



for a living planet®

Special Edition

15
years

WWF IN BOLIVIA

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WWFolio Bolivia

Living Editorial

As individuals and organizations we accumulate milestones throughout our lives. We add and remember events, incidents, and achievements that, on the one hand, allow us to look back and recognize our wise decisions and our errors and, on the other hand, serve to renew our spirit and hopes for the future. But accomplishing 15 years of work is a milestone in and of itself, especially if we consider that during these times it is easy to stray from our path and not achieve our goal, or that what is inaugurated today is shut down tomorrow. So, having successfully survived is, again, another milestone –perhaps the first– to include on the list of achievements.

This edition of the WWFolio is dedicated to providing a summary of our efforts over the past

15 years since we first opened an office in Bolivia in 1993, which initially was a Project Office for six years before it became a Programme Office in 1999. Our initial efforts focused primarily on forestry issues and gave an important push to business and community forest management. Eventually we became involved in a greater array of issues –yet still remained involved in the productive forestry issue– such as problems related to protected areas, environmental education and communication, overall management of natural resources, land use planning, sustainable agricultural practices, responsible forest trade, generation of scientific information for decision making regarding development, and a wide range of other activities, some of which are

mentioned in this special edition commemorating our 15 years of uninterrupted work in Bolivia.

Our work has been carried out under a global planning structure and in line with an organization that works in roughly 100 countries which, as Bolivia, are betting on lasting and sustainable development, in which man lives in harmony with nature.

Established in 1961, WWF is about to celebrate its 50th anniversary, and we want to take this opportunity to share our joy of having fulfilled 15 years of work in Bolivia. We wish you the best for 2009 and are prepared to continue achieving goals, accumulating milestones and

are pleased in being partners in this journey with all of you.

Adolfo Moreno
Conservation Director

Living Pantanal

BACKGROUND

- WWF has been working in the Bolivian Pantanal since 1997
- The Pantanal is one of the priority regions for WWF worldwide
- The Pantanal is a mosaic of lagoons, wetlands and rivers, and constitutes a great floodplain in the upper watershed of the Paraguay river
- The Pantanal is one of the world's largest and best preserved wetlands, and has an extension of 158.000 km², covering parts of Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay
- In Bolivia, the Pantanal is located in the Southeastern portion of the country, in the department of Santa Cruz, Germán Busch and Ángel Sandóval provinces, and covers four municipalities: El Carmen Rivero Torres, Puerto Quijarro, Puerto Suárez and San Matías.

Main achievements

Creation of national protected areas in the Bolivian Pantanal

In 1997, the Prefecture for the Department of Santa Cruz and the Noel Kempff Mercado Museum of Natural History, recognizing the environmental, social and economic value of the Pantanal, and in compliance with what was established in the Land Use Plan (Plus), promoted the necessary research and studies, with support from WWF, for the declaration of two national protected areas (Otuquis and San Matías).

Since then, WWF has continued supporting the management of these two protected areas, including their institutional strengthening and facilitating the participation of the Pantanal inhabitants in its management.

Declaration of the Bolivian Pantanal as a Ramsar site

The richness of this wetland and the diversity in terms of its fauna allowed the Bolivian Government, with support from WWF, to designate its entire surface area in Bolivia as a Ramsar site in 2001, recognizing it as a wetland of international importance. The 3.2 million hectares of the Bolivian Pantanal represent the fourth largest Ramsar site worldwide.

The Ramsar site designation commits the national government in developing policies and actions aimed at harmonizing sustainable development with conservation in the Pantanal, as well as promoting the use and rational management of the ecoregion's natural resources.

Creation of the Association of Municipalities of the Bolivian Pantanal

WWF supported the conformation and strengthening of three participatory municipal forums on local sustainable development planning: the Local Economic Development Commissions (referred to as Codel) in the municipalities of Puerto Quijarro, Puerto Suárez and San Matías. As a result of this joint effort with the Codels, the Association of Municipalities of the Bolivian Pantanal emerged and received further support from WWF for the following two years.



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Communication and education in favor of the Pantanal

WWF believes in using information as a key and strategic tool for responsible and lasting development for the region. We have produced and distributed diverse informative and educational materials, such as collectible sticker albums, school notebooks, coloring books and story books. We have also undertaken other types of educational activities: radio programmes, improving school infrastructure and implementing mini-libraries in more than 20 schools, refurbishment and equipping the district educational office, among others.

Development and application of a Pantanal educational curriculum

As of 2003, and as a result of a participatory process with teachers and educational authorities in the region, an educational curriculum for the environment was developed for elementary school children.

As a result of this process, there are now 160 trained teachers, who are not only recognized in the region but also actively working as conservation agents, demonstrating their leadership and role in forming opinion regarding environmental issues.

The curriculum, approved in 2005 by the Ministry of Education and supported by the Prefecture of the Department in 2006 as a formal educational instrument environmentally contextualized, is in the process of being implemented and receives permanent follow-up. Parallel to this, a similar curriculum is being developed for high school students.

Developing a technical foundation for sustainable development

WWF has also been working so that development in the Pantanal is carried out in a more organized and planned manner, and has been providing timely information and technical support to help in sustainable development decisions in the ecoregion. Below are some of the most outstanding achievements:

- Publication of the “Puerto Busch Study: Options for the location of a sovereign port on the Paraguay-Paraná River System”
- Support in the creation and functioning of an environmental and natural resource unit within the municipal government of Puerto Quijarro

- Development of the Municipal Plan on Land Use Regulation (PMOT) for San Matías (in process)
- Identification and prioritization of ecosystems and species, sub-watersheds and headwaters of the Paraguay River watershed; data collection and systematization of spatial information on the ecoregion; analysis of the frequency and impact of fire in the ecoregion, with emphasis on protected areas.

Sustainable productive systems

WWF has promoted the use of sustainable practices aimed at improving productive and/or commercial activities, and, with this, the livelihoods of the local population. Such is the case with fishing management, and for which results can be seen in a fishing cooperative capacity for self-management and guidelines for fishing management so as to ensure the sustainability of this activity.

Considering that cattle ranching is one of the most important activities in the ecoregion, WWF has worked in providing information and technical training on sustainable cattle ranching and has been able to reach approximately 100 individuals from 20 communities in the Ángel Sandóval province, as well as trained 57 young adults as skilled cattle ranchers.

Aware that tourism is an important potential for the Pantanal, WWF has contributed to the development of municipal strategies for tourism in Puerto Quijarro, Puerto Suárez and San Matías, based on the identification of local attractions and indicating priority areas to be developed. Training and awareness activities were also provided.

Ecoregional trans-boundary planning for the Cerrado-Pantanal

One of WWF's strengths is developing trans-boundary action for conservation and sustainable development in globally important regions. In 2008, WWF's Pantanal Programme in Bolivia and Brazil jointly worked on an ecoregional plan following WWF's Programme and Project Management Standards (PPMS). This complex and detailed process included consultations with specialists and an analysis of achievements and impacts during the last two years. Key conservation objects that sustain the Pantanal's value worldwide were considered, as well as the threats that jeopardize the conservation of these objects and drivers which allow these threats to occur. This coordination between both countries has led to the development of a work plan for 2009–19.



Living

Amazon

BACKGROUND

- The Amazon is one of the priority regions for WWF worldwide and considered one of its greatest priorities; it is at the center of its collective conservation agenda
- The Amazon is shared between Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Surinam and Venezuela
- There are more than 33 million people living in the Amazon. 5% of this population is indigenous, belonging to 350 different ethnic groups, of which 60 there is little known about.
- The Amazon covers 6.7 million km² and shelters the Amazon river, the largest in the world in terms of watershed area, number of tributaries, and volume of water discharged
- The Bolivian Amazon extends through the departments of Pando, Beni, Northern La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz –without including the Dry Chiquitano Forest– occupying 24% of the national territory and corresponding to 95% of the upper watershed of the Madeira River, the main tributary of the Amazon River.

Main achievements

Support for the creation of protected areas in the Amazon

WWF has supported the creation of the Departmental Park and Natural Integrated Management Area (PDANMI) Iténez, covering 1,389,025 ha in the department of Beni; the Northern Tiquipaya Wildlife Municipal Reserve with 117,688 ha in Cochabamba; and the Bruno Racua Departmental Wildlife Reserve with 75,054 ha in Pando.

In addition, we have supported the management and effective administration towards the consolidation of the protected areas of Manuripi, Iténez, Tiquipaya, Amboró, Carrasco and Noel Kempff Mercado, as well as supporting relations with communities located within or around these areas, promoting management committees and educational programmes (which include the Amboró Interpretation Center and a itinerant education programme in the Iténez).

Sustainable management of natural resources with local communities

For almost a decade, WWF has been supporting activities related to the conservation of natural resources and sustainable production, ecotourism initiatives, handicrafts, forest management (timber and non timber products), agricultural production, recovery of degraded lands, fishing, caiman and river turtle management, as well as strengthened the capacities of local stakeholders so that they can implement these activities in protected areas.

This approach has allowed us to work in a participatory manner with communities living within or around protected areas, generating sustainable development in harmony with conserving the Amazon, while at the same time improving their livelihoods.

Generation of technical information

Technical information is a useful instrument in sustainable development planning for local communities and authorities. WWF has supported participatory studies, coordinated with authorities and focused on improved management of natural resources.

Outstanding studies include a conservation vision and ecological zoning for the Amboró-Madidi Corridor, aquaculture, bio-commerce and land use planning in Pando, Manuripi Reserve's Management Plan, potential impacts for Bolivia of the dams on the Madera River, financial sustainability for protected areas, as well as the compilation and systematization of spatial information on the Southwest Amazon ecoregion.



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Sustainable tri-national forestry development

The Project Forest and Integral Vision for Development in the Amazon Project was carried out from 2004 to 2006 in the tri-national region of Pando in Bolivia, Madre de Dios in Peru and Acre in Brazil, and focused on the strategic planning for sustainable development proposals such as on pilot activities with municipalities, local NGOs, peasant and indigenous communities, in the hopes of contributing to poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation.

The Project was coordinated by WWF and included the participation of Care International, Conservation International (CI), Dutch Service for Cooperation and Development (SNV), Tropenbos International (TBI) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC), as well as local partners which implemented field activities and are listed on the final page of this WWFolio.



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Inter-institutional coordination

WWF supported the development of the Coordination Committee for the Amboró-Madidi Corridor as an inter-institutional coordination entity with the participation of the National Service for Protected Areas (Sernap), National Office for Biodiversity (DGB) and international conservation organizations also working in the Amboró-Madidi Corridor: CI, TNC, WCS and WWF.

We also supported the creation and functioning of border committees to promote coordination between environmental authorities and general population in Bolivia and Brazil in the Iténez-Mamoré Corridor.

The Bolivian river dolphin (*Inia boliviensis*)

In 2006, the Bolivian dolphin was recognized by the scientific community as an endemic species for Bolivia. As a result of the South America river dolphin census carried out in 2006-2007, during

the expedition along the Iténez River in the Beni, a total of 941 Bolivian dolphins (*Inia boliviensis*) were sighted in good conservation state, surpassing the number observed during the remainder of the expeditions of the continental census.

The specie is also considered an important indicator in terms of the quality of the aquatic ecosystems it inhabits, and facilitates the evaluation of impacts from threats such as contamination from hydrocarbons and mercury, construction of infrastructure including dams and waterways. In addition, during 2007 the *Inia boliviensis* was declared by the Prefecture of the Department of Beni (Northeastern portion of the country) as natural heritage, further highlighting the specie's conservation value, as well as that of the aquatic ecosystems found in Beni and in Bolivia.

Land use planning in the Amazon

WWF has supported land use planning and management designed to guarantee a regional planning process that allows for the adequate use of renewable natural resources in the Amazon.

Under this framework, Municipal Plans on Land Use Regulation (referred to as PMOT) in the municipalities of Magdalena and Baures in the Department of the Beni have been developed, as well as in the Association of Municipalities Amazon Union Filadelfia-Bolpebra (MUAFB) in Pando. Specifically this refers to processes for land and natural resource management intended to strengthen basic technical capacities in public and community management, as the basis for planning sustainable municipal development.



Living Forests



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Main achievements

Supporting forest certification leaders

Since 1993 WWF has invested efforts in strengthening capacities and promoting sustainable forest management. An outstanding milestone has been the visit of Bolivian concession leaders and peasants to Costa Rica and Mexico to learn about forest management initiatives. Upon their return, many of the participants decided to implement forest management, setting the course for national forest management through their initiative and example, under a strong commitment with sustainability and certification and which to this day continues.

BACKGROUND

- Bolivia has 53 million hectares of forest coverage, of which 17% is set aside for sustainable use
- WWF Bolivia has been working with forestry related issues since 1993, when it first invested efforts in training and community forest management in the Amazon watershed
- WWF Bolivia currently promotes capacity building for indigenous community forest management and their integration into the market, as well as responsible trade favoring a preferential demand for wood from well managed and/or certified forests
- Geographically the actions under the Forestry Program focus on the Bolivian Amazon, the Dry Chiquitano Forest (upper watershed of the Pantanal) and on the main Bolivian cities.

Sustainable management and certification with communities in Latin America

As a strategy to achieve the sustainable management of community natural tropical forests, WWF implemented between 1999 and 2004 a project that, from Bolivia, supported more than 25 sustainable community forest operations and/or certified under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Mexico. In Bolivia, the Yuqui-Yuracaré Indigenous Communal Land (referred to as TCO) was certified under this initiative.

Community management in Bolivia

Since 2004, WWF has provided support to numerous chiquitano, guarayo and ayoreode indigenous communities, helping them to strengthen their management and administration capacities regarding forestry resources, with a strong emphasis on the community-company link. In order to guarantee the financial sustainability of community operations, WWF has facilitated their access to the national and international market in the mid term. A clear example is the support provided between 2004 and 2006 –together with Cadefor, Bolfor II, Inpa Parket and the Forestry Chamber– to the only community currently certified in Bolivia: Cururú.

WWF has also provided tools for monitoring forestry production and costs; training in sustainable forestry management oriented towards certification and business management; social control of productive units towards promoting understanding and transparency in administration; and the increase of added value in the commercialization of forestry products.

World leadership in FSC certification

The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is an independent non-governmental and non-profit organization, established with support from WWF to promote the responsible management of forests worldwide. WWF Bolivia has been promoting FSC certification during the past 15 years, generating a supply and demand of FSC wood and supporting the certification process of more than two million hectares of tropical native forest. As of 2005, Bolivia has the largest extension of FSC certified tropical natural forests in the world.



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The Global Forest and Trade Network (GFTN)

The GFTN is a WWF initiative that aims to eliminate illegal logging and improve the management of threatened and valuable forests. 340 companies participate in the GFTN and are responsible for roughly 15% of all forestry products that are commercialized worldwide every year, with combined annual sales representing USD 61 billion.

In Bolivia, there are currently 21 companies participating in the GFTN and others which are undergoing their application process. The participating companies manage 67% of the total FSC* certified forests in Bolivia. For March 2009, the Bolivia GFTN is organizing its 3rd Business Trade Mission which is linked to the ExpoForest Business Roundtable for the Wood Industry. In previous missions held in 2007 and 2008, Bolivia received the visit of roughly fifty businessmen from the United States, Europe and Asia, resulting in an increase of more than USD 5 million in exports from the national wood sector.

*2.385.030 ha (source: CFV)

Signing of agreement with the Municipal Government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra: responsible purchase of forestry products

The Municipal Government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra approved its Responsible Purchase Policy for forestry products through Administrative Resolution Nr. 190/2007 in efforts to promote, with support from WWF, the purchasing and

*2.385.030 ha (fuente CFV)

consumption of forestry products from legal sources, under management and/or certified, and in this way contributing to the conservation of forests in Bolivia.

Twinning between the cities of Barcelona and Santa Cruz de la Sierra

In 2007, both cities signed a Twinning Agreement expressing their commitment to forest conservation and FSC certification. The department of Santa Cruz has FSC certified forests and its capital city has a Responsible Purchase Policy supported by WWF. Barcelona also developed a similar policy and promotes the responsible purchase of wood products and by-products. Through this twinning, both cities want to lead by example, and reduce their environmental impact while also generating a demand for products that don't destroy the forests.

One Tree Bolivia: integrating art and conservation

The One Tree Bolivia campaign was an effort to massively reach a new audience for WWF in Bolivia, the urban population. 62 Bolivian architects, cabinet makers, artists, designers and sculptors participated in using a single tree, a *Cariniana estrellensis* measuring 32 m high, creating 210 objects while integrating art, culture, conservation and the wood industry.

The campaign had two important moments: the I International Sculptors' Workshop for FSC Certified Wood in 2006 and the exhibit for the closing of the One Tree Bolivia campaign during the 2007 ExpoForest. Approximately 100,000 people visited these exhibits, which included information and messages on forest conservation,



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forestry management and responsible purchase of forestry products. The II International Sculptors' Workshop was carried out in 2008 by the Manzana 1 Art Gallery, who was able to include this bi-annual event in the city's cultural agenda, giving it international exposure and further positioning Bolivia as a leader on this issue.

Certified Forest Walkway

The walkway is an educational initiative undertaken by the Autonomous Municipal Government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, WWF and the Bolivian Forestry Chamber, in celebration of the city's self-proclamation as the World Capital of Native Tropical Certified Forests, as well as its adoption of the Responsible Purchase Policy for forestry products.

The walkway is located in Santa Cruz de la Sierra and includes the display of the FSC certified wood sculptures resulting from the international sculptors' workshops.

More Life

4 **BOLIVIA**
SEPTIEMBRE
DÍA NACIONAL DE LAS ÁREAS PROTEGIDAS

National Protected Areas Day in Bolivia

In 2005, WWF supported the National Service for Protected Areas (Sernap) in declaring September 4th as National Protected Areas Day in Bolivia, through Supreme Decree Nr. 28315 issued by the Ministry of Sustainable Development. The date coincides with the institutionalization of the Sernap in 1998, a decentralized arm of the aforementioned Ministry and responsible for coordinating the functioning of the National System of Protected Areas, as well as guaranteeing their integral management.

Bolivia is one of the fifteen most mega-diverse countries on the planet, and has 22 national protected areas, which cover more than 15% of its surface area; in addition, there are also departmental, municipal and private protected areas.

Bolivia joins the fight against climate change

Earth Hour is a global WWF campaign which began in 2007 in Australia in efforts to draw attention to the importance of finding solutions to global warming. Each year, cities and communities turn off their lights on the last Saturday of March for one hour as a symbolic act that encourages individuals and companies to save energy on an every day basis by unplugging electrical appliances that are not being used and change light bulbs for those that consume less energy in frequent use areas, among others.

WWF Bolivia joined Earth Hour in 2008, together with the municipality of Santa Cruz de la Sierra and the local power company (CRE), and, in 2009, the municipal governments of Trinidad and Puerto Quijarro, Trinidad's power company Coserelec and diverse companies and individuals are also joining Earth Hour.

RECENT AWARDS

2006

WWF is recognized by the Superintendence for the Regulation of Renewable Natural Resources (Sirenare), for its commitment to renewable natural resources and the environment in Bolivia.

2007

WWF is recognized by the San Matías Protected Area for its institutional support.

2008

WWF is recognized by the Otuquis Protected Area for its invaluable support and commitment in favor of the effective management of the protected area since its creation.

2008

The Bolivian Forestry Chamber (CFB) recognizes WWF for its continuous and effective support for sustainable forestry development and to the CFB in general, highlighting WWF's role in training the first group of Bolivian concession leaders incorporating the concept of sustainability during the 1990s. These business men leaders played and continue to play a key role in developing Bolivia's responsible forest management.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND AWARDS

Scholarships

"The most important task, if we are to save the Earth, is to educate", reflected Peter Scott, one of the founders of WWF. Under this philosophy and through the Prince Bernhard and Russell E. Train scholarships, WWF has supported over 23 Bolivian professionals with scholarships over the past 15 years, promoting leadership in conservation activities, local participation and conservation synergies.

Gifts to the Earth

A Gift to the Earth is a public celebration by WWF of a conservation action by a government, a company, an organization, or an individual which is both a demonstration of environmental leadership and a globally significant contribution to the protection of the living world.

WWF distinguished the Bolivian government with a Gift to the Earth and the Gold Duck award in 2001 for the three Ramsar sites created (the Bolivian Pantanal, the Izozog marshlands / Parapetí river, and the Islands Cluster of Palms / San José salt works). A second Gift to the Earth was awarded in 2002 to the Bolivian Forestry Chamber for Bolivia's one million hectares of certified tropical forest and promotion of the FSC logo.



OUTSTANDING PUBLICATIONS

The generation of scientific information for decision making in relation to development, as well as environmental awareness and education, are essential tools for WWF in promoting its institutional mission. For this reason, WWF Bolivia, during these past 15 years, has published and supported other institutions in publishing dozens of books, of which a few are listed below:

PANTANAL PROGRAMME

- Puerto Busch Study: Options for the location of a sovereign port on the Paraguay-Paraná River System
- Fact or Fiction (Paraguay-Paraná Hydrovia)
- Curricular diversification for the Bolivian Pantanal
- Pantanal collectible sticker album

AMAZON PROGRAMME

- Ecological zoning of the Amboró-Madidi bio-corridor
- Biodiversity conservation vision of the Amboró-Madidi corridor
- The Forest and Integral Vision for Development in the Amazon collection:
 - Strategic guidelines for the development of bio-commerce in Pando
 - Feasibility study for aquaculture in Pando
 - Municipal Plan on Land Use

Regulation for the Association of Municipalities Amazon Union Filadelfia-Bolpebra (MUAFB) (full and summarized illustrated version)

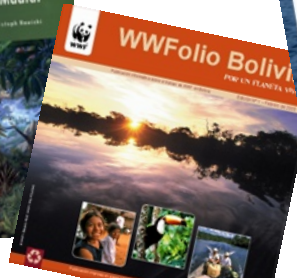
- Municipal Plan on Land Use Regulation for the municipalities of Magdalena and Baures (Iténez province) (summarized illustrated version)
- Management Plan for the Bruno Racua Departmental Wildlife Reserve
- Natural History of the Municipality of Pampagrande

FORESTRY PROGRAMME

- One Tree Bolivia (honorable mention for its graphic design during the “National Prize for the Best Book Printed and Edited in Bolivia 2008”)
- Supply and demand for independently certified and non certified wood products in Bolivia
- Illustrated guide of the main tree species in Bolivia
- Bolivian certified woods
- Guide for the responsible buyer of forestry products
- Seedlings of 60 forestry species in Bolivia

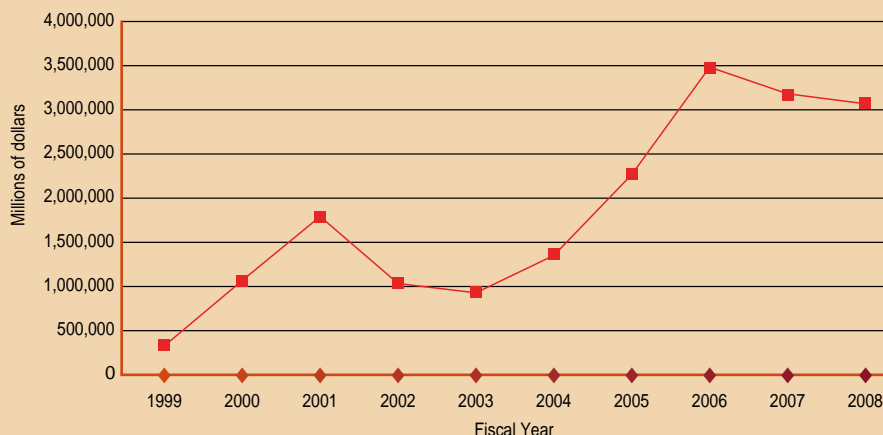
PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS:

- Quarterly institutional bulletin WWFolio Bolivia (editions 1 to 16)
- Children’s educational magazine Pantanal Gang (editions 1 to 4)

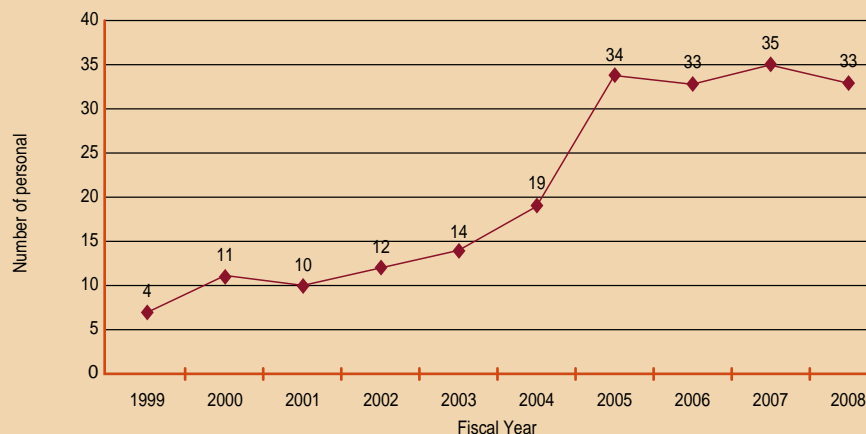


Living Finances

WWF Bolivia Budget Implementation (1999-2008)



WWF Bolivia Staff (1999-2008)



WWF Bolivia in its mixed role of donor and implementer

In Bolivia, WWF executes funds under two modalities:

- 1) Through partner institutions: we transferring funds through grants to national organizations for 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 partners and donors on the next page).
- 2) Through direct implementation: we execute part of our funding directly through our field staff (Trinidad and Puerto Quijarro) and from our main office (Santa Cruz), and occasionally through consultants.

WWF Bolivia's partners (1999-2008)

Below is a list of WWF Bolivia partner organizations which have received grants from WWF within the last decade, making it possible to execute our portfolio of programmes and projects during all these years.

Arenarmapa - Agriculture and Natural Resources Extractivism Association from Manuripi-Pando
Acerm - Peasant Extractivist Association of Manuripi Reserve
Acopando – Association of Advisors for Pando
Apcob – Support for Peasant-Indigenous People from Eastern Bolivia
Armonía / Birdlife International FaunAgua
Cadefor – Amazonian Center for Sustainable Forest Enterprise
Cedure – Center for Studies on Urban and Regional Development
Cururú Community Office
Cepad – Center for Participation and Sustainable Human Development
Cetefor – Technical Forestry Center
CFB – Bolivian Forestry Chamber
CFV – Bolivian Council on Voluntary Forest Certification
Cibapa - Bajo Paraguá Indigenous Community
CICC –Indigenous Community Office for Concepción
Cideder – Integrated Center for Ecological

Protection and Rural Development
Cides - Integral Center for Economic and Social Development
Cipca – Center for Research and Promotion of Peasant Communities
Cistel – Center for Research and Remote Sensing
Coinacapa - Agroextractivist Cooperative of Pando
CSF - Conservation Strategy Fund
District Education Office for Puerto Suárez
District Educational Office for San Matías
FAN – Friends of Nature Foundation
Fuamu – Friends of the Noel Kempff Mercado Museum Foundation
Bolivian Navy
Infocal Santa Cruz Foundation
José Manuel Pando Foundation
Natura Foundation
Noel Kempff Mercado Foundation
Fundación OGD – Organization and Administration of Tourism Destinations for Santa Cruz
Fundav – Audiovisual Foundation
Fundesnap – Foundation for the

Development of the National System of Protected Areas
Fundforma – Foundation for the Development of Forestry Training and the Environment
Municipal Government of Baures
Municipal Government of Puerto Quijarro
Municipal Government of Puerto Suárez
Municipal Government of San Matías
Herencia - Interdisciplinary Sustainable Development
Ibif – Bolivian Institute for Forestry Research
Iphae – Institute for Man, Agriculture and Ecology
IRD – Institute for Research and Development
Association of Municipalities of the Bolivian Pantanal
Association of the Amazon Union
Filadelfia-Bolpebra
Monte Verde – Amazon Research and Conservation
Noel Kempff Mercado Museum of Natural History
New Zealand Institute for Crop and

Food Research
Prefecture of the Pando Department
Prefecture of the Beni Department
Proceso Educational Services
Rema – Rescue in your Hands
SBDA – Bolivian Association for Environmental Law
Sernap Amboró (National Service for Protected Areas)
Sernap Carrasco (National Service for Protected Areas)
Sernap Isiboro Sécure (National Service for Protected Areas)
Sernap Manuripi (National Service for Protected Areas)
Sernap Noel Kempff Mercado (National Service for Protected Areas)
Sernap Otuquis (National Service for Protected Areas)
Sernap San Matías (National Service for Protected Areas)
Sernap Central Office (National Service for Protected Areas)
SNV - Dutch Service for Cooperation and Development
Forestry Superintendence
Vicariate Radio San Miguel

WWF Bolivia Donors (1999-2008)

WWF Germany
WWF Belgium
WWF Central America / World Bank
WWF US
WWF US / Aecid
WWF US / European Union
WWF US / International Finance Corporation

WWF US / Ducks Unlimited
WWF US / Fondo de Inversión de Reservas Estratégicas
WWF US / W. Alton Jones Foundation
WWF US / Blue Moon Foundation
WWF US / The Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation
WWF US / Hope Stevens

WWF US / JP Morgan
WWF US / Usaid
WWF US / U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
WWF US / Varios individuals
WWF Spain
WWF Netherlands
WWF Netherlands / DGIS

WWF International
WWF United Kingdom
WWF United Kingdom / DfID
WWF Sweden
WWF Sweden / Asdi
WWF Switzerland

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WWF
The global conservation organization



WWF's ultimate goal is to stop and eventually reverse environmental degradation and to build a future where people live in harmony with nature. Our promise to the world is that through working together, we will find the best solutions to save nature. For more than 40 years our passion, commitment, and inspiring actions have made us the most recognized independent conservation organization on Earth.

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