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WWFolio Bolivia

For a living planet

Living Editorial

Environmental services

Recently, much has been said in Bolivia about environmental services, however very little has been done to correctly define them and explain the possibilities and limitations of these mechanisms which would allow to eventually assigning a monetary value as to the benefit provided by the protected areas and those that work to protect them.

Environmental services are nothing else than a series of functions provided by different ecosystems and that, through their natural processes, provide, in benefit of humanity, either because we can directly or because the stability of the planet depends on them remaining unaltered.

A short but illustrative list of environmental services could include, for example, the production of oxygen and the retention of carbon dioxide on behalf of different forest ecosystems that contribute to life and climate regulation on Earth; the control of floods, the filtration and retention of water offered by forests and thus allowing for these resources to be available in sufficient quantity and quality; and many other services that most people can not imagine such as pollen from natural ecosystems that, although it seems a minor service, it allows for us humans to enjoy all the nutritional value and medicinal benefits of honey.

There are, of course, many other services. Unfortunately, our 400 word limit for this editorial does not give me the liberty to fully describe and explain, however we will, in future editions of the WWFolio, continue providing information. In addition to environmental services, there are also a series of cultural and spiritual services that come from man's coexistence with ecosystems.

Aside from the lack of clarity regarding the use of these concepts, there has also been considerable confusion in the media in terms of the possibilities of assigning a value for environmental services offered, such as Bolivian forests in relation to world climate. In terms of the mitigation service of climate change by conservation (averted deforestation) of native forests, the international agreement that applies, in other words the Kyoto Protocol, and of which Bolivia is a signatory, only offers considerations under the area of Land Use Change and Forests, foreseeing only the possibility of monetary certificates for reduction of emissions from reforestation or afforestation activities that were not considered during its first commitment period (2008 to 2012) and the accreditation of actions through the conservation of forests.

There are, without a doubt, many things that should and can be done, in a creative and formal manner, to conserve and manage our forests to benefit humanity, such as observe of international treaties and the mechanisms stipulated in them. However these issues require caution and moderation that can only come from sound information, so as not to create false expectations, which has already occurred.

Adolfo Moreno
Conservation Director ■

Ecosystem services categories

- Purification and detoxification (filtration, purification and detoxification of air, water and soils)
- Cycling processes (nutrient cycling, nitrogen fixation, carbon sequestration, soil formation)
- Regulation and stabilization (pest and disease control, climate regulation, mitigation of storms and floods, erosion control, regulation of rainfall and water supply)
- Regeneration and production (production of biomass providing raw materials and food, pollination and seed dispersal)
- Habitat provision (refuge for animals and plants, storehouse for genetic material)
- Information/life-fulfilling (aesthetic, recreational, cultural and spiritual role, education and research).

Source: Newcome, Jodi et al (2005), The Economic, Social and Ecological Value of Ecosystem Services: A Literature Review.

Living Pantanal

“Pantanal is life” campaign

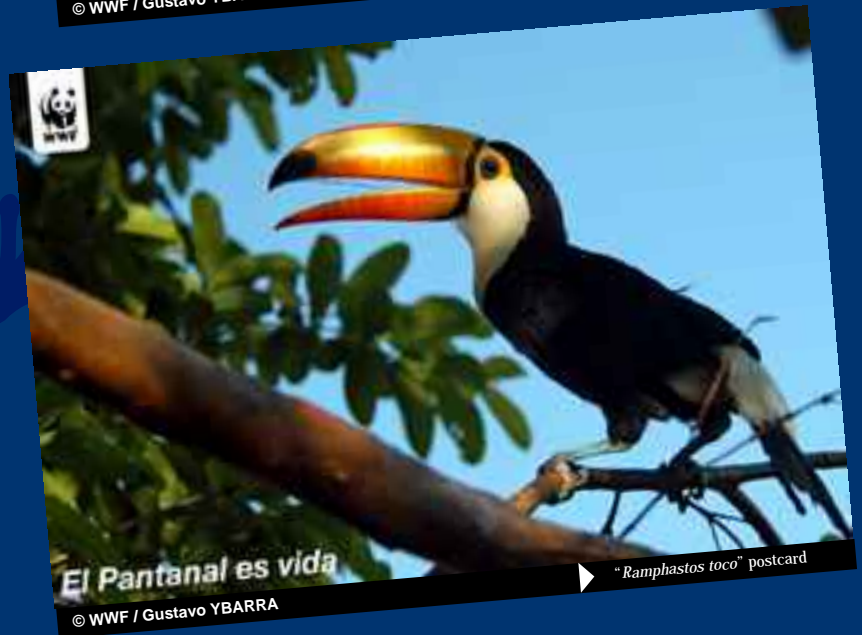
Through a series of radio jingles, TV spots and postcards, WWF Bolivia’s Pantanal Program began an information and awareness campaign known as “Pantanal is life”, in the Department of Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

The objective of the campaign is to position the social, natural and cultural values of this wetland ecoregion, considering that its inhabitants depend on the Pantanal’s natural resources as well as the healthy state of its ecological and hydrological conditions.

“We are confident that raising awareness regarding the value of the Pantanal will be a key tool for responsible and long lasting development in the region”, pointed out Pamela Rebolledo, Coordinator for WWF Bolivia’s Pantanal Program.

The campaign is scheduled to run for three months for the radio announcements and two months for the TV spots, and we are now working on the possibility of extending it for a few more months.

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WWF Bolivia, through its Pantanal Program, has been working in the Pantanal since 1997 supporting communication and environmental education processes, productive activities (cattle ranching, fishing and tourism), effective management of protected areas, and generation of technical information to support decisions regarding sustainable development for the region.



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▶ Embarkation of Paraguay River, Pantanal

Institutional strengthening in Puerto Quijarro

Under the project for strengthening environmental management in the municipalities of the Pantanal, the Bolivian Society for Environmental Law (SBDA), in collaboration with WWF, carried out the initial training phase for key actors between the months of March and June, regarding Environmental Quality and Strategic Planning in the Municipality of Puerto Quijarro.

The objective of this strategy is to strengthen theoretical and practical aspects of the municipality's capacity and other institutions in the area on: Law, policy, environmental legislation and quality in public sectors, and strategic planning for development within the framework for the implementation of mega-development projects in the region.

The public authorities in the environmental and legal areas have been left with a greater knowledge in terms of their responsibilities, obligations and tools that are provided by Bolivian legislation in terms of dealing with environmental and natural resources issues.

The second phase of the program runs from August to November, and Puerto Quijarro has requested that efforts be directed at strengthening the Municipality's Environmental Unit, a process that includes training technicians, accompanying their activities and equipment.

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LIVING PUBLICATIONS

“Pantanal Gang” magazine

After several months of coordinating with our partners, friends and collaborators, the first edition of the magazine “Pantanal Gang”, was published in October. The magazine, produced by WWF Bolivia’s Pantanal Program, is aimed at reaching students in the Pantanal between the ages of 8 and 12 as well as teachers, who can use this publication as a teaching tool.

“Pantanal Gang”, due to come out quarterly, will become a means of dissemination that, through recreational activities, invites the reader to learn about the value of the Pantanal. It also aims to educate in a way that is entertaining through eight iconic characters from the Pantanal: Capybara (*Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris*), little Piraña (*Serrasalmus* sp.), Caiman (*Caiman crocodilus yacare*), Jabiru (*Jabiru mycteria*), Hyacinth macaw (*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*), Deer (*Blastoceros dichotomus*), Giant river otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*) and the wise Paratodo (*Tabebuia aurea*).

As of 2003, WWF Bolivia, through its Pantanal Program, has been developing environmental education activities with teachers and school directors in the three municipalities that make up the Pantanal. Environmental education has been introduced in the formal and informal educational system, but what makes it different is that it has been done in the context of the ecoregion, aiming to raise the awareness and sensitivity of the children and teenagers who will become the future actors of the sustainable development of the Bolivian Pantanal.

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Living Amazon

Sirenare recognizes WWF Bolivia's work

On July 12th, Bolivia's Renewable Natural Resources Day, the System for the Regulation of Renewable Natural Resources (referred to as Sirenare), through the Ministry of Rural, Agricultural and Environmental Development, the Forestry and the Agrarian Superintendences, recognized WWF for its "support for the sustainable use of renewable natural resources". WWF received second place in the category "Promotion and Dissemination" for environmental issues and in appreciation for its commitment with natural resources and environmental conservation in Bolivia. This recognition was awarded after a national consultation process on behalf of the organizers and in which the Prefecture of the Department of Beni suggested WWF as a candidate because of the joint work being carried out on behalf of both institutions in support of the Iténez Departmental Park and Natural Integrated Management Area (PD ANMI Iténez), funded by WWF US / Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation.

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Efforts continue for strengthening Iténez communities in sustainable development

Aiming to provide continuity regarding achievements obtained in 2005, Iphae (Institute for Man, Agriculture and Ecology), in collaboration with WWF, developed a new three year work proposal for the area expanding its work to 14 new communities and new areas in the Baures Municipality and incorporating activities that were identified during the previous project execution, funded by WWF Sweden / SIDA.

The objective of this project is to contribute to food security, diversification in production and strengthening capacities in technical, economic, social and legal aspects for men and women living in the 14 communities in the PD ANMI

Iténez: Versalles, Mateguá, Buena Vista, San Borja, El Escondido, Nueva Brema, Piedritas, La Soga, El Carmen, Bahía La Salud, Santa Rosa, Cafetal, Puerto Chávez and Bella Vista, enabling them to contribute to sustainable community development and biodiversity conservation. All of these activities were defined in a participatory manner with the project beneficiaries.

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Iphae's work consists of three phases:

- 1 Preparation: Development of the action plan of the activities for the first year through a participatory process with the project's target group with the assistance of Iphae's multidisciplinary team and the trained promoters in the communities.
- 2 Implementation of activities according to the plans that have been developed.
- 3 Follow-up and evaluation: A self-evaluation together with the staff that has not been directly involved in the project and/or Iphae; an evaluation with the representatives of the communities in order to finalize the management; review of results, impacts and lessons learned with representatives from the communities and WWF.

Strengthening management capacities

Within the framework for strengthening partner organization capacities in the Forest & Life (Integral Vision for Development in the Amazon) Project, funded by the Royal Netherlands Embassy / DGIS, three workshops were carried out in Cobija in August and September aimed at strengthening project management skills.

The first two workshops, Project Management (practices related to sound project management) and Report Writing, were given by Chiel Beedeuit, an international expert on these topics; the third workshop was on Creativity (development of techniques to stimulate creativity and management skills) was given by Roberto Valcárcel, a Bolivian artist, designer and architect.

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Collection center for organic Brazil nuts

With funding from the Royal Netherlands Embassy / DGIS, the partners belonging to the Agro-extractivist Integral Cooperative of Peasants from Pando Ltda. (Coinacapa) in Villa Cotoca, Municipality of El Sena in the Department of Pando, within the Forest & Life Project, were given a collection center for organic Brazil nuts, enabling them to better compete in the Brazil nut productive chain.



▶ Organic Brazil nuts

This experience aims to implement a management experience of a community Brazil nut grove based on land use management under the requirements for organic certification and fair trade, through participatory outreach techniques.

“The 120 m² collection center has a storage capacity of 5000 bags of Brazil nuts, in other words, more than one million kilos of Brazil nuts”, explained Favio Ríos, Project Coordinator for the Forest & Life Project. The center will benefit 24 partners from the communities of Villa Cotoca, Turi Carretera and Blanca Flor located in the municipalities of El Sena and Blanca Flor, respectively.

Quality control norms, as well as specifications on use, were applied during the construction of the center. The beneficiary producers provided labor as counterpart support.

“It is a center with strategic value for Coinacapa because it foresees involving a greater number of partners, facilitating conditions for Brazil nut harvest under quality control norms”, stated Fidel Apuri, administrative coordinator for Coinacapa.

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II Tri-national Conference for Land Use Planning

Providing continuity to the first Tri-national Workshop on Land Use Planning carried out in Cobija (Bolivia) in April, the second Tri-national Conference was held in July in Puerto Maldonado (Peru). The event was organized by the Peruvian Institute for Research on the Amazon (IIAP), the Program for the Development of Export Markets (PEMD), the Regional Government for Madre de Dios (Goremad) of Peru and the Forest & Life Project; with support from the Inter-municipal Development Consortium of the Upper Acre River and Capixaba (Condiac) and the State Secretary for the Environment (SEMA) of the Government of the State of Acre in Brazil, the Municipalities Association “Amazon Union Filadelfia-Bolpebra” (Muafb) of Bolivia, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the German Development Service (DED) from Brazil.

The objective of this event was to strengthen the institutional and social custody of the land use planning in the tri-border region. 40 organizations from the tri-national region (Bolivia, Peru and Brazil) successfully participated, as well as state, prefecture, regional and municipal governments.

The issues analyzed were: proposals to harmonize development and conservation, identification of mechanisms to

inter-relate national policies with local processes, linking civil society actions, identification of solutions regarding implementation obstacles, setting priorities for methods related to the shared management in tri-border areas, and identification of mechanisms for exchange and learning experiences and capacities.

As a result of the work carried out, more than 60 proposals emerged which were then consolidated in central ideas covering conservation and development, education and political-administrative dissemination, training, participation and empowerment issues.

The Forest & Life Project seeks to promote inter-institutional synergies through pilot experiences for land use planning and sustainable forest management with the active participation of organizations and local governments to develop land use plans at the municipal scale as part of a regional planning process.

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Living Forests

Verification norm from Ilnorca

The Bolivian Council for Voluntary Forest Certification (CFV), the Bolivian Institute for Standardization and Quality (Ilnorca) and WWF have joined efforts for the development of an inspection mechanism geared towards forest management units and timber products yet consistent with the national forestry legislation for management and commercialization as well as the norms established by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) for non-certified controlled wood. This initiative occurs under the initiative for Responsible Purchasing of Forest Products promoted by WWF Bolivia and designed at promoting the supply of legal wood under management or certified within the national market through a demand from the main actors in this local market.

To make the process transparent, the verification tool to be implemented by Ilnorca can provide buyers (governmental entities, companies and institutions from the private sector) with security in terms of the origin of the wood or timber products and, in this way, complement their programs for purchases under their policies supporting sustainability and conservation of forests. At the same time, this can be used by forest managers, manufacturing companies and wood storages that work with legal sources under management as mechanisms of differentiation for their supply.

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▶ Forest trade

The Municipality of Santa Cruz de la Sierra adopts a Responsible Purchasing Policy for Forest Products

Under an agreement signed in April between WWF Bolivia and the Municipal Government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, the Municipality has committed to adopting, with support from WWF, a Responsible Purchase Policy for Forest Products.

A Responsible Purchase Policy consists of an institutional statement establishing the reference framework to construct a culture of responsible purchases of forest products in its area of influence by means of a progressive increase of its wood consumption obtained from different sources providing a responsible supply. In other words, the municipality commits to gradually increasing its sustainable sources (legal wood, under management and / or certified) for its purchases of the forest products it consumes (school desks, other wooden furniture, etc.).

On the other hand, the agreement includes the naming and self-recognition of Santa Cruz de la Sierra as the “World Capital of Certified Native Tropical Forests” and the designation of a public area (a part of the Canal Isuto walkway) to symbolically represent Bolivia’s leadership in forest certification.

The upcoming inauguration of the walkway will celebrate the municipal government’s commitment to the initiative.

The signing of this agreement seeks to contribute to the public valorization of forests, supporting their sustainable use by promoting policies that support responsible purchasing of forest products.

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Bolivian forestry companies participate in the Bolivia Forest and Trade Network (FTN)

The Global Forest and Trade Network (GFTN) is a WWF global initiative created to promote the responsible trade of forest products through the increase in the demand of wood forthcoming from certified forest operations and the reduction of sources that do not guarantee the sustainability of forests.

The GFTN is made up of more than 350 companies in 22 countries, grouped together in national networks known as Forest and Trade Networks (FTNs). The Bolivia FTN was born in 2005 and encourages companies to voluntarily adopt Responsible Purchase Policies for their raw material needs, committing to increasing in a progressive and planned manner, according to their own goals, the purchase of wood from certified forests. In addition, they commit to disseminating among their suppliers, employees and clients the sale and consumption of these products.

Support provided by the Bolivia FTN to participating companies:

- Effective links of their products with the demands of the GFTN
- Promotional and trade campaigns
- Promotion and support in: Assistance in terms of trade fairs, business roundtables and business delegations
- Updated information on the market for certified forest products
- Information on technical assistance
- Contact with certified, responsible producers
- Information on the supply of wood species
- Support to suppliers to obtain certification
- Facilitation of process to determine the credibility of certification systems.

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▶ Forest trade

The following participate in the Bolivia FTN:

In La Paz:

United Furniture Bolivia
Anatina Toys
Mabet

In Cochabamba:

Multiagro
Jolyka

In Santa Cruz:

La Chonta
Community Timber Company Cibapa
(Central Indígena del Bajo Paraguá)

Be a part of this conservation initiative for our forests! Participate in Bolivia FTN.



CHARACTERIZATION OF THE SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR CERTIFIED AND NON-CERTIFIED BOLIVIAN TIMBER



This material will be available in its hardcopy version in English while the Spanish version will be offered in a PDF file (digital).

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LIVING PUBLICATIONS

Characterization of the supply and demand of certified and non-certified Bolivian wood

In 2005, in efforts to understand why the certified supply of wood from Bolivia had not experienced a significant participation within the Global Forest and Trade Network (GFTN) in spite of being the world leader in FSC certified tropical forest, WWF requested a market study to compile information on the supply and demand as well as the identification of main internal and external buyers.

Based on this study carried out by HIB Latin America, WWF and the Bolivia Forest and Trade Network (FTN) prepared the publication which has been fundamental in developing the Bolivia FTN, looking to link the certified supply with the buyers from the GFTN. In addition, the information gathered has supported the development of a national initiative for Responsible Purchases of Forest Products, aiming to create awareness in the internal market for primary buyers in favor of legal wood under management and / or certified and thus helping to reduce the illegal commercialization of wood in Bolivia.

Zapocó TCO (Indigenous Communal Land)

Location: Ñuflo de Chávez and Velasco provinces; municipalities of Concepción and San Miguel de Velasco. The management area and community is accessed via Concepción (65 km by road)

Area: 45,886 ha

Population: 57 families

Ethnic group: Ayoreode

Language: Samuco

Area of forest management: 19,990 ha, approved by the Forest Superintendence

Annual harvest area for 2006: 920 ha, for which in 2006 the harvest was carried out under two compartments: One of 360 ha and the other of 560 ha.

Zapocó commercializes wood from the forests of its TCO

For the fourth consecutive year, the Zapocó Timber Company (from the Indigenous Communal Land - TCO Zapocó) is commercializing wood, giving clear evidence of sustainability that, accompanied by sound management and an increase in sale price, is generating resources for the community.

The community has destined part of this income to three areas of community investment: Support for the community's elderly, education and health. The remainder of the income will be managed as operational capital in order to finance the census and extraction activities for the next harvest area targeted for 2007.

The organization Apcob (Support for the Peasant-Indigenous People of Eastern Bolivia), in collaboration with WWF, supports the management and forest commercialization in the TCO.

In 2006, Zapocó is working on three sale contracts for wood:

- INPA Paret: This three month contract, concluded in September, covered an entire compartment consisting of 360 ha, from where a volume of 1650 m³ of wood was extracted.
- Los Petunos: This is a second compartment of harvest area for 2006 with a surface of 560 ha and an approximate sale volume of 2500 m³, and for which the company Los Petunos was awarded the bid.
- Isosog Indigenous Community: Zapocó sold 2500 posts and 100 beams of Cuchi (*Astronium urundeuva*), whose production was carried out from a previous compartment.

Due to the extraction carried out under this Management Plan, the Zapocó community is receiving economic income from the forest and this, in turn, generates a genuine interest in its conservation.

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Errata

On page 14 of the 6th edition of WWFolio Bolivia, under the article entitled “Results from the participation of the Zapocó Community in the 2nd Business Roundtable of Bolivia’s Wood Industry during the 2006 Expoforest Fair”, we did not mention Apcob as the institution which carried out the follow-up, accompanied the drafting and signing of the agreement for the sale of sustainable wood from the Zapocó Community to INPA Parket and that is currently ensuring the successful fulfilment of this commitment.



OUR PARTNERS

Apcob Support for the Peasant-Indigenous People of Eastern Bolivia

Apcob is a humanist NGO established in 1980. It currently co-implements projects related to sustainable management of natural resources with indigenous communities. It receives financial support from the Royal Netherlands Embassy as well as Hivos, Oxfam-USA and others.

Apcob’s commitment with indigenous communities is to ensure the democratization of Bolivian society by supporting the indigenous movement towards the construction of a multi-ethnic and pluri-cultural state, as well as defending their collective and individual economic-social rights: land, language and culture.

Apcob’s mission is to ensure the participation of the indigenous communities in eastern Bolivia in society and in the national state, exercising their rights and articulating their development proposals within the context of their culture. The support provided by Apcob focuses on providing assistance to the Chiquitano indigenous communities in the area of Concepción, Lomerío and Monte Verde; Guaraní from Upper and Lower Isoso; and Ayoreo in the community of Zapocó in socio-economic and technical aspects for the implementation of micro-regional projects regarding integrated and sustainable management of natural resources in defense of their collective rights.

More Life

Dignity, diversity and development

The three challenges that the Constituent Assembly should tackle

By: Alfonso Alem Rojo

The country faces the most important challenge in its history. For the first time, after 18 revisions of its constitution, Bolivia has given itself a new general legal framework as a result of the active participation of its population, and in particular, of those that until recently were marginalized.

The problem to be resolved is not, therefore, that the current constitution is good or bad, progressive or conservative, but the fact that the majority of the population does not feel a connection with it. In other words, the feeling of exclusion that is harboured in the majority of the men and women in Bolivia has reached its limit in terms of what is tolerable. The State model and the relationships that have dominated politically, economically and socially, have ignored the diverse intrinsic nature of Bolivian society and have served to defend and promote the interests of the minority sectors at the expense of the national interest and the majority of the inhabitants. The predominant vision of an Andean, centralist country, mono-producer of raw materials for export and anchored within inherited relationships in large part from the colonial regime, has reached a level of exhaustion and anachronism that can not be sustained for much longer.



Thus, the main challenge can be summarized as the need to think for ourselves, of re-establishing a country in which we can feel represented and that each one of us makes up this incomparable country and are genuinely represented, of uniting thought with feeling so that the result is something that we can be proud of and leave behind with satisfaction to future generations.

Therefore we should begin from recognizing the **Natural and Cultural Diversity** as the primary value for the reconstitution of our country. In other words, in contrast to what has occurred until now, we should appreciate the incredible natural richness – that makes Bolivia one of the most diverse countries on Earth – as a source of opportunities to guarantee the wellbeing of our people and the diversification of our economy via its sustainable use and protection and, on the other hand, recognize, respect, dignify and promote the multiplicity of its people and cultures that make up the majority of Bolivian society, their ancestral knowledge as a source of wisdom, their ways of social and political organization, their ethical values, Weltanschauung (a conception of the world from a specific viewpoint) and ways of guaranteeing justice among their members, their traditional ways of relating to their natural surroundings and resources that up until now have guaranteed their survival, as a source of wealth and inspiration for our development and progress. The conviction that **Natural Diversity** and **Cultural Diversity** are two dimensions that can not be separated from our collective **identity** and **heritage** should be the foundation for the new common home that we begin to construct.

It is evident that in Bolivia there are diverse visions of what we could become, of the development that we aspire to achieve, of what wellbeing is; all of these are valid and fair. However, it is now imperative that all Bolivians, respecting and appreciating our differences, can come closer to a **common vision** of the country that we want for everyone. That's why the historical responsibility that is now our turn, as a generation, is that of building a united country yet respectful of the autonomy and promote each social actor's potential as well as regional constituents, a country of balance constructed on solidarity, on equality and justice; where the rights of each individual, of each community, of each region are protected and guaranteed by law. In other words, the new constitution will be an expression of an **Agreement of Belonging** supported by an **Agreement of Coexistence**.

Under this framework, each citizen should begin by asking themselves: Where is my responsibility and how do I assume it? In the case of the inhabitants of the Pantanal, guardians of the largest tropical wetland and one of the most important worldwide, whose life is determined by all of the other life forms that entwine in this fantastic freshwater reservoir, including its natural and cultural landscape, we should ask ourselves: What legal and institutional coverage do we need to ensure the integrality of this life system and the resources that are a part of it so as to ensure their duration for future generations, our region and the country with possibilities for economic, social and environmentally friendly development and with a long term responsibility for future generations? The answer is in each one of us and the synchronization of all our answers to this responsibility that can not be delegated to others.

Living Finances

WWF Bolivia in its mixed role of donor and implementer

In Bolivia, WWF executes funds under two modalities:

- 1) Through partner institutions: WWF, as the donor entity, transfers funds through grants to a partner organization to finance a project that is both on WWF's and the partner's agenda, as well as in accordance to what has been agreed upon with the primary donor (see our list of donors in the graph "Sources of funding").
- 2) Through direct implementation: WWF Bolivia implements part of its funding directly through its staff in the field (Trinidad and Cobija) and from its main office (Santa Cruz), and occasionally through consultants hired by WWF.

Modalities for executing WWF Bolivia funds

Direct implementation
by WWF Bolivia
\$us 1,518,084
47%

Partner institutions
\$us 1,731,896
53%



The role covered by WWF is:

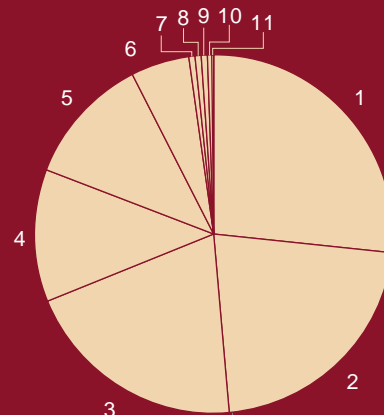
- Identify conservation and sustainable development needs and opportunities
- Write proposals for primary donors
- Share and discuss issues with potential partners and local beneficiaries
- Seek partner institutions
- Strengthen relations with partner institutions
- Review partner proposals
- Prepare terms of reference
- Support partners / administrative and technical guidance
- Strengthen partner capacities
- Carry out an administrative and financial control
- Supervise goods and property
- Report to primary donors
- Visit project areas with donors
- Develop projects that respond to global conservation strategies
- Cultivate donor relations
- Verify possibilities for financial continuity
- Seek financial sustainability
- Provide resources
- Be accountable to the Bolivian government.

The need for WWF Bolivia to, at times, consider directly implementing actions arises when:

- Local conditions are not entirely present (technical or administrative)
- In areas where WWF Bolivia has very strict norms regarding implementation (for example, communication issues which directly involve WWF's image).

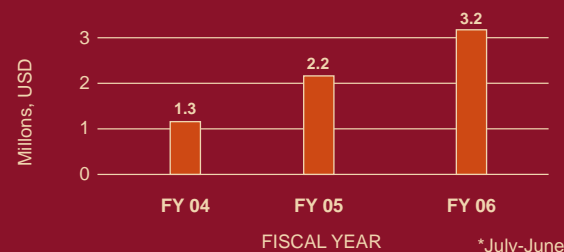
For further information please contact: Saúl Lagrava, slagrava@wwfbolivia.o

Sources of funding for fiscal year* 2006



1. DGIS / Royal Netherlands Embassy: 26,75%
2. Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation / WWF United States: 21,91%
3. SIDA / WWF Sweden: 20,17%
4. DGIS / WWF Netherlands: 12,10%
5. WWF Bolivia – Levy / WWF International: 11,62%
6. WWF Switzerland: 5,19%
7. DFID / WWF United States: 0,69%
8. WWF / World Bank Alliance / WWF Central America: 0,52%
9. United States Fish & Wildlife Service / WWF United States: 0,51%
10. Groenhart / Belgium: 0,48%
11. WWF Netherlands: 0,04%

Budget execution for fiscal years* 2004 to 2006



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WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature by:

- Conserving the world's biological diversity
- Ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable
- Promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.



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