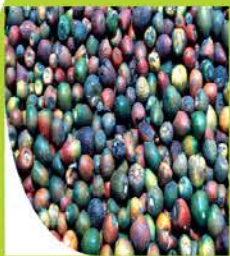


PACSBIO Bolivia, Improving Governance in PAs. SBS



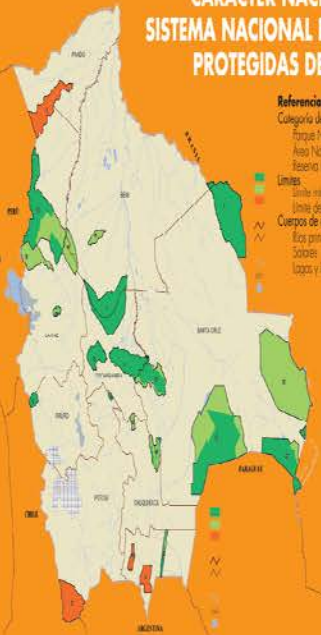
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ÁREAS PROTEGIDAS DE CARÁCTER NACIONAL DE SISTEMA NACIONAL DE ÁREAS PROTEGIDAS DE BOLIVIA

Áreas Protegidas

- 1 Sajama
- 2 Tunari
- 3 Tibara - Secura
- 4 Nival Kempi Mirador
- 5 Torotoro
- 6 Carrasco
- 7 Eduardo Avaroa
- 8 Masmorqui
- 9 Tariquia
- 10 Cordillera De Sama
- 11 Apolobamba
- 12 EBB
- 13 Pilon Lajas
- 14 El Palmer
- 15 San Matías
- 16 Amboró
- 17 Cotapata
- 18 Madidi
- 19 Kaa-Iya
- 20 Chuquiaguani
- 21 Aguaraguaní
- 22 Itocza



Referencias

- Categoría de Muestro
- Parque Nacional
- Área Natural de Manejo Integrado
- Reserva Nacional de Vida Silvestre

- Limites
- límite internacional
- límite departamental
- Cuerpos de aguas
- Ríos principales
- Sajama
- Lajas y lapras



PROGRAMA DE APOYO A LA CONSERVACIÓN SOSTENIBLE DE LA BIODIVERSIDAD



Proyecto financiado por la Unión Europea



Diseño e impresión: pds@epetisa.com



Governance, Key Concepts in Bolivia



Why?

Durban 2003 Agenda

COP 9 and 10

Improving Governance (IUCN)

What?

Quality of the PP design

Financing

Capacity Development

Participation at local level

Conflict Management

Planning Instruments

Effective Policies and Legal Framework

Management and Governance. Mix?



Intervention Issues

Conservation and Development in Bolivia

The process of biodiversity conservation is conceived from the perspective of local culture and life systems and as support of sustainable human and environmental development, which permits overcoming poverty's limitations in a context of vulnerability to climate change phenomena.

It is considered crucial fostering social participation in protected areas and the promotion of Management Committees, in which actively are participating indigenous communities

... and promoting economic development through the implementation of productive projects in protected areas and the sustainable use of natural resources.



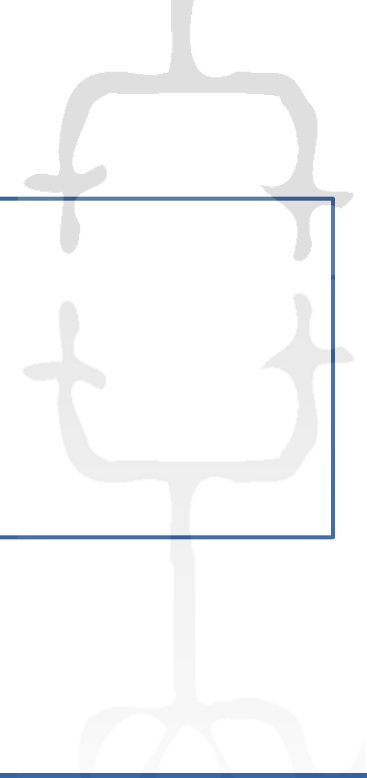
Intervention Issues

How?

PACSBio

Programa de Apoyo a la Conservación Sostenible de la Biodiversidad'

The first Sector Budget Support Program on Protected Areas and Biodiversity funded by the European Union, aims to respond to Bolivia's specific challenges in protected areas management



Intervention Issues

How?

European contribution of EUR 19 million (2012 – 2016)

Euros 14 million is a sector budget suort + Euros 5 millon

EUR 4 million are complementary actions like technical assistance, Visibilty Plan, Training ELAP, and support to the Joint Research Center to develop, jointly with Bolivian authorities, a Digital Observatory for Protected Areas (DOPA).



Intervention Issues

How?

Budget support

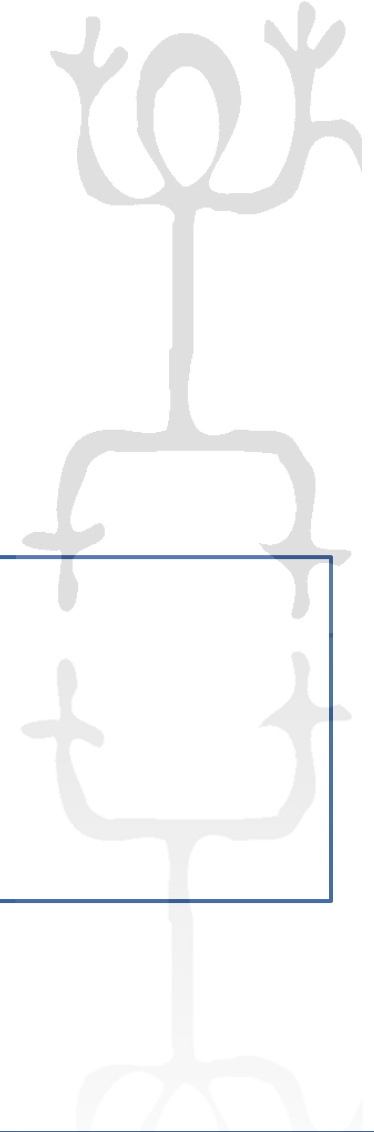
Goals, targets and indicators (process, output outcomes, impact)

More than 95 % of accomplishment of the targets established in the Financial Agreement



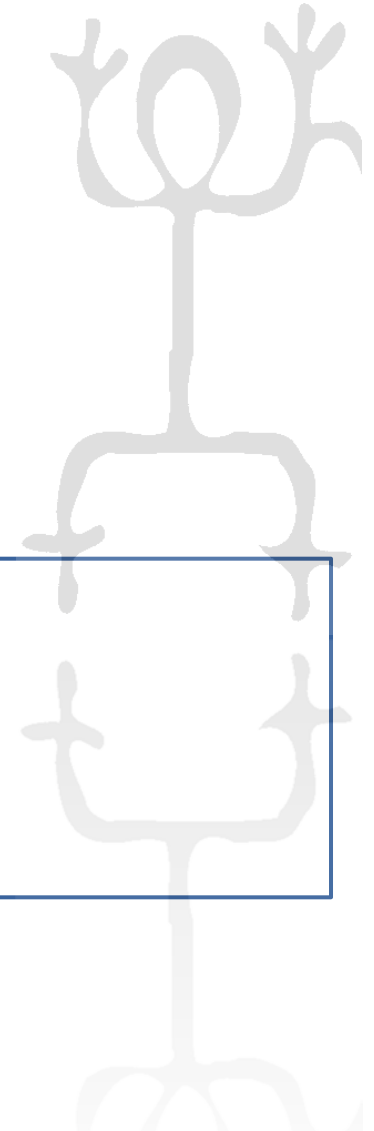
Overall Objective

The program's overall objective is to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in Bolivia by supporting Bolivian sector policies on Protected Areas (PAs) and related ecosystems.



Purpose

The purpose of the project is to contribute to reinforce the "Sistema Nacional de Areas Protegidas" (SNAP) by promoting the "Gestión Territorial con Responsabilidad Compartida" (GRTP) and the economic and social roles of the communities living in and around the PAs.



Outcomes

The state of conservation of biodiversity in ecosystems is maintained or improved

Policy Financing

National parks in Bolivia have been, since its creation, highly dependent from international donors and NGO's participation.

The analysis of the institutional budget reveals a relevant increasing of the National Treasury Funds from 11% in 2013 to 14% en 2014 (despite this improvement the participation is still very limited)



Outcomes

The PA management is improved through the application GC model
Development of the decentralization process
Increase of intersectorial coordination / central level with municipal and departamental Governments

It has launched a financing strategy
Increase of the resources from the TGN (National Treasury),
Generated by protected areas
(SICOS, payments systems in APs) and other sources
(trust funds)



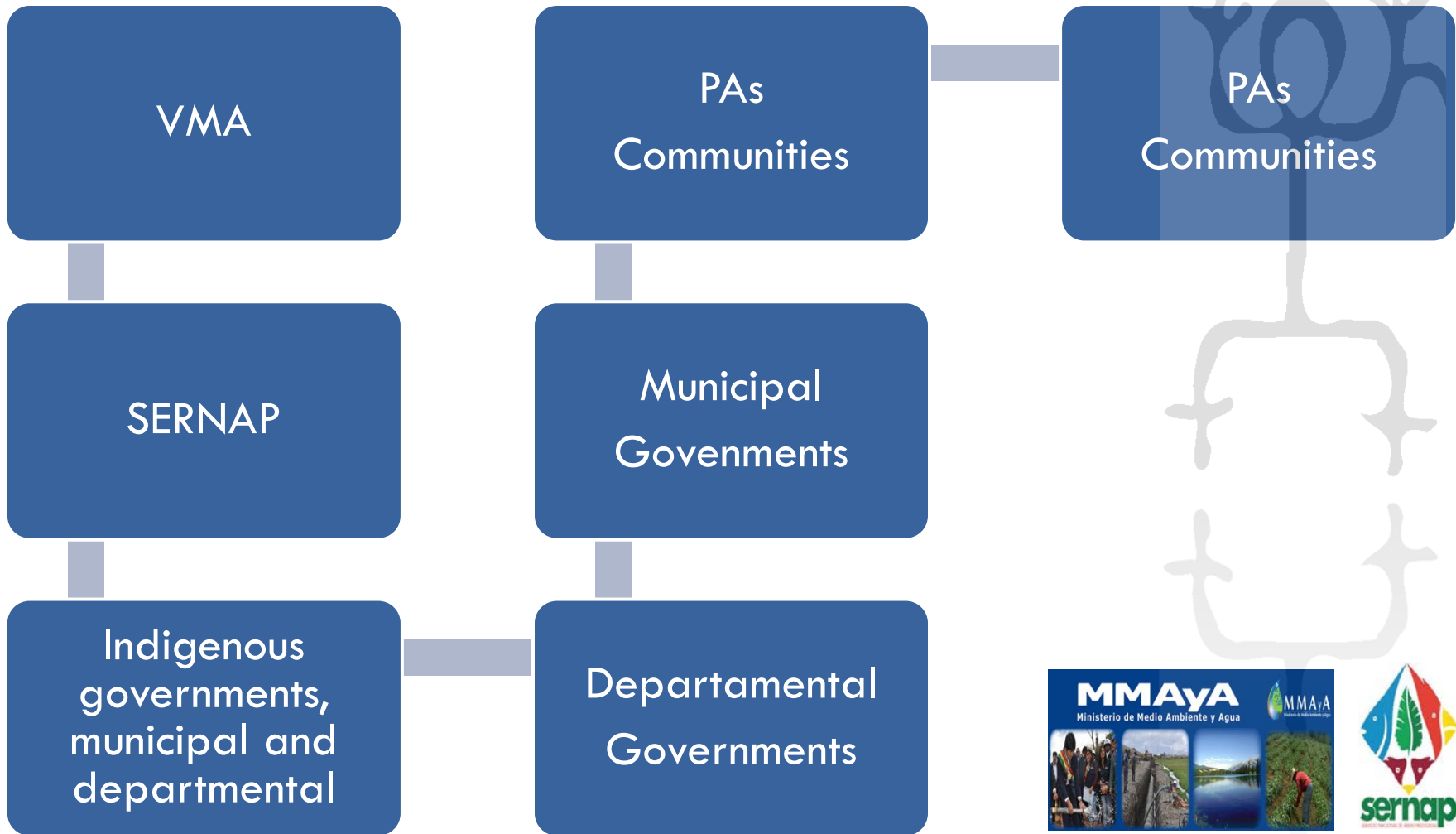
Outcomes

Execution of productive projects compatible with the conservation objectives of the APs and contributing to improve the social and economic conditions to the people of PAs.

Desing and implementation of the Bolivia Digital Observatory DOPA, provide in the near future more specific and comprehensive information on the situation of biodiversity in Bolivia and of environment protection. This component of the project is being executed by the Joint Research Center- ISPRA



Institucional Stakeholders: A complex context



Main results in terms of Management and Governance



Political Dialogue promoting the model of “Parque con gente” (Parks with people). This approach establishes the need of integrate biodiversity conservation with the improvement of living conditions in protected areas.



Focus in the sector plan actions emphasizes the need to decentralize the protected areas national system



Improvement of coordination between the central level, sub-national Governments and national, departmental and municipal Protected Areas



Main results in terms of Management and Governance



Ownership of the SERNAP with respect of the SBS modality, installing the resulted oriented approach in public management



Effective Participation

Active operation of the Coordination Committee of Protected Area System, with the participation of SERNAP, as well as all donors working in the sector and other national institutions.



Developing integral actions at territorial level to improve people living conditions (wich is the main priority of the Bolivian Gv) in Pas (poverty reduction actions in PAs)



Main results in terms of Management and Governance



The promotion of a results based management approach by all beneficiaries institutions



The improvement of management tools for protected areas



Currently 24 sustainable productive projects are on-going in PA, for a total amount of 8,903.400 Euros, benefitting 3505 families in 12 different PAs.



Main results in terms of Management and Governance



At local level, the program has contributed to the improvement of the instruments of planning and management of the Aps, supporting the updating of the Guide for the preparation of integrated management plans, and the functioning of the Management Committee of the Aps. (the implementation in 2013 of 3 new management plans, 8 new protection plans at protected-areas level represents and the creation of 4 Management Committee of the Aps, overall an important step for the preservation and sustainable development of the PAs)



Dialogue Government–donor coordination improved: donors supporting actions in PAs but not traditionally involved in the sector round table



Increase of the allocations from the National Treasury to protected areas system, which only represented 7% of SERNAP's budget in 2012 to 14% in 2013. Internal resources coming from PAs have also increased: from 22.2% budgeted in 2012 to more than 30% in 2013.



Governance Issues: Challenges



Park with People Model: How could we integrated an conservation with fight against poverty/improvement of living conditions (first priority of the Gv)



Situation of poverty generates conflicts all over the national parks systems (infrastructure actions in Pas vs conservation)



Sustainable use of natural resources as the only option for biodiversity conservation (productive projects in buffer zones and in PAs, eco tourism)



Governance Issues: Challenges



How can we prioritize PAs in the public policies Agenda and among the public opinion?



How can we established an economic value of the enviromental services in PAs (study, baseline, relation NIP) in a political context not open to traditional marke approach? le NO REDD



How can we promote the rol of the PAs in the National Development Strategy?





Thanksss

Sydney, November 2014