

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ECOTOURISM IN SAN JOSE DE UCHUPIAMONAS AND  
THE BUFFER ZONE OF THE PROPOSED MADIDI NATIONAL PARK IN BOLIVIA**

(TC-93-06-47-5)

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**EXECUTING AGENCY:** Conservation International-Bolivia (CI-Bolivia)

**BENEFICIARIES:** The direct beneficiaries of the proposed project would be approximately 1,500 citizens of San Jose de Uchupiamonas and neighboring communities, located in the northern La Paz Department. The program would attempt to slow the emigration of younger village members who have left San Jose to work in larger population centers, by providing a rewarding economic alternative to subsistence agriculture. The project would benefit residents of neighboring communities in the buffer areas of the proposed Madidi National Park, with the replication and expansion of certain components of the program to other villages.

**FINANCING:**

MIF (Window III-A):	US\$1,250,000
Local counterpart funding:	US\$ 200,000
Total:	US\$1,450,000

**TERMS:**

Execution period:	48 months
Disbursement period:	51 months

**ENVIRONMENTAL  
CLASSIFICATION:** The Environmental Management Committee, at its meeting of October 25, 1994, classified this as a Category I operation.

**OBJECTIVES:** The project has three main objectives: 1) to improve the socio-economic conditions of the Quechua-Tacana community of San Jose by establishing small private enterprises based on the production of non-timber forest products and ecotourism, and to link these activities to the conservation of the area's biological resources; 2) to contribute to the institutional strengthening of local entities in San Jose, so they may take over the management and ownership of the project assets from the executing agency within a 4-5 year period; and 3) to extend the successful aspects of the project to neighboring communities during the latter stages of the initiative.

**DESCRIPTION:** The project will address the development alternatives of San Jose and surrounding communities through three sub-programs: 1) community development and training

to strengthen the decision making capacity of local institutions; 2) development of the El Chalalan ecotourism facility, which is located within the multiple-use zone of the proposed Madidi National Park; and 3) design and establishment of a community-based enterprise pilot fund to enhance traditional productive practices and broaden the range of income generating opportunities, including sustainable agriculture, local handicraft production, and the extraction and marketing of non-timber forest products. The development of these activities will facilitate the integration of the entrepreneurial and community development aspects of the project and provide additional conservation-based alternatives to non-sustainable activities such as timber extraction, mining, and large-scale agriculture.

**BENEFITS:**

This project's success is contingent on the ability to build local institutional management capacity and the effectiveness of training individual community members in various technical skills. If these objectives are fulfilled, the village will achieve sustainable economic and social success, and the park will retain its overwhelming biological diversity. To date, the progress and resourcefulness of the community exhibits great promise. This project also has international significance insofar as the development of ecotourism and small enterprises as instruments of conservation will set an example for similar work in other Andean countries, such as Peru, where the 1.5 million hectare Tambopata-Candamo Reserved Zone lies directly across the Heath River from the Madidi National Park. Ideally, San Jose will serve as the regional network base for nearby villages sharing the common vision of conservation-based development.

**RISKS:**

As with any business venture, there are certain risks associated with this project, especially considering the location of the operation and the villager's inexperience in entrepreneurial endeavors. Initial assessments, however, indicate that the project can be ecologically and economically feasible. A small number of tourists already travel to Chalalan, and Conservation International's market research indicates strong ecotourism potential for Bolivia and considerable interest by tour operators in Chalalan. Additionally, this initiative employs only sustainable methods of agriculture, extraction of non-timber forest products, and highly managed tourism, thus minimizing environmental impact. San Jose should act as a model of conservation-based

development for other communities and therefore aid protection of the proposed Madidi National Park.

**EXCEPTIONS TO  
BANK POLICY:**

Pursuant to the procedures established in the Procurement Manual of the Bank, it is recommended that a waiver be granted to permit Conservation International-Washington to be hired directly by the executing agency to provide specialized expertise in support of the proposed project based on its technical and institutional comparative advantages (see paragraph 2.41). CI-Washington is a private non-profit organization uniquely dedicated and specialized in the preservation of natural ecosystems and species that rely on habitats for survival. CI-Washington works with local partner organizations in tropical countries to develop working models that demonstrate how people can thrive while conserving the biological wealth of their land and water.

**SPECIAL  
CONDITIONS:**

As a condition prior to first disbursement of the financing, CI-Bolivia would be required to submit the following to the Bank for approval:

- a. Evidence that it has hired the specialized institution referred to in paragraph 2.41.
- b. A workplan for the execution of the program, as indicated in paragraph 2.36.

It is also recommended that the following special conditions be fulfilled during the execution of the program:

- a. Prior to the establishment of the community-based enterprise fund, the executing agency would be required to submit to the Bank for its approval, the operating conditions which would be applied to the use of the resources earmarked for this sub-program (see paragraph 2.22).
- b. Within a period of 24 months from the date the agreement becomes valid and enforceable, or within another mutually agreed upon time period, CI-Bolivia would be required to submit to the Bank for its approval, the procedures and timetable for the transfer of the project assets to the San Jose community (see paragraph 2.39).
- c. An advance of funds equivalent to 15% of the MIF financing shall be provided to CI-Bolivia (see paragraph 2.40).

- d. An ex-post evaluation shall be carried out by the Bank two years from the date of the last disbursement of the project, in order to verify the effectiveness in the development of sustainable development and training for the communities of the Madidi Area, and to determine the degree to which the project has had a demonstration effect for possible expansion to other areas of Bolivia and perhaps the Region (see paragraph 6.5).

**THE BANK'S  
COUNTRY STRATEGY:**

The proposed project is consistent with the Bank's country strategy for Bolivia as defined in the most recent Bank Country Programming Paper (CPP). The overall objective of the Bank's strategy is to support the Government of Bolivia's effort to achieve sustainable development through the promotion of reforms conducive to private capital and investment, private sector development and employment generation, and expansion of micro-enterprise activities.

## I. COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

- 1.1 The Donors Committee determined that Bolivia was eligible for Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) resources at its meeting of October 6, 1993.

## II. THE PROJECT

### A. Background

#### 1. The region of the project

- 2.1 The proposed project would be located in the Alto Madidi Region in the northwestern part of the Department of La Paz, which is indicative of the high biodiversity belt running through western South America where the Andes Mountains taper into the Amazon basin (see map). This area is of great ecological interest to the Bolivian Government, which is awaiting final approval by the President of the Republic for the establishment of the proposed Madidi National Park, a major protected area containing many of the representative ecosystems of the Madidi.
- 2.2 The area of the proposed Madidi National Park lies in the Iturralde and Franz Tamayo Provinces of Bolivia's La Paz Department. According to the 1992 census, these two provinces had an approximate population of 24,500, and the largest cities in each province had 2,000 inhabitants or less. The region's population is among the poorest in Bolivia and includes many Quechua and Aymara Indian immigrants from the highlands, whose principal economic activity is agriculture.
- 2.3 This project is consistent with the 1992 Bolivian General Law on the Environment which has the following objectives: protection of the natural assets of the country, promotion of sustainable use of resources, use of territories in a rational manner, education of the local populations, promotion of scientific and technological research, and participation of the local population in environmental projects. The project would also directly complement the Government's objectives for the Alto Madidi area of protecting the region's world class biological diversity, while maintaining the integrity and lifestyle of the Tacana-Quechua indigenous community, the original inhabitants of the area. This project also has international significance insofar as the development of ecotourism and small enterprises as instruments of conservation will set an example for similar work in other Andean countries, such as Peru, where the 1.5 million hectare Tambopata-Candamo Reserved Zone lies directly across the Heath River from the Madidi Park.

#### 2. The community of San Jose de Uchupiamonas

- 2.4 The community of San Jose de Uchupiamonas is located on the Tuichi River within the multiple-use zone of the proposed Madidi National

Park. This acculturated indigenous community of Quechua-Tacana Indians has resided in the Tuichi valley for over 200 years with surprisingly little impact on the local environment. The tropical forest surrounding the village is virtually intact due to low population density and the inherent ecological soundness of traditional Quechua-Tacana land-use practices. Nevertheless, cash income generating activities are limited since the community mainly pursues subsistence-level farming. The 500 citizens of San Jose have made a commitment to diversify the local economy in order to gain access to basic services such as education, health facilities, and water resources, and to prevent the emigration of the community's younger generations and the disappearance of their remaining Quechua-Tacana cultural traditions.

- 2.5 As part of the community's economic diversification goals, in 1992 members of San Jose began to develop an ecotourism facility at El Chalalan, a 3,035 hectare parcel of land on the shores of a small lake approximately one to two hours downstream from San Jose. The community obtained written permission from the Bolivian authorities for use of the land and plans to build a simple tourist lodge at Chalalan to generate income and employment for the local population.
- 2.6 In 1993, representatives of the community approached the Bank in search of support for the expansion of their ecotourism venture and development of other conservation based activities. The San Jose representatives stressed the desire of the community to work in collaboration with an organization with experience in developing conservation based enterprises, given the incipient nature of the institutions in the local community which would not have the institutional capacity to execute the proposed project. As discussions of the project idea progressed, community representatives suggested that Conservation International (CI) be approached as a possible partner organization, given their presence in Bolivia and their reputation for expertise in areas such as development of non-timber forest products, ecotourism and conservation based community development. The project request was subsequently formulated by representatives of the San Jose community in collaboration with Conservation International Bolivia and Washington offices and staff of the Bank/MIF in Washington and Bolivia.

### 3. The executing agency: Conservation International-Bolivia

- 2.7 Immediately after those contacts, CI began to work with San Jose to assess the viability of their tourism initiative, diversify their agricultural base, explore opportunities for small enterprises like handicrafts, and undertake broad-based community projects. As part of its prior work in Bolivia, CI facilitated the local creation of a Comité de Base to manage village development projects, and supports an additional indigenous council which serves the entire Madidi region. This council provides an important communication link broadcasting developments in San Jose, and identifying

opportunities for program extension to other villages. In 1993, CI completed a market study of tourism demand for Chalalan and determined that there is considerable interest in the locale by both national and international tour operators.

- 2.8 CI-Bolivia has a strong presence in the country and in the area of the project. Since 1989, CI-Bolivia has played a major role in the management of the Beni Biosphere Reserve, facilitating development projects with indigenous groups, and more recently directing the Forest Policy Component of the USAID funded Bolivia Forestry Sustainable Management Project (BOLFOR). CI-Bolivia has also been working in close collaboration with CI-Washington which has extensive experience creating conservation enterprises throughout Latin America. All CI affiliates employ a strategy of "ecosystem conservation" which seeks to integrate biological conservation with sustainable economic development for local populations. More details on CI-Bolivia are presented in Annex I.
- 2.9 Conservation International later participated in a debt buy-back with the government of Bolivia in 1993 by converting US\$400,000 in debt into \$96,000 of local currency. The funds generated by the exchange have been used to support the establishment of the Madidi National Park and community development programs benefiting the people of San Jose de Uchupiamonas.
- 2.10 CI's current involvement in this region is significant because an excellent foundation has been established for future projects. The inhabitants of the influence area show support for the national park and are hopeful for the benefits it will bring. The Comité de Base created largely in response to CI's work in the area will act as the nucleus for community development projects and will manage monies generated from the swap. Collaboration between CI and local interests have already revealed two main priorities for swapped monies: (a) support for the establishment of the Madidi National Park; and (b) promotion of a community development plan for San Jose.

#### 4. The concept of the project

- 2.11 The proposed project is designed to provide the financial resources and technical expertise necessary for the individuals and organizations of San Jose and neighboring communities to operate and manage a small, private ecotourism enterprise on a self-sustainable basis, and to invigorate other parts of the local economy such as agriculture and handicrafts. As such, the project intends to build additional local support for the Madidi protected area by encouraging practices that use the park's resources sustainably, so that locals see the park as an engine of, rather than an obstacle to, economic development. Because many aspects of entrepreneurial management are not common to the area, the project will have a strong technical assistance and training component to ensure that the nascent enterprises develop into ventures that are soundly administered in the long term. Moreover, the initiative

includes basic community development activities to ensure that the project benefits all portions of the village.

B. Objectives

- 2.12 The project has three main objectives: 1) to improve the socio-economic conditions of the Quechua-Tacana community of San Jose by establishing small private enterprises based on the production of non-timber forest products and ecotourism, and to link these activities to the conservation of the area's biological resources; 2) to contribute to the institutional strengthening of local entities in San Jose, so they may take over the management and ownership of the project assets from the executing agency within a 4-5 year period; and 3) to extend the successful aspects of the project to neighboring communities during the latter stages of the initiative.

C. Description of the project

- 2.13 The proposed project will address the development alternatives of San Jose and surrounding communities through the following three sub-programs (see Annex II for logical framework).

1. Community development and training

- 2.14 The first sub-program would focus on community development and training to enhance the local decision making capacity. The community development program would help strengthen existing local institutions so that they may eventually manage the project. As previously mentioned, the grassroots organization named the Comité de Base was created by villagers to manage monies generated by CI's debt swap. CI-Bolivia will continue to work closely with and train this nucleus organization to ensure that program activities are designed, implemented, and managed in a fashion that is consistent with the community's priorities.
- 2.15 The Comité de Base's involvement also guarantees that project benefits are equitably shared amongst community participants. For example, coordinators will work with the San Jose Women's Club to ensure that gender issues are fully considered. Additionally, all village organizations and citizens will influence the selection of Comité de Base members. While certain project components will target specific San Jose groups, the project includes mechanisms to create communal benefits as well, such as training in basic health care and a community fund that will be created from a portion of the ecotourism proceeds.
- 2.16 The community development sub-program will be initially managed by a project director who will have a strong rural development background. The director will be responsible for working closely with the San Jose counterpart groups to ensure their ability to manage program activities over the long term. Short-term technical assistance will address specific issues such as training in basic



accounting and health care. Moreover, the project director will be responsible for outreach to neighboring communities and for identifying conservation based enterprise initiatives which could be developed with other villages as part of the extension phase of this project. Successful community advancement in San Jose will serve as a model for neighboring communities. The project director will facilitate assistance and training expertise to other interested villages in the region. Strong community development will provide a valid context for enterprise creation and support for the proposed park.

## 2. Ecotourism development

- 2.17 The project's second sub-program would be the development of the El Chalalan facility for ecotourism. El Chalalan's location within the multiple-use zone of the proposed Madidi Park situates it in one of the most spectacular areas in Amazonia. The facility will have immediate access to numerous types of forest that serve as home to a wide variety of species of flora and fauna. The proposed ecotourism program would build on a community project that is currently underway. A small group of young entrepreneurs from San Jose have already constructed a few buildings in the local thatched-hut style, and presently serve a small number of tourist groups brought in by regional operators. While the community has made a solid start, they do not have the necessary support to ensure the ecological soundness and commercial viability of the venture. The proposed project will build on the community's efforts by providing technical and financial support to complete the site design (ensuring minimal environmental impact and maximum use of appropriate technology), create a basic business plan and marketing strategy, finish construction of the facilities, purchase supplies and equipment, and coordinate partnerships with local and international tour operators.
- 2.18 The ecotourism operation would be centered at El Chalalan, although tourists will be able to visit San Jose de Uchupiamonas. To complement the ecotourism component and to situate it in a broader community and economic development scheme, the proposed project would incorporate a program to provide assistance to local craftsmen and farmers to produce and market their wares more effectively. Plans are underway to link village products directly to the ecotourism site so that tourists in Chalalan eat produce and buy handicrafts made in San Jose.
- 2.19 As in the other components, training would be a critical part of the ecotourism program. The ecotourism venture will initially be managed by a professional with extensive ecotourism lodge management experience. This manager will work closely with the community to jointly create and implement the ecotourism business plan and train all staff. During the program's first two years, a local counterpart will be selected to assist the ecotourism manager with his duties. This local director will be trained to assume full management responsibility for the program in the future. The

ultimate goal is to create a viable local enterprise whose assets will be wholly owned by the community and be completely operated by local managers and staff at the completion of the project.

- 2.20 While San Jose and El Chalalan are relatively remote, the sites have relatively reliable linkages to larger population centers for supplies and other logistical needs. The town is refurbishing its airstrip and canoes carrying travelers and necessities regularly commute the Tuichi and Beni Rivers between San Jose, El Chalalan and Rurrenabaque. The proposed project will also include resources for the acquisition of additional canoes and motors to increase the enterprise's transportation options, and also plans to link San Jose by two-way radio to La Paz and Rurrenabaque.

### 3. Development of community-based enterprises

- 2.21 The third sub-program of the project will be devoted to improving traditional production practices (mainly agricultural) and widening the range of off-farm income generation opportunities for the community. These activities are intended to ensure that the rural economy of the area keeps pace with meeting the needs and just aspirations of the residents. In doing so, the activities will deflect the pressures for significant conversion, through extensive agriculture, timber harvest or ranching, of the natural areas in Chalalan for which the community has received control.
- 2.22 In order to facilitate the transfer of technology to members of the San Jose community and other surrounding villages in the areas of small enterprise development, MIF financing would be used to design and initiate a pilot program in this area. Since the community has not had any experience in traditional business development or acquired much entrepreneurial know-how, consultants would be hired during the execution of the program to assist in the design of an appropriate pilot fund to establish community-based enterprises which would be set up and adapted to the needs of this indigenous community. Prior to the establishment of said fund, CI-Bolivia would be required to submit to the Bank for its approval as a special condition, the operating procedures which would be applied to the use of resources earmarked for this particular sub-program.
- 2.23 The following three primary activities would be developed as part of the community-based enterprise sub-program:

#### a. Sustainable agriculture

- 2.24 The agriculture component may be the most important in terms of bringing direct and long-term benefits to the community. The local people want to improve the productivity of existing crops, combat pests and diseases, improve family nutrition and diversify into new crops. They also want to improve their capacity to raise livestock and thereby forego their current wild game hunting practices.

- 2.25 In addition to the efforts to diversify the currently limited subsistence agricultural economy, there are also excellent opportunities to improve local food production. In January 1994, short-term financing from the Dutch Cooperation's Bolivia Program facilitated the hiring of an agricultural extensionist to work with local farmers to improve productivity, combat pests and diseases, examine possible market links to Rurrenabaque and other larger towns, and identify and cultivate new crops to improve crop yield, crop diversity, and local nutrition in an ecologically sound manner. The first stage of the project includes enlisting a corps of paid local workers to facilitate crop rotation and other non-soil degrading techniques. The extensionist is currently working in conjunction with village authorities to develop improved seed specimens, cultivate local fruits, and improve production of milk without the traditional negative impacts of ranching.
- 2.26 Activities implemented thus far in the area of the proposed project include: 1) construction of a nursery with sufficient capacity to conduct experimentation on seed improvement; 2) completion of the first analysis on natural pest control; 3) commencement of comparative studies of traditional land use and alternative use systems; 4) primary training in agricultural and ecological concepts in order to raise awareness of the project's significance; and 5) groundbreaking on a project operations center to facilitate further experimentation, education, and storage. Resources from current donors have funded present activities and will cover the first year of the proposed MIF project. Project funds from the proposed MIF project would be allocated to continue the agricultural activities already initiated in the area, and would include a "hands-on" training and education component in order for the agricultural extension program to achieve nutritional goals and ecological sustainability in San Jose. Sound agricultural planning will ensure that already converted forest is used in the wisest, most sustainable capacity.

b. Artisan crafts

- 2.27 In addition to the development of agricultural activities, there is considerable potential to develop and market local traditional arts and crafts. The village of Chalalan will serve as the headquarters for the development of traditional arts and crafts made from raw materials derived from the local rain forest. Such products may include woven and naturally dyed articles, fiber hammocks, wicker baskets, jewelry, charms and masks carved from wood, tagua nut buttons, and other local materials. These items will be offered to tourists, visitors and also shipped to both local and export markets.
- 2.28 A handicraft expert will be hired with MIF resources to evaluate this and other product options. CI has already discussed handicraft identification and production in San Jose with experts from specialized organizations which have experience in this type

of endeavor. Successful implementation of this activity will reinforce local culture and traditions.

c. Non-timber forest products

- 2.29 Throughout the Amazon basin, land values are being enhanced through the non-destructive extraction of non-wood forest products, such as fruits, nuts, foliage material, resins, gums and similar plant derivatives. The community of San Jose may provide an opportunity for gaining market leverage for primary producers of these products and improving the income stream from them.
- 2.30 One of the project activities will consist of preparing an inventory and analyzing the possibility of extracting and marketing non-timber forest products from the area. Alto Madidi's significant biodiversity may offer unique and functional products desirable on the world market. CI has five years of experience successfully marketing non traditional forest products in other regions of Latin America, and has entered into partnerships with both local and international buyers to market goods produced by local indigenous communities.
- 2.31 In addition to the above-mentioned activities, the potential also exists for other small enterprise activities in the area. It is anticipated that some of the residents would eventually want to start small shops, service enterprises, or kiosks to sell basic tourist goods, local made products, food, etc. This could be explored at a later stage of the project as the activities develop. Coordinators will attempt to reinforce local cultural traditions, keep the local economy at pace with the needs of the population, and provide alternatives for those not directly affected by the ecotourism operation.

D. Beneficiaries and benefits

- 2.32 The initial direct beneficiaries of the proposed project will be approximately 500 citizens of the San Jose community, many of whom are young. The program will attempt to slow the emigration of younger village members to larger population centers by providing a rewarding economic alternative to subsistence agriculture.
- 2.33 The project will also directly benefit 1,000 residents of neighboring communities in the Madidi Park's buffer areas. This figure is based on the expansion of the first phase of the project to at least two additional villages in the San Jose area. For example, several other ecotourism initiatives are beginning in the region, and CI would like to foster collaboration with them in order to create a regional sustainable tourism development constituency. The first phase would also be used to build relationships with these communities, and consequently the total amount of direct beneficiaries has been estimated at 1,500 people. Ideally, San Jose will serve as the regional network base for

villages sharing the common vision of conservation-based development.

E. Cost and financing

- 2.34 The total cost of the financing is US\$1,450,000, to be distributed according to the following consolidated budget:

CATEGORIES	MIF FAC.III-A	CI	TOTAL
1. <u>Professional services firms</u>			
1.1 Fees for specialized institution <u>1/</u>	193,000	80,000	273,000
1.1 Fees for program audits	32,000		32,000
2. <u>Individual Consultants</u>			
2.1 Compensation	273,500		273,500
2.3 Appointment	4,000		4,000
2.4 Insurance	75,900		75,900
2.5 Travel	28,000		28,000
3. Training	6,600		6,600
6. General Support	241,300		241,000
7. Publications	15,000	20,000	35,000
8. Project Ext. Evaluations	30,000		30,000
97. <u>Special Programs:</u> Community-Based Enterprise Fund	270,000	100,000	370,000
98. Contingencies	80,700		80,700
TOTAL	1,250,000	200,000	1,450,000

- 2.35 MIF resources would be used to finance the following expenditures:  
 1) hiring of a specialized institution to support the executing agency in key areas of the project; 2) program audits; 3) hiring of both national and international short and medium-term experts, including an agronomist, architect, small enterprise development expert, handicraft expert, as well as a project director, camp director and other local individuals who would be hired as apprentices to international experts; 4) training in basic health care and ecotourism; 5) start-up costs for the purchase of supplies and equipment for the ecotourism venture; 6) program evaluations

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1/ Specialized services to be provided by Conservation International - Washington.

and publications; and 7) start-up funds to develop community-based enterprises.

F. Organization and execution

1. Responsibility for management of the operation

- 2.36 CI-Bolivia would have the primary responsibility for the overall execution and management of the proposed operation. As a condition prior to first disbursement, CI-Bolivia would be required to present to the Bank for its approval, an initial workplan for the execution of the project. The organizational scheme for this project is graphically shown in Annex III. A project manager would be hired to oversee all project activities and would report directly to the director of CI-Bolivia and a community oversight committee, the Comité de Base. A San Jose counterpart will also be selected to train in project management.
- 2.37 The project manager would directly manage the community development sub-program and oversee technical consultants working on other components. Among others, the initiative would employ short-term experts in sustainable agricultural extension, ecotourism development and management, handicrafts, and landscape evaluation and planning. Each consultant would work directly with a San Jose citizen as a local counterpart to ensure the greatest possible amount of technology transfer.
- 2.38 The technical assistance and training aspects of this project, which permeates all of the components, will be institutionalized through the local counterpart program. Each program activity will include a counterpart who will be trained by the project staff to assume management and operational responsibilities. Thus, community members will not only be trained in the specific techniques of a given field, but will also learn professional management techniques. For example, the local counterpart of the ecotourism guide manager would learn appropriate guide skills as well as acquire the competence to operate the guide instructor program itself. The success of the training and counterpart component of the project, coupled with effective institution building (i.e. the Comité de Base) will ensure that San Jose efficiently assumes all operational responsibilities within 4-5 years.
- 2.39 Throughout the execution of the program, the role of the community will be fundamental and the training of locals in the management of project components will assure the sustainability of the benefits obtained from this project. CI-Bolivia would initially be the owner of the project assets as they are acquired, however, once the community has developed the sufficient managerial and technical capabilities to assume responsibility for the economic ventures, the executing agency would transfer ownership rights to the San Jose community. To this end, CI-Bolivia would be required to submit to the Bank for its approval, the procedures and timetable

for the transfer of the project assets to the San Jose community within a period of 24 months from the date the agreement becomes valid and enforceable, or within another mutually agreed upon time period.

2. Advance of funds

- 2.40 The execution of the project will require that sufficient resources are available to carry out the programmed activities in a timely manner. Since the project will be supported through the hiring of a considerable number of consultants, it is recommended that an advance of funds equivalent to 15% of the MIF financing be provided to CI-Bolivia. This advance will be considered a disbursement of funds and may be replenished at the request of the executing agency, once the previous amount disbursed has been justified to the satisfaction of the Bank.

G. Waiver of Bank Policy on the hiring of consulting services

- 2.41 Pursuant to the procedures established in the procurement manual of the Bank, it is recommended that Conservation International-Washington be hired directly by the intermediary as a condition prior to first disbursement, to provide specialized expertise in support of the proposed project, based on its technical and institutional comparative advantages. CI-Washington is a private non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of natural ecosystems and species that rely on habitats for survival. CI-Washington works with local partner organizations in tropical countries to develop working models that demonstrate how people can thrive while conserving the biological wealth of their land and water (see Annex IV for details of CI-Washington's areas of expertise). The use of CI-Washington to carry out the special activities detailed in the terms of reference provided in Annex V is based on the comparative advantages detailed below and represents a unique opportunity to achieve the expected results of this project:

- a. **Technical Comparative Advantage.** The proposed specialized agency has a highly recognized team of experts, demonstrated ability to coordinate assignments which have required the scheduling of numerous experts, and is also recognized as a pioneer in the following key areas of the proposed project: ecotourism, non-timber forest products and community development. Its Ecotourism Department has been leading important advancements in the development of new market channels in the United States, Europe and Japan for ecotourism ventures benefitting tropical indigenous communities. Beginning in 1990, CI became one of the first organizations to link non-timber forest products to international clothing, jewelry, and food manufacturers. Its Conservation Enterprise Department has led the way in applying sophisticated marketing skills as a force for biodiversity conservation. CI-Washington also has

extensive experience in community development programs with indigenous people. Its model of "participatory planning" was a critical factor in negotiating unanimous local support for the Tambopata Candamo Reserved Zone in Peru. Finally, CI-Washington has been actively working in Bolivia and has developed a close working relationship with CI-Bolivia. Its prior knowledge of the country and its indigenous peoples and the fact that CI has gained the trust of the San Jose community is critical to the potential success of the project.

- b. **Institutional Comparative Advantage.** CI-Washington worldwide expertise in this type of operation guarantees an adequate support system for quality control and monitoring of the activities carried-out in the field. In addition, CI-Washington has successfully participated in past Bolivian debt for nature swaps and training of local forestry personnel, both of which will have a direct relationship to the proposed operation. The commitment of CI-Washington in this operation in Bolivia goes far beyond the scope of this project and will assure the continuity and replication of this pilot initiative, especially since it has already established a fruitful working relationship with the community, which is a critical factor in projects involving indigenous groups.

#### H. Viability and risks

- 2.42 As with any business venture, there are certain risks associated with this project, especially considering the location of the operation and the villager's inexperience in entrepreneurial endeavors. Initial assessments, however, indicate that the project can be ecologically and economically feasible. A small number of tourists already travel to Chalalan, and CI's market research indicates strong ecotourism potential for Bolivia and considerable interest by tour operators in Chalalan. Additionally, this initiative employs only sustainable methods of agriculture, non timber forest product extraction, and highly managed tourism, thus minimizing environmental impact. San Jose has the potential to serve as a model of conservation-based development for other communities and therefore aid protection of the proposed Madidi National Park.
- 2.43 This project's success is contingent on the ability to build local institutional management capacity and the effectiveness of training individual community members in various technical skills. If these objectives are fulfilled, the village will achieve sustainable economic and social success, and the park will retain its overwhelming biological diversity. To date, the progress and resourcefulness of the community exhibits great promise.



### III. COMPLIANCE WITH PROJECT ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- 3.1 The proposed project is consistent with the criteria established for facility III-A operations. In effect, the project will: (a) contribute to the building and institutional strengthening of local indigenous organizations through the start-up of an innovative and demonstrative pilot experience at the grassroots level; (b) contribute to the expansion of private sector participation in the country; and (c) stimulate entrepreneurial activities for the target group, particularly micro-entrepreneurs.

### IV. CONSISTENCY WITH THE BANK'S COUNTRY PROGRAM

- 4.1 The proposed project is consistent with the Bank's country strategy for Bolivia as defined in the most recent Bank Country Programming Paper. The overall objective of the Bank's strategy is to support the Government of Bolivia's effort to achieve sustainable development through the promotion of reforms conducive to private capital and investment, private sector development and employment generation, and expansion of micro-enterprise activities.

### V. AVAILABILITY OF MIF RESOURCES

#### A. Funding modality

- 5.1 It is recommended that the project be financed on a non-reimbursable basis by the MIF for the following reasons:
- (a) Bolivia was declared last year eligible for all the modalities of financing of the MIF on October 6th, 1993.
  - (b) Bolivia has fulfilled all the requirements for obtaining non-reimbursable resources as required by the Agreement establishing the MIF (Article 3, Section 5b).
  - (c) The project is consistent with one of the specific objectives of the promotion of sustainable economic development and environmentally sound operations as established in the agreement of the MIF.
  - (d) The proposed financing of this pilot initiative will have a catalytic and demonstrative effects, allowing the replication by other communities of this model of sustainable entrepreneurial development in other fragile ecosystems of the region.

### VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- 6.1 The project will include a monitoring and evaluation component which will be managed by CI-Bolivia, and include regular site visits and preparation of internal quarterly summary reviews. Bi-annual progress reports will also be submitted to the Bank by CI-

Bolivia and will be prepared by the project director in collaboration with the Comité de Base, the community entity empowered to oversee this project.

- 6.2 As part of the monitoring and evaluation of program activities, CI-Bolivia will establish a baseline data set of several socio-economic and ecological indicators, and the subsequent goals corresponding to these indicators. CI-Bolivia has already undertaken fundamental studies to ascertain the base line data for the area. The primary success indicators will be both quantitative and qualitative and will include: per capita income, number of jobs created, level of community participation, financial returns from the various ventures, effects of enterprises on indicator species such as certain primates and birds, the rate of deforestation in the project area, and attitudes in the village towards conservation efforts.
- 6.3 Given the innovative nature of the project, at approximately 12 months of execution, the Bank will carry out a follow-up mission to verify the development of the different components and to proceed with any necessary adjustments in the project to achieve the objectives proposed in this document.
- 6.4 The Bank will also directly hire a consultant or consulting firm to conduct two interim evaluations of the program. The first will be carried out at the end of the second year and the second evaluation at the conclusion of the project.
- 6.5 Finally, it is recommended that an ex-post evaluation be carried out two years from the date of the last disbursement of the project, in order to verify the effectiveness in the development of sustainable development and training for the communities of the Madidi Area, and to determine the degree to which the project has had a demonstration effect for possible expansion to other areas of Bolivia and perhaps the Region.

## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON CI-BOLIVIA**

The intermediary organization, Conservation International-Bolivia, is a registered Bolivian NGO directly affiliated with the Washington, DC-based Conservation International (CI). CI has been active in Bolivia since the organization was founded in 1987. CI's institutional mission is to blend conservation and development to provide solutions for both local communities and their surrounding habitats. CI works side by side with governmental and non-governmental counterparts throughout the developing world to integrate science, economics, and community assistance.

In the last decade, Bolivia has gradually emerged as a priority in international conservation, due to its high biodiversity, and the government's demonstrated interest in natural resource management as a component of economic development. CI made a pioneering effort in Bolivia through the first debt-for-nature swap in 1987, and later through a number of activities leading to the development of a national strategy for the conservation of Bolivia's natural resource base that includes the protection of key biodiversity areas, as well as a sustainable resource-use scheme that accounts for local populations' needs.

Currently, CI is primarily responsible for the forestry policy and non-timber forest products components of the Bolivian Sustainable Forestry Management Project (BOLFOR), a five-year \$20,000,000 USAID project initiated in March of 1994. By working closely with the Government of Bolivia on the reformulation of Bolivia's forestry law and the establishment of a certification program for sustainably produced timber and non-timber forest products, BOLFOR provides a solid foundation for the Chalalan project. Because of international market requirements, Bolivia is under pressure to develop programs of sustainable forestry, and CI's considerable expertise in scientific, economic, and legal research allows it to assist the government's implementation of realistic national policies.

Through CI's debt-for-nature swap, \$650,000 face value of Bolivian external commercial debt was relieved in exchange for an endowment fund to finance activities in Bolivia's Beni Biosphere Reserve and Beni Biological Station. This agreement served as the groundwork for CI's multi-year involvement in the Reserve that included forestry management planning, economic studies, and the marketing of sustainably harvested palm products.

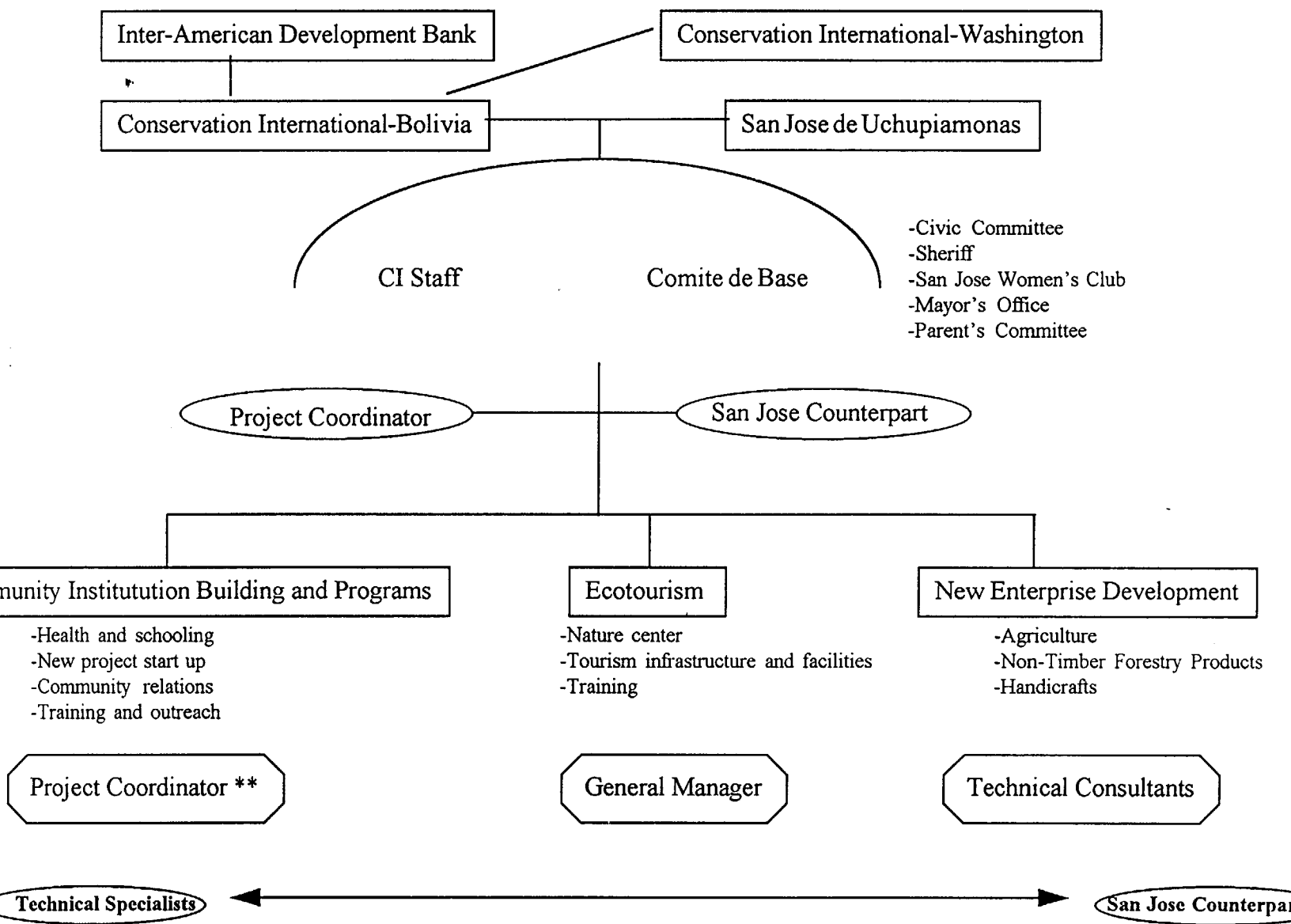
CI has also worked directly with the Chimane Indians to develop their institutional capacity to administer their indigenous territory. CI's work in Bolivia includes the 1990 Rapid Assessment Program (RAP) expedition to the Madidi region, which highlighted the area's immense biological diversity and provided strong scientific arguments for the establishment of the Madidi National Park; biological and economic analyses of sustainable mahogany extraction in the Bosque Chimanes; assistance in the declaration of the Pilon-Lajas Indigenous Territory; training numerous Bolivians to use geographic information systems; and the execution of a second debt exchange in 1993 that financed the initial activities in San Jose de Uchupiamonas and the proposed Madidi Park.

**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK  
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ECOTOURISM IN SAN JOSE DE UCHUPIAMONAS  
AND THE BUFFER ZONE OF THE PROPOSED MADIDI NATIONAL PARK**

<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>ECOTOURISM</b>	<b>NEW ENTERPRISES</b>
<b>GOAL</b>  The project's main goals are to enhance the region's ability to meet its social, cultural, and economic needs, while conserving natural resources and aiding the demarcation and protection of the proposed national park.			
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>  The project will achieve its goals by providing sustainable economic alternatives to destructive resource use and improved community development.			
<b>PROJECTS</b>  1. Community development and training 2. Ecotourism 3. New enterprise development	<b>OBJECTIVE</b>  The community development program will enhance local organizational and decision making capacity, and will strengthen institutional capacity to completely manage the project.	<b>OBJECTIVE</b>  The ecotourism component intends to enhance efforts already underway to create a viable income-generating tourism enterprise.	<b>OBJECTIVE</b>  The new enterprise component will diversify the community's economic potential by establishing additional income-generating opportunities for those not involved with ecotourism, and facilitate the improvement of existing activities like agriculture.

	<p>COMPONENTS</p> <p>PLANNING</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community design workshops</li> <li>2. Objective definement</li> <li>3. Request training proposals</li> <li>4. Modify training proposals</li> <li>5. Annual workplan</li> <li>6. Pilot project</li> <li>7. Annual evaluation</li> </ol> <p>STAFF DEVELOPMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hire community development manager</li> <li>2. Hire community counterparts</li> <li>3. Train counterparts</li> </ol> <p>EXECUTION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Create training manuals</li> <li>2. Create community publications</li> <li>3. Training in health</li> <li>4. Outreach programs</li> </ol>	<p>COMPONENTS</p> <p>PLANNING</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refine structure &amp; oversight</li> <li>2. Prepare annual workplan</li> <li>3. Year-end evaluation</li> </ol> <p>STAFF DEVELOPMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hire camp director</li> <li>2. Hire San Jose counterpart</li> <li>3. Hire staff</li> <li>4. Develop training program</li> <li>5. Conduct training program</li> </ol> <p>FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Site evaluation and design</li> <li>2. Construction plan</li> <li>3. Construction</li> <li>4. Equipment purchases</li> <li>5. Season-end maintenance</li> </ol> <p>MARKETING</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop marketing strategy</li> <li>2. Create materials</li> <li>3. Develop operator partners</li> <li>4. Arrange fam. trips</li> <li>5. Attend trade shows</li> </ol> <p>OPERATIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High season</li> </ol> <p>ECOLOGICAL MONITORING</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Create a Limits of Acceptable Change plan (LAC)</li> <li>2. Collect base line data</li> <li>3. Create rules of conduct</li> </ol> <p>COMMUNITY RELATIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Workshops on concepts</li> <li>2. Presentation of plans</li> <li>3. Discussion groups on progress</li> <li>4. Identify community benefits</li> </ol>	<p>COMPONENTS</p> <p>AGRICULTURE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Analysis of actual production</li> <li>2. Study of potential markets</li> <li>3. Analysis of costs and prices</li> <li>4. Create production units/system</li> <li>5. Promote/market products</li> <li>6. Monitoring and evaluation</li> </ol> <p>HANDICRAFTS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Analysis of design/quantity</li> <li>2. Training workshops</li> <li>3. Study of potential local markets</li> <li>4. Study of international markets</li> <li>5. Analysis of costs and prices</li> <li>6. Create production/units system</li> <li>7. Develop marketing system</li> <li>8. Promote/market</li> <li>9. Monitoring and evaluation</li> </ol> <p>NTFPS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inventory of Non-traditional forest products (NTFPs) in area</li> <li>2. Analyze commercial potential</li> <li>3. Study potential markets</li> <li>4. Analyze costs and prices</li> <li>5. Create production system</li> <li>6. Develop marketing system</li> <li>7. Promote/market NTFPs</li> <li>8. Monitoring and Evaluation</li> </ol>
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**Sustainable Development and Ecotourism  
in San Jose de Uchupiamonas and the Buffer Zone of Madidi National Park \***



used park  
project coordinator will manage the community development component

## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON CI-WASHINGTON'S AREAS OF EXPERTISE**

CI is a private non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of natural ecosystems and the species that rely on these habitats for survival. Founded in 1987, CI works in over 23 countries worldwide where it blends conservation and economic development to provide solutions to a wide array of environmentally-based problems that confront local communities and their surroundings. CI works with local partner organizations in tropical countries to develop working models that demonstrate how people can thrive while conserving the biological wealth of their land and water. CI's integrated approach includes building conservation-based enterprises, such as ecotourism ventures and non-timber-forest-products, to concretely demonstrate the economic benefits attainable through wise use and management of important natural areas.

The activities of CI rest on four main pillars - conservation science, economics, policy, and communications - which works at both a grass roots level in the field, and a top-down level with leaders and decision makers around the world. This unique mix of science and economics, field programs, and policy initiatives, all calibrated to the needs and aspirations of the wide range of cultures with which it works, and focused on the most globally important ecoregions of biodiversity, combine to make CI unique among conservation organizations.

In geographic terms, CI's approach has always been strongly focused on the tropical regions of the planet, where the vast majority of the planet's biological resources and people are located. These areas were largely overlooked during the 50 years of the Cold War, however, the combination of biological resource losses, population growth, and political instability will make them the principal focus of the 21st century. Following a biologically-based strategy articulated in 1990, CI has concentrated its activities in a series of highest priority threatened hotspots, major ecosystems with very high biodiversity and under major threat. This work is complemented by a smaller number of projects in major wilderness areas, which until recently were under less threat, and which offer real possibilities for articulation of long-term sustainable development models. Given their tremendous importance, tropical rainforests have always been a major focus at CI, accounting for roughly 2/3 of its field program activities. However, CI works in a number of other ecosystems as well, including dry forests, deserts, wetlands, freshwater rivers and lakes, and marine systems.

Field programs are organized into six macro-regions: Mesoamerica (including Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Costa Rica, and Panama), the Tropical Andes (including Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia), the Guyanas (Suriname and Guyana), Brazil, Africa (including Madagascar, Botswana, and Ghana), and Asia-Pacific (including Indonesia, the Solomon Islands, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, and New Caledonia). Together, the countries in which CI works harbor well over 50% of the

world's terrestrial biodiversity, and an even greater percentage of the diversity at risk.

Cross-cutting programs, based in CI's Washington DC office, work with all of the regional programs to provide technical assistance. Science is covered by two programs, Conservation Biology and Conservation Planning; economics by three programs, Conservation Finance, Ecotourism, and Enterprise Development; policy is covered by its Legislative Program; and in-country communications by the field component of the Communications Department.

A number of institution-wide themes run through CI, and help to define and characterize its organization. The most important of these is that of local capacity building within the countries which CI operates. Although many environmental organizations realize the importance of this work, CI is certainly the leading practitioner in the international conservation community. CI staff reflects this commitment, with a majority of its personnel, and an increasing number of board members, native to the countries in which it works. In fact, the field offices are nearly 100% staffed by citizens of their respective countries. Much of CI's work aims to strengthen and empower the partner organizations, usually in the local NGO sector, but sometimes in government as well. Virtually all of the projects are carried out in conjunction with local organizations. Long-term capacity building and empowerment is the key to achieving the conservation objectives and indeed, is the only approach that will ultimately succeed.

Partnerships with the private sector are increasingly important to the fulfillment of CI's conservation objectives. The business community has traditionally been a target of hardline conservationists, however, CI have long since come to realize that neither conservation nor sustainable development will ultimately succeed without working relationships with the business sector. The business community drives much of what happens in the world, is very efficient and pays strict attention to the bottom line. Although in the past the business community has not been especially conservation-minded, this is changing rapidly, especially with the development of organizations like the Swiss-based Business Council for Sustainable Development. CI is poised to take advantage of this change in attitude and speed it along. For several years CI has worked with American-based companies like McDonalds and the Bank of America, and through its National Advisory Councils is beginning to work more closely with the business community in tropical countries as well.

Influencing global biodiversity policy through work with multilateral and bilateral institutions like the World Bank and USAID, and UN agencies like UNDP and UNESCO is also high on its list. CI's field work is unlikely to have a lasting impact if it does not deal with the macro-issues that lead to much biodiversity loss, and therefore CI has become involved with multilateral policy formulation. CI's credibility in the policy arena derives from the fact that CI is field-based and has firsthand experience in the tropics. This type of top-down activity is perhaps best exemplified by its work with the Global Environmental Fund



and USAID, but also exists on a governmental policy level and through its representation in the IUCN network as well.

Closely related to the theme of local capacity building is CI's efforts to help the world's indigenous people, from the Amazon Indians to the diverse people of Melanesia. Although these peoples have been central to the global debate on tropical forests over the past few years, rarely have there been serious bottom-up efforts to empower and work directly with this population group. CI's approach is to work with indigenous people to help them attain their requirements and aspirations, rather than someone else's interpretation of their needs. Also, CI recognizes the great contributions that their traditional knowledge offers to its environmental solution-making process, and has established a task force to attempt to learn more from their wealth of knowledge. Rather than a paternalistic approach that has been so characteristic of past interactions with indigenous peoples, CI focuses on a give-and-take relationship and true partnership. CI has extensive interaction with people as different as the Kayapo of southeastern Brazilian Amazonia, the Lacandones of southern Mexico, the Tirio of south Suriname, and the Agta of the Palanan wilderness on Luzon in the Philippines. CI is the only conservation organization with a number of indigenous people on staff, thus reflecting the great mutual respect the organization has for them and what they have to contribute to the conservation movement.

#### TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR SPECIALIZED INSTITUTION

The intermediary would enter into a contract with Conservation International-Washington for procurement of the following consulting services to be performed non-consecutively over a 48-month period (equivalent to at least 21 consultant/months), commencing from the effective date of the agreement. CI-Washington will be required to furnish round-the-clock technical assistance services during this period (such as a hotline).

The experts to be involved in this operation should have at least 4 years work experience in similar projects and in the specific duties detailed in the terms of reference (although individually the experts do not need to have experience in all the duties, the team as a whole should be proficient in all areas of these terms of reference). The names and personal history of the designated consultants shall be submitted to the Bank for clearance as part of the procurement process.

A. Planning supervision and institutional strengthening

1. Supervise, synchronize and evaluate program activities and investments.
2. Advise the executing agency and the Comité de Base on the progress of the program, compliance with Bank regulations, proposed sums and objectives, and define adjustments needed during the execution of the program to achieve such objectives.
3. Train managers, executives and prospective members of the Comité de Base in strategic planning (mandate, objectives, strategy, etc.) and other business management areas to ensure an adequate level of management at the community level.
4. Design and implement a cooperative education program with modules for the building of leadership skills, designed specifically for women, young members and children of community organizations.
5. Assist and train the executing agency and the community organization to keep project records in such a way as to: (a) allow for easy identification of all sums disbursed and their subsequent use; and (b) provide the necessary level of detail for identification of goods and services procured and their use.
6. Assist the executing agency in making decisions regarding the procurement of the most adequate computer systems.

7. Develop and install an integrated information system which will facilitate the accomplishment of the project objectives, eliminate duplications of data and generate consolidated reports, including, but not limited to, the following: community member records, accounts receivable, accounts payable, cash control, records of fixed assets, control of processing costs, inventory control, budgeting, billing and general accounting.
8. Design and implement a baseline data set of socioeconomic and ecological indicators and the subsequent establishment of specific goals corresponding to these indicators.
9. Follow-up on public awareness of the environment in the communities involved in the project: monitor public opinion through a questionnaire modeled on similar surveys which have been used by CI at the Mountain Gorilla Project in Rwanda and Zaire, and CI ecosystem conservation directives worldwide.

B. Community development, ecotourism, and new enterprises

1. Determine overall conservation priorities and establish the viability of sustainably harvesting specific potential products.
2. Create an alternative to deforestation by developing sustainable enterprises based upon sustainable use of natural resources. These sustainable enterprises should market "biodiversity products" such as tree oils, plant fibers, nuts and latexes. Design manuals and training programs for the implementation and replication of such enterprises.
3. Produce a conceptual blueprint for visitor facilities and train community members in techniques of low-impact design for the expansion of lodging, building of trails, and creation of a nature education center.
4. Promote the integration of ecotourism activities into the economic and social life of the community by creating ownership throughout the community. This means that the project implementation should engage everyone from local construction and maintenance workers to local guiding services, transportation companies, artisans, and food providers, including fishermen and small farmers.
5. Produce training manuals and education materials to implement an educational process at the community level.
6. Develop an internal and external communications campaign demonstrating the possibilities of ecologically-sound harvesting of non-timber forest products and ecotourism as alternatives which are more beneficial than clearing land for other uses.

C. Marketing

1. Identify and establish strong links with national and international tourism operators.
2. Seek market opportunities to use the site as a base for recreation and environmental research and education of Bolivian residents.
3. Elaborate a marketing plan for the ecotourism and the new enterprises program. This plan should cover the four critical factors: product, price, place and promotion.
4. Facilitate market access for non-timber forest products. This may be done, for example, through the establishment of partnerships with cosmetic raw materials manufacturers and special ingredients companies, among others.
5. Train the necessary personnel to establish a permanent marketing structure.
6. Organize informal training sessions with community members to explain basic marketing concepts, new market and product development opportunities, international market trends, pricing, etc.
7. Assist the executing agency in the marketing of the program itself to other communities in the area (institutional marketing).
8. Develop a promotional campaign to increase market opportunities of goods and services produced by the community, and also to demonstrate the benefits of ecologically-sound enterprises.

APPENDIX I

TC-93-06-47-5

Original: Spanish

PROPOSED RESOLUTION

BOLIVIA. NONREIMBURSABLE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR A  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ECOTOURISM PROGRAM IN SAN JOSE  
DE UCHUPIAMONAS AND THE BUFFER ZONE OF THE PROPOSED MADIDI NATIONAL PARK

The Donors Committee of the Multilateral Investment Fund

RESOLVES:

1. That the President of the Inter-American Development Bank, or such representative as he shall designate, is authorized, in the name and on behalf of the Multilateral Investment Fund, to enter into such agreements as may be necessary with Conservation International Foundation-Bolivia and to take such additional measures as may be pertinent for the execution of the plan of operations referred to in Document MIF/AT- with respect to a technical cooperation for a sustainable development and ecotourism program in San José de Uchupiamonas and the buffer zone of the proposed Madidi national park.

2. That up to the amount of US\$1,250,000 is authorized for the purpose of this resolution, chargeable to resources of the Small Enterprise Development Facility of the Multilateral Investment Fund.

3. That the above-mentioned sum is to be provided on a nonreimbursable basis.