoration where necessary.



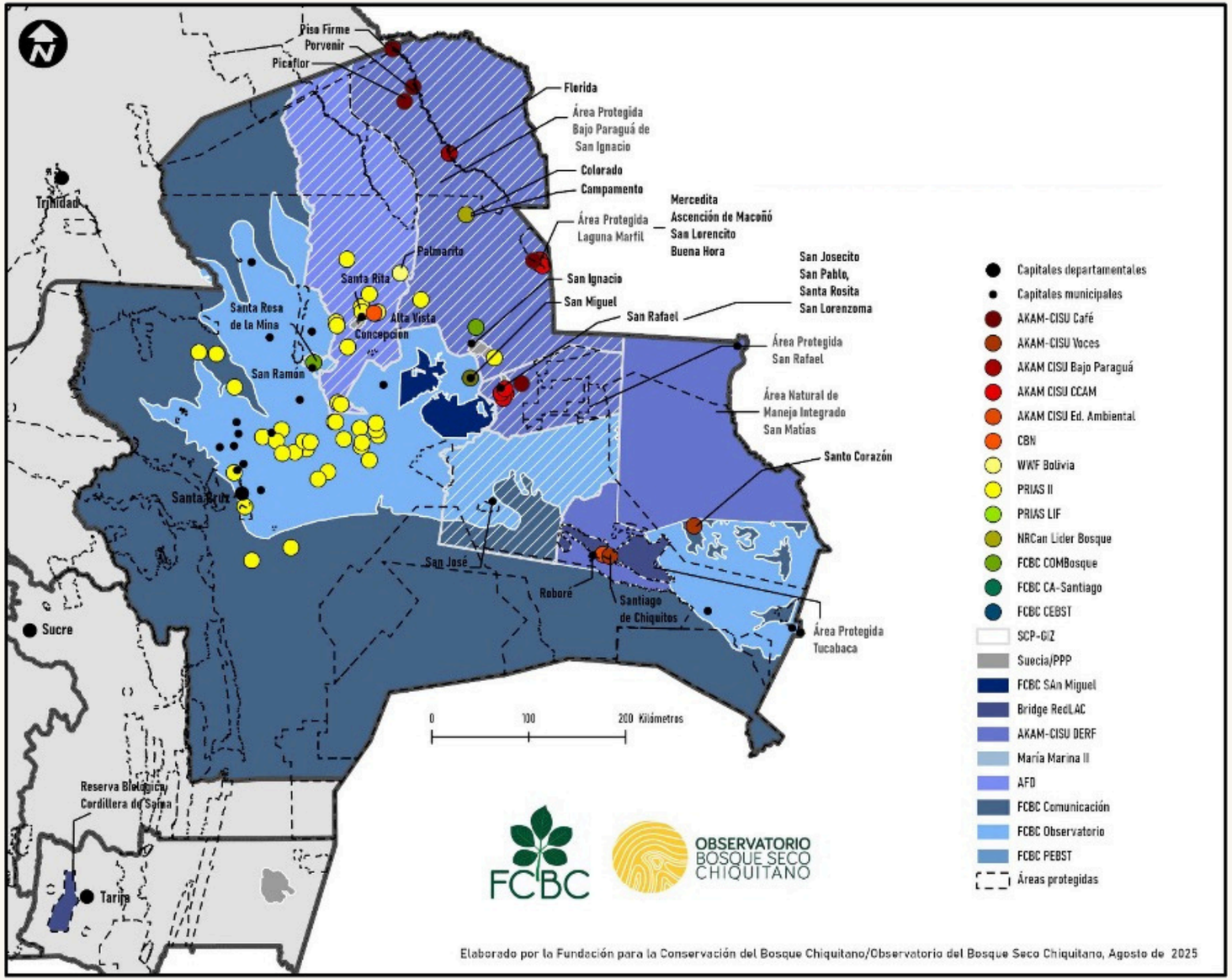
Projects and Areas of Action in 2025

In 2025, FCBC consolidated its work in strategic areas of the Chiquitania, bringing together conservation, sustainability and restoration actions with communities, producers, local governments, protected areas and technical partners. The map in this section highlights our main areas of intervention, where we implemented programs and projects addressing key challenges facing the tropical dry forest: land-use change, ecosystem degradation, wildfires, and the need to strengthen production models that are compatible with conservation.

Our work focused primarily on the Bajo Paraguá Protected Area, where we strengthened community-based and productive processes, including the promotion of agroforestry systems and value chains such as coffee, alongside actions related to conservation and local resilience. In the municipality of San Rafael, we prioritized regenerative practices, water management, and capacity building for prevention and rapid response. In the Laguna Marfil Municipal Integrated Management Natural Area, we consolidated efforts in sustainable production and value addition, including the processing of non-timber forest products such as mangaba, together with training, restoration, and community preparedness activities.

Across the Chiquitania, we advanced soil restoration and the transition toward regenerative practices in partnership with the private sector through the Innovative Regenerative Practices for Sustainable Agriculture and Livestock (PRIAS) project, promoting productivity improvements without expanding the agricultural frontier.

At the landscape scale, we strengthened the Protected Productive Landscapes (PPP) approach, promoting agreements, tools and practices that integrate sustainable production, biodiversity conservation and territorial governance. This approach extended beyond the Chiquitania and, through our partnership with Protección del Medio Ambiente Tarija (PROMETA), we contributed to its application and development as an integrated landscape management model in the Tarija Chaco.



N°	Funding Institution	Project / Programme	Start Date	End Date	Location
1	AKAM-CISU Bajo Paraguá	Protection and Sustainable Management of Communal Forests in the Bajo Paraguá Indigenous Territory (TIOC-Bajo Paraguá) as a Link between Protected Areas in Northern Chiquitania	01/01/2022	07/30/2025	Bajo Paraguá SIV: Porvenir, Picaflor, Florida, Piso Firme
2	AKAM-CISU CCAM	Building Resilience in Communities Vulnerable to Climate Change in Bolivia	05/01/2023	07/30/2025	Marfil: Mercedita, Ascención, San Lorencito, Buena Hora; San Rafael: San Josecito, San Pablo, Santa Rosita, San Lorenzoma
3	AKAM-CISU Environmental Education	Youth Committed to Nature Conservation: Environmental Education	08/01/2023	09/31/2025	Santiago and Santo Corazón, Municipality of Roboré; San Matías and nine communities in Pando
4	AKAM-CISU Coffee	Coffee and Rights	04/01/2025	12/30/2025	Marfil, San Rafael, Porvenir, Piso Firme, Picaflor
5	AKAM-CISU Voices	Connecting Youth Voices (Photovoice) to Address Climate Change Challenges	01/01/2025	07/31/2025	Bajo Paraguá communities

N°	Funding Institution	Project / Programme	Start Date	End Date	Location
6	PRIAS-LIF	Innovative Regenerative Practices for Sustainable Agriculture and Livestock Production in the Eastern Lowlands of Bolivia	05/28/2023	05/28/2025	30 agricultural properties in the region
7	PRIAS II	Innovative Regenerative Practices for Sustainable Agriculture and Livestock Production – Phase II	06/01/2025	05/30/2026	13 agricultural properties
8	Bridge/ RedLAC	Innovative Private-Sector Incentives for Protected Area Conservation	Oct/2023	Dec/2025	UCPN Tucabaca and Cordillera de Sama Biological Reserve
9	ASDI Sweden-EU/PPP	Protected Productive Landscapes: Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Impact Mitigation in the Chiquitania/Chaco/Pantanal Production Sector	12/15/2023	05/30/2026	Chiquitania and Chaco ecoregions
10	CBN	Restoration of Areas Affected by Wildfires in the Community of Santa Rita, Municipality of Concepción	10/10/2024	12/10/2025	Santa Rita Community, Concepción

N°	Funding Institution	Project / Programme	Start Date	End Date	Location
11	NRCan LiderBosque	Forest Leadership for Climate Change Mitigation	01/01/2024	03/31/2025	Marfil, Colorado, Palmarito, San Rafael, Porvenir, Piso Firme, CEBST Alta Vista
12	AKAM-CISU DERF	Emergency Response and Support in the Wake of Wildfires in Bolivia	10/28/2024	03/31/2025	Roboré, San Matías, San Ignacio, San Rafael, Concepción
13	AFD	Emergency Assistance to Address the Impact of Wildfires in the Chiquitania	10/14/2024	02/15/2025	Municipalities of San Matías, San Ignacio, Concepción, San Rafael
14	María Marina II	Support for Wildfire Suppression and Assistance to Affected Indigenous Communities	10/15/2024	03/15/2025	Municipalities of Concepción, San Rafael, Roboré, San Ignacio
15	WWF Bolivia	Scaling Up Regenerative Livestock Practices in the Northern Chiquitanía Landscape	01/01/2025	05/31/2025	Palmarito de la Frontera (Concepción)

N°	Funding Institution	Project / Programme	Start Date	End Date	Location
16	FCBC COMBosque	Strengthening Livelihoods of Indigenous Communities in the Northern Sector of the Chiquitano Dry Forest	08/01/2025	12/31/2025	Communities of Marfil, Colorado, Palmarito, Santa Martha, Santa Rosa de la Mina
17	Ecoagriculture Partners	Seed Grants – Sustainable Chiquitania Model Forest Management	06/09/2025	12/15/2025	San Ignacio, San Rafael, Concepción, Roboré
18	FCBC - PROMETA	Establishment of the San Miguel Protected Area	11/01/2024	12/30/2025	Municipality of San Miguel
19	CI – Bajo Madidi	Endowment Fund for the Bajo Madidi Conservation Area (AMCM)	12/15/2025	10/30/2026	Bajo Madidi Protected Area
20	SCP-GIZ	Local Grant: Strengthening Capacities and Knowledge for Conflict Transformation through a Dialogue-Based Approach – Activities and Salaries	01/01/2025	12/31/2025	San Ignacio, San Rafael, Concepción, San Ramón, Roboré, San José

N°	Funding Institution	Project / Programme	Dates	Location
21	FCBC Observatory	Permanent Observatory of the Chiquitano Dry Forest and Associated Ecosystems	Permanent	Chiquitano Dry Forest and associated ecosystems
22	FCBC PEBST	Programme for Studies of the Tropical Dry Forest	Permanent	Chiquitano Dry Forest and associated ecosystems
23	FCBC CEBST	Tropical Dry Forest Research Center	Permanent	Alta Vista, Concepción
24	FCBC CA Santiago	FCBC Environmental Center: Chiquitano Nature and Culture	Permanent	Santiago de Chiquitos, Roboré
25	FCBC Communications	Communications	Permanent	Department of Santa Cruz

Our impact in Conservation

Initiation of the process to establish the San Miguel de Velasco Municipal Protected Area, covering **394,765 hectares**, in coordination with the Municipal Government and partner organization PROMETA, with support from the Andes Amazon Fund

150,000 hectares of forest within private and communal properties are in the process of being considered as OECMs (Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures) under the Protected Productive Landscapes (PPP) project, in the Chiquitano Dry Forest and Chaco ecosystems of the departments of Santa Cruz and Tarija

22,517 hectares of forest conserved through contributions to avoided deforestation on properties participating in PRIAS project

4 management committees of municipal protected areas — PNH Santa Cruz la Vieja, UCPN Laguna Concepción, UCPN Tucabaca, and the San Rafael Protected Area — strengthened in governance and dialogue, with support for aligning their regulations with the Departmental Natural Heritage Law with support from the SCP-GIZ Programme

3,000 hectares managed within the Bajo Paraguá Municipal Protected Area, incorporating 11 natural water sources and conservation areas



Our impact in Sustainability

7 sustainable producer associations strengthened, and 1 coffee growers' association under consolidation with 120 producers in Bajo Paraguá.

More than 180 producers trained, including 60 currently undergoing agroecological certification (CNAPE–MDRyT) in five communities of Marfil and Bajo Paraguá

4 processing centres established and improved, benefiting more than 100 women in Bajo Hora, Colorado, Palmarito and Piso Firme

180,000 hectares managed under the Protected Productive Landscapes (PPP) model, involving 33 agricultural and livestock producers and 7 communities (9 POP and 7 PGIBT), incorporating efficient water use, forage management and rotational practices in Chiquitano Dry Forest ecosystems in the Department of Santa Cruz and Chaco ecosystems in the Department of Tarija

A 6-million-litre water reservoir and 5.5 hectares under irrigation established in Santa Rita



Our impact in Restoration

51 community fire brigades trained and equipped for early wildfire response

72 accident insurance policies provided for forest firefighters, in coordination with PROFIN

3 community environmental brigades trained and equipped in Bajo Paraguá, San Rafael and Marfil)

10,000 hectares enriched with more than 47,000 seedlings of 22 native wild species, supported by 7 nurseries across six communities

More than **3,000 families** benefited from 27 tonnes of food supplies; 1,355 families received 4.6 tonnes of seeds to restore agricultural plots, reaching 117 communities



Our impact in Governance, Education and Youth

Management of the Chiquitania Sustainable Model Forest Platform, with the participation of **32 authorities**

The 2nd Youth Gathering, bringing together **47 young people** from 9 municipalities

400 young people and teachers trained in wildfire prevention and other environmental topics in Roboré, Santiago and Santo Corazón

120 young people from 6 communities, together with park rangers, participated in training on the Photovoice methodology

308 visitors welcomed at the Alta Vista Tropical Dry Forest Studies Centre (CEBST Alta Vista) for research, demonstration visits and meetings



Our impact in Communication and Public Outreach

More than 815,000 people reached through social media

10 episodes of the PRIAS Cultivating the Future podcast

More than **300 internal publications and 62 external media features** across different outlets and platforms, including national press and specialized media

Conservation

We promoted conservation actions that integrate territorial management, partnerships and advocacy to help secure the long-term persistence of the Chiquitano Dry Forest. In a context of increasing pressure, our work focused on protecting key areas, safeguarding water sources and promoting landscapes where nature can maintain its ecological functionality.

A significant step forward was the development of partnerships to consolidate a financial mechanism linked to the UCPN Tucabaca, aimed at strengthening protection and surveillance while fostering shared responsibility with the private sector.

On the ground, progress was made in the management of the Bajo Paraguá Municipal Protected Area, which covers more than 1 million hectares of Chiquitano Forest and transition zones with the Amazon biome. Approximately 3,000 hectares were consolidated, incorporating 11 natural water sources and priority conservation areas.

Territorial protection was also supported through an active institutional voice: during the year, FCBC issued and followed up on 7 public statements and formal complaints related to the protection of natural values.

At the enabling-policy level, FCBC advanced the proposed law for the San Miguel RIN, together with efforts to mobilize financing and strengthen the basis for long-term conservation.

Finally, conservation efforts were reinforced within productive properties. Under PRIAS, FCBC recorded a contribution to avoided deforestation across 22,517 hectares of forest. Through the Protected Productive Landscapes (PPP) model, work was carried out with more than 10 properties that incorporated forest and biodiversity monitoring as a basis for landscape-management decisions.





Sustainability

As a bridge between nature conservation and sustainable development, we promoted land-use practices and models that improve productivity without expanding the agricultural frontier, prioritizing soil health, efficient water use, technical assistance for farmers and livestock producers committed to sustainability, and the strengthening of local organizations.

A key result was our support to 7 sustainable producer associations and the consolidation of a coffee growers' association in Bajo Paraguá, bringing together 120 producers. In addition, more than 180 producers received training, while 60 advanced through agroecological certification processes (CNAPE–MDRyT) in communities of Marfil and Bajo Paraguá.

To add value and strengthen local economies, 4 processing centres were established and/or improved in Buena Hora, Colorado, Palmarito and Piso Firme, benefiting more than 100 women through equipment and improvements for processing agrobiodiversity products.

Under PRIAS, we promoted the restoration of soil functions and regenerative practices on productive properties, with 480 hectares under cover crops and regenerative plots, as well as 100 hectares allocated to assessing long-term yields. We also supported 98 hectares of diversified traditional farming plots, strengthening food security for 320 families in Marfil and San Rafael.

At the landscape scale, the Protected Productive Landscapes (PPP) model was consolidated across 180,000 hectares, involving 33 agricultural and livestock producers and 7 communities (9 POP and 7 PGIBT). The approach incorporated practices such as efficient water use, forage management and crop rotation, while its visibility was strengthened through official presentations in La Paz and Santa Cruz.

Water management was also a key enabling factor for sustainability. In the community of Santa Rita, Concepción, where nearly 70% of the territory was affected by wildfires in 2024, a 6-million-litre reservoir and irrigation system were implemented to strengthen production, complemented by territorial exchange and learning processes.

Restoration

We implemented restoration and recovery actions aimed at strengthening the resilience of the Chiquitano Dry Forest and local communities to wildfires and ecosystem degradation. Our work combined prevention and early response, field-based ecological restoration, and livelihood support to facilitate productive recovery.

A key component was strengthening local preparedness for rapid action. 51 community fire brigades were trained and equipped for early wildfire response and, in coordination with PROFIN, 72 accident insurance policies were arranged for forest firefighters. In addition, 3 community environmental brigades were trained and equipped in Bajo Paraguá, San Rafael and Marfil, incorporating tools to support monitoring and prevention.

In ecological restoration, 10,000 hectares were enriched with more than 47,000 seedlings of 22 native wild species, supported by 7 nurseries in six communities. These efforts focused on restoring ecosystem functions and supporting natural regeneration in priority areas.

Recovery efforts also included direct support to affected families. More than 3,000 families benefited from 27 tonnes of food supplies, while 1,355 families received 4.6 tonnes of seeds to restore agricultural plots, reaching 117 communities and including actions coordinated with partners working across the territory.





Alta Vista Tropical Dry Forest Studies Centre

The Alta Vista Tropical Dry Forest Studies Centre (CEBST) is a strategic platform for FCBC, bringing together applied research, learning, and the demonstration of productive practices compatible with the conservation of the Chiquitano Dry Forest. During 2025, the Centre further consolidated its role as a meeting point for technical and institutional collaboration and as a platform for sharing experiences with stakeholders across the territory.

Throughout the year, CEBST Alta Vista welcomed 308 visitors for research activities, demonstration visits, and meetings with a wide range of stakeholders, strengthening knowledge exchange and the development of partnerships

Tropical Dry Forest Studies Program at CEBST

During 2025, the Tropical Dry Forest Studies Program strengthened applied research and biodiversity monitoring at CEBST Alta Vista through partnerships with national and international universities and projects. A total of 12 research initiatives were conducted, and 100 dendrometers and sensors were installed on trees representing 10 forest species to study their physiological responses to fire.

Key findings included 20 new fungal records for Bolivia and the Chiquitano Dry Forest, the first national record of an amphibian from the genus Proceratophrys, potentially representing a species new to science, and cases of leucism in Eira barbara detected through camera-trap monitoring.

Studies were also completed on the economic and ecological benefits of dung beetles, including their contribution to water infiltration in soils, and on the potential use of Petiveria alliacea as a natural antiparasitic treatment for cattle without harming dung beetle populations. Results from phenological and biodiversity monitoring were also prepared and presented at national scientific conferences.

Regenerative Cattle Ranching Program

The CEBST Alta Vista Cattle Ranching Program was developed as a production model designed to combine productive performance with environmental improvements. In 2025, the property was assessed through CREA Bolivia benchmarking, standing out for its efficiency and productivity indicators. An average stocking rate of 1.7 AU/ha was reported, reaching a maximum of 2.1 AU/ha during the rainy season.

During the year, 338 head of cattle were sold for a total of BOB 1,316,621 (USD 189,169). At the same time, economic challenges associated with production costs and taxation conditions were identified, affecting the overall profitability of the system.

Regarding management practices, progress was made in forage production and in measures aimed at reducing impacts on biodiversity. A total of 20 hectares of regenerative forage crops produced 240 tonnes of silage, while 25 hectares of pasture produced 700 hay bales to meet winter forage demand.

In addition, the use of ivermectin was reduced by 80%, contributing to improved protection of functional biodiversity, particularly dung beetles, which play an important role in nutrient cycling and soil health.

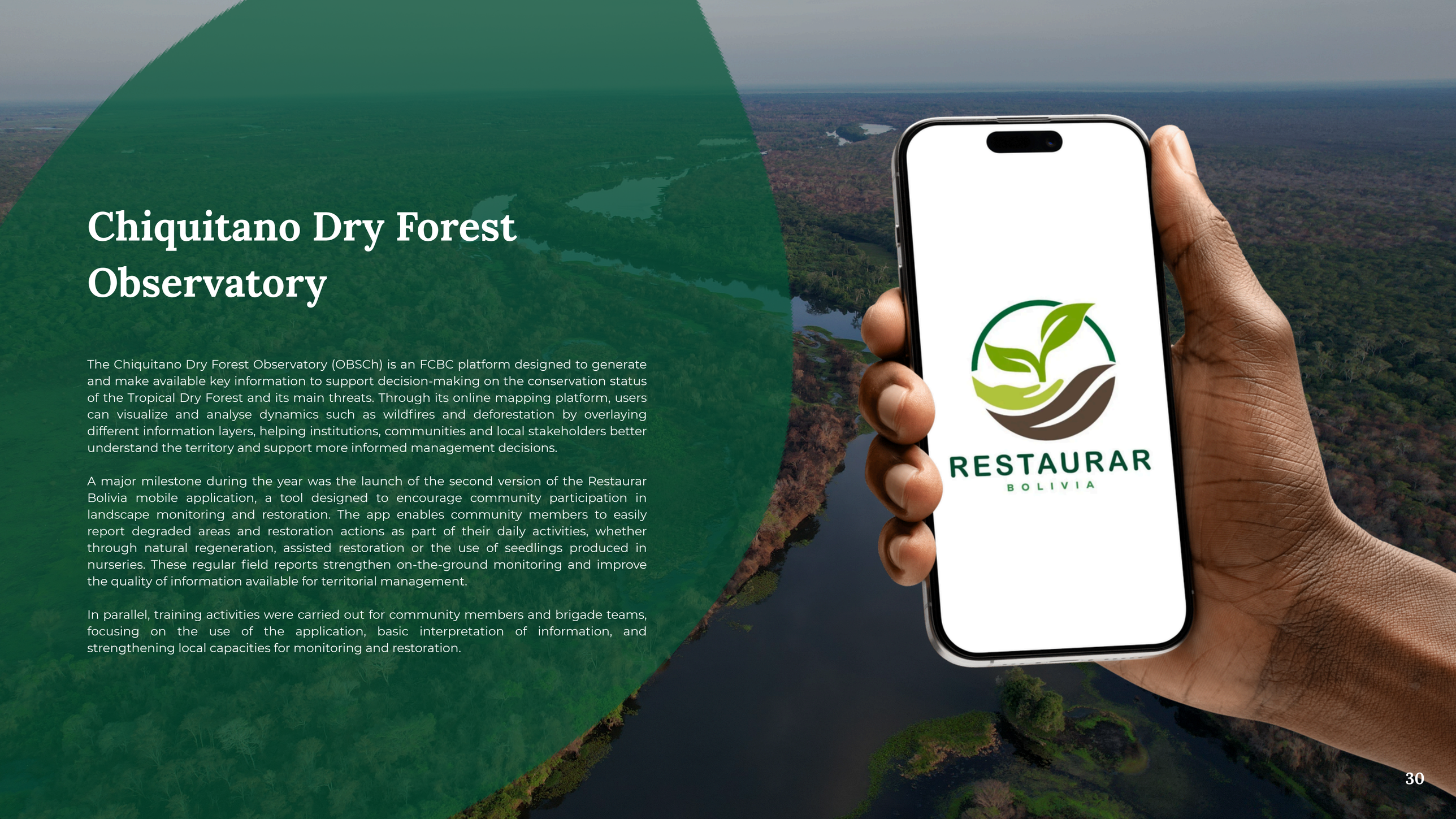


Chiquitano Dry Forest Observatory

The Chiquitano Dry Forest Observatory (OBSCh) is an FCBC platform designed to generate and make available key information to support decision-making on the conservation status of the Tropical Dry Forest and its main threats. Through its online mapping platform, users can visualize and analyse dynamics such as wildfires and deforestation by overlaying different information layers, helping institutions, communities and local stakeholders better understand the territory and support more informed management decisions.

A major milestone during the year was the launch of the second version of the Restaurar Bolivia mobile application, a tool designed to encourage community participation in landscape monitoring and restoration. The app enables community members to easily report degraded areas and restoration actions as part of their daily activities, whether through natural regeneration, assisted restoration or the use of seedlings produced in nurseries. These regular field reports strengthen on-the-ground monitoring and improve the quality of information available for territorial management.

In parallel, training activities were carried out for community members and brigade teams, focusing on the use of the application, basic interpretation of information, and strengthening local capacities for monitoring and restoration.





Science, Knowledge and Publications

In 2025, FCBC consolidated its contribution to science and territorial management through applied research, academic partnerships and knowledge generation focused on the conservation and sustainable use of the Chiquitano Dry Forest. This work was carried out in coordination with universities and research networks and resulted in publications, ongoing studies and participation in high-level scientific forums.

During the year, FCBC recorded 10 publications in leading international scientific journals, including Science, Nature Ecology & Evolution, PLOS ONE, One Earth and People and Nature, among others.

Academic collaboration was also reflected in 16 studies—including postdoctoral research, doctoral work, theses and internships—conducted with institutions such as UAGRM, Universidad Católica Boliviana, Texas A&M University, the University of Alicante, Wageningen University, and universities in Argentina. These collaborations strengthened both the generation of scientific evidence and the development of research talent linked to the territory.

Three flagship publications were also produced during the year, consolidating knowledge generated by FCBC and its partners and making it available to communities, decision-makers and sustainable development stakeholders. The Guide to Edible Wild Fruits of the Chiquitania highlights the biological diversity of the forest and its potential contribution to food security and local economies. Living Soils: A Compendium of Regenerative Practices for Sustainable Agriculture and Livestock brings together experiences and lessons on regenerative soil management aimed at more resilient agricultural production. The Analysis of Biodiversity Financing in Bolivia contributes to understanding the gaps, opportunities and financial mechanisms needed to sustain biodiversity conservation in the country.

All of the institution's scientific, technical, and bibliographic publications are available at the Chiquitano Forest Conservation Foundation Library.

Scan the QR code to access our publications

International Institutional Engagement

Throughout 2025, FCBC maintained an active presence in international forums for dialogue, cooperation and decision-making, helping position both the Chiquitano Dry Forest and the institution as references in the conservation, restoration and sustainable development of tropical dry forests. This engagement enabled the exchange of experiences, strengthened strategic partnerships and brought technical evidence from the field into regional and global discussions.

Represented by Executive Director Dr. Roberto Vides, FCBC was part of the Bolivian delegation to the IUCN World Conservation Congress, held in Abu Dhabi in 2025, participating in exchanges and coordination processes related to conservation, climate change and biodiversity finance. This participation builds on FCBC's sustained engagement in global processes: the Foundation helped advance Resolution 006, adopted at the Marseille Congress, which recognized the Tropical Dry Forests of South America as a conservation priority.

FCBC also participated prominently in the Global Forum of the International Model Forest Network (IMFN) in Canada, strengthening the exchange of experiences on territorial governance, sustainable management and landscape approaches within Model Forests.

At the regional level, FCBC took part in key networking and learning spaces such as RedLAC Chile 2025, where the institution presented itself as host of the RedLAC Bolivia 2026 Congress, and LINCGLOBAL 2025 – RIABA in Buenos Aires, focused on strengthening networks, cooperation and approaches to resilience and adaptation in threatened forests.

The institution was also represented at the Soil Carbon Research Symposium in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and at the Ibero-American and Caribbean Congress on Ecological Restoration in Mexico, expanding technical exchange on soils, carbon and restoration at regional scale.

In the scientific arena, in addition to participating in the American Geophysical Union (AGU) Conference in New Orleans, FCBC also took part in SER 2025: World Conference on Ecological Restoration in Denver, United States, strengthening the links between scientific evidence, ecological restoration and territorial management.





Partnerships, Agreements and Beneficiaries

In 2025, FCBC's work was supported by a diverse network of strategic partnerships and cooperation agreements that were essential for expanding territorial impact and strengthening conservation, sustainability and restoration efforts in the Chiquitano Dry Forest. These partnerships reflect FCBC's collaborative approach, based on shared responsibility among civil society, local communities, the public and private sectors, academia and international cooperation agencies.

During the year, the Foundation maintained and/or signed 9 framework agreements, 14 specific agreements, and 5 agreements related to theses and internships, supporting technical, operational and research processes at different territorial scales.

Partner organizations included conservation and development institutions such as PROMETA (Protección del Medioambiente de Tarija), APCOB, Helvetas, CEPAC, Maria Marina Foundation, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Conservation International, Conservation Strategy Fund, Aktion Amazonas Denmark, Reforest Latam, EcoAgriculture Partners, Piensa Verde, Agua Sustentable and FUNDESNAP, among others.

Collaboration with the productive sector was strengthened through partnerships with CREA Bolivia, FEGASACRUZ, Predios Estrella and SPIN, promoting responsible production models and landscape approaches that integrate conservation and production. FCBC also joined the Bolivian Sustainable Beef Roundtable, contributing together with WWF to strengthening sustainability approaches in the country's agricultural and livestock sectors.

FCBC also maintained key partnerships with public institutions and subnational governments, including the Autonomous Municipal Government of San Miguel, the Autonomous Municipal Government of Concepción, and DICOPAN, strengthening territorial management, environmental governance, planning and restoration processes.

In the academic and training field, FCBC worked in coordination with institutions such as Humboldt University, APCOB, CEPAC and FUNDARE, facilitating applied research, internships and knowledge generation focused on the territory.

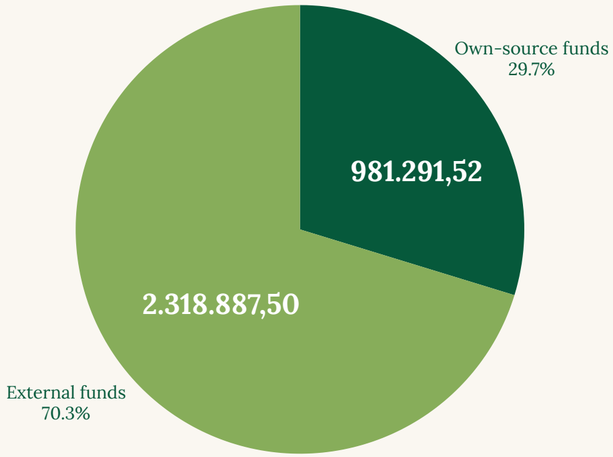
During 2025, FCBC also began the design process for the TREES Project together with the World Bank technical team. The project will be implemented from 2026 to 2029 with financing from the Japan Social Development Fund. It will promote the restoration of forests affected by wildfires, integrated fire management, and the development of value chains based on Chiquitano Forest resources in 22 communities in northern Chiquitania.

Financial management

During fiscal year 2025, FCBC's budget execution amounted to USD 3,300,179.02, of which USD 981,291.52 (29.7%) was financed with own-source funds and USD 2,318,887.50 (70.3%) with resources from external funding sources.

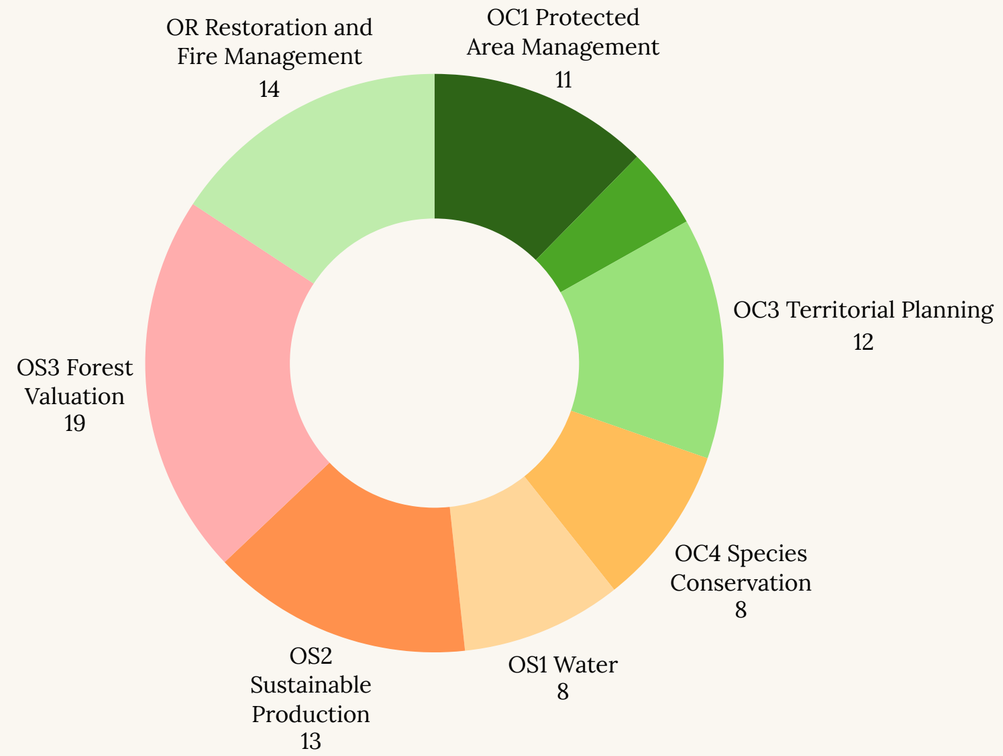
External financing was provided by a diverse group of cooperation agencies, foundations, international organizations, academic institutions, and private-sector companies, including Aktion Amazonas, GIZ, Chemonics International, Swedish Cooperation, the Government of Canada, MariaMarina Foundation, Conservation International, UNDP, the French Development Agency, WWF, Humboldt University of Berlin, FUNDESNAP, EcoAgriculture International, and Cervecería Boliviana Nacional.

This funding mix represents an approximate 1:2.36 ratio between own-source and external funds, demonstrating FCBC's capacity to mobilize and diversify financial resources through strategic partnerships, while leveraging its own resources to support the implementation of conservation programs, projects, and biodiversity-focused actions.



Own-source funds	981.291,52
External funds	2.318.887,50
Budget	3.300.179,02

Projects and Programs Supporting the Institutional Strategic Plan (ISP)



Our Team in 2025

Executive Director: Roberto Vides-Almonacid
Technical Director: Rosa Leny Cuéllar de Mojica
Director of Institutional Coordination: Jenny Flores Osinaga
Administrative and Financial Director: Apóstol Junior Ortiz Moreno
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Annual Report 2025