

Proposal for a local economic development plan with a tourist focus in the district - 8 de Sucre**Propuesta de un plan de desarrollo económico local con enfoque turístico en el distrito - 8 de Sucre**

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Abstract

The present investigation contains the Local Plan of Economic Development proposal using a touristic approach at the locality of district 8 from Sucre municipality in where an investigation about district 8's tourist potential was made, using methodologies, tools and materials according to the type of investigation. With the information that was get about the tourist attractions and the economic situation of the district was possible to pass to the formulation and strength of a communal tourist circuit using the geographic information system. The valuation of the existence of cultures like Jalq'a-Chuta and the incorporation of three tourist offers that search to integrate the different types of tourism in order to help with the high poverty indices generated by the bad organization, the existence of a micro regional develop plan and the inefficient resource management.

Tourism, Economic Development, District 8, Local Plan, Jalq'a-Chuta**Resumen**

Esta investigación es un estudio a las funciones realizadas en el área de recursos humanos de dos organizaciones localizadas en Ciudad Obregón, Sonora, ambas SMEs, pertenecientes al sector servicios y fundadas en 2009, con la finalidad de plantear propuestas de mejora para esta área en base al diagnóstico de dichas funciones para lograr una mejora en el desempeño organizacional. Dicha investigación es descriptiva, no experimental y cualitativa. Como resultados se obtuvo que las SMEs no cuentan con un área exclusiva para atender necesidades y requerimientos del personal, los procesos de este departamento son realizados de manera informal y por el dueño del negocio. Partiendo de estos resultados se elaboraron propuestas de mejora para cada PyME y se diseñó un manual de políticas y procedimientos para las funciones del departamento de recursos humanos, así como un manual de inducción que de soporte en esta actividad

Diagnóstico, Recurso Humano, Administración de Personal, SMEs

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Introduction

In Bolivia, since the 1952 revolution, different development theories have been adopted, of which jointly they also began development models, but in practice many of them have become obsolete or simply did not work at the time of execution. No positive effect on the country, on the contrary, they generated more problems than those already existed.

But since 1994 and the transfer of resources to the municipalities makes it possible to innovate in development strategies by modifying and / or creating new methodologies and techniques in pursuit of economic development, entering a regional, micro-regional and local environment.

It is from this last term and the conjunction with economic development, a new concept of development appears which is called local economic development (LED), which is apt to be approached from the potential that the region of implementation of a LED.

It is at this point where the project anchors its research to make use of a LED, establishing it as a plan, which would then become annexing this last term in a Local Economic Development Plan (PDEL) which will be studied from a tourist approach with all its Existing components conditioned to a rural environment such as District 8 (D-8) of the Municipality of Sucre in the Oropeza Province of the Department of Chuquisaca, to later become a proposed development model for the D-8.

We consider that Chuquisaca and all of Bolivia have a tourist potential which does not have a good planning, but that despite this generates income for the country and its people.

This sector presents the highest growth potential in the medium term for Bolivia in general.

Additionally, the growth of this sector implies potentially large economic and social multiplier effects.

Bolivia currently receives 400 thousand tourists from abroad. Tourism revenue for 2004 was US \$ 188 million, as already mentioned. This is equivalent to 8.6% of the country's total exports, making tourism the third largest foreign exchange product in Bolivia, surpassed only by hydrocarbons and soy.

A comprehensive and concatenated multi-destination strategy (national and international) is much more attractive "for sale" than isolated efforts. Bolivia's tourist destinations can be linked to foreign tourist demand that already reaches destinations in neighboring countries.

For example, Macchu Picchu receives about 400 thousand foreign tourists a year. Argentina receives 3.3 million and only the Argentine Northwest (NOA) attracts 180 thousand. The southwest of Brazil, in the year 2000, received 400 thousand foreign visitors in jungle tourism.

On the other hand, a greater tourist offer not only means a greater arrival of tourists, but also a longer stay and greater income associated with tourism for Bolivia. Chuquisaca and Potosí:

The Sucre road connection with Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. (Puente Arce - Aiquile, Aiquile - Mizque - Paracaya and Aiquile - La Palizada road).

The connection and road integration of the departments of Potosí, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz is of high importance for tourism. Santa Cruz and Cochabamba attract about 140,000 foreign tourists a year, while Chuquisaca and Potosí about 43,000. With the road connection, the arrival of foreign tourists to Chuquisaca and Potosí could increase significantly, as well as the length of their stay.

With this road connection, the aim is to consolidate the Chuquisaca - Potosí Tourist Corridor. Connected with Cochabamba and Santa Cruz and connected with the rest of Bolivia and abroad through a new airport. With a close relationship and multiplier effect with other activities. Such as Handicrafts (textile, jewelry, ceramics, others), Chocolates, Hats, Organic Agro, Natural Medicines, Education, Spanish Language, Others.

Construction of the artisanal town of the Chuquisaca - Potosí circuit, based in Chuquisaca.

Textiles, silver jewelry, organic food, natural medicinal products, nuts, natural cosmetics, textiles and typical clothing, furniture and wooden ornaments and antiques.

Expenses related to international inbound tourism during 2004 amounted to around US \$ 188 million, basically distributed in expenses for Accommodation, Purchase of Goods and Other Services such as Transportation and Food.

According to information from the Vice Ministry of Tourism, the number of foreign visitors who arrived in Bolivia in 2004 amounted to 400 thousand. Domestic tourism was represented by 299 thousand visitors. The reason for the trip of more than half of the international tourists was Vacations, also highlighting Visits to family and friends and Work.

In 2004, income derived from tourism activity amounted to US \$ 188 million, becoming the third export product behind 1) Natural Gas, 2) Soybean Oil and Cake and 3) Other Hydrocarbon Derivatives.

The expenses related to the tourist activity are distributed in approximately 30% for accommodation, 15% for purchases (souvenirs, handicrafts, clothes, gifts, etc.) and 55% in Other Services (transport, food, recreation).

In the Municipality of Sucre, productive products or businesses have been identified, of which the priority is Tourism.

The Municipal Government of Sucre has proposed to implement this productive strategy due to the chain of impacts it has on Employment, Gender and Interculturality.

The objective is to have baseline information for the design of Tourism strategies with a Social Equity approach, that is, gender, interculturality and poverty.

Problem Statement

How has the non-existence of a LED affected public policies and the Rural Development of the D-8 of the Municipality of Sucre today?

Lack of a Local Economic Development model in public policies, of the district - 8 of the Municipality of Sucre at present.

Research objectives

General objective

Promote Local Economic Development through the tourist attraction of district 8 for development and production purposes, directly improving the economic income of the beneficiary communities in the study area, encouraging the recovery of their natural resources, their culture and traditions and increasing the productivity of district 8.

Specific objectives

- Carry out a study of the tourism potential of District -8 in relation to a development plan.
- Come up with a concise, technical, and attractive PDEL proposal for District-8.
- Strengthen the organizations that exist in District 8.
- Study the sustainability of the district tourist attraction.
- Develop, create, and innovate tourist attractions in the area where the project is located.
- Training for community members on the tourist approach.

Hypothesis

Application of a proposal for a local micro-regional economic development model and subsequent incorporation into the Sucre Municipality Development Plan, thus improving rural development through the tourism potential of the D-8.

Importance

The local economic plan approach is the most efficient way to stimulate the tourism sector since the dynamics of its implementation entails mechanisms for prioritizing needs and defining sectoral policies in the short, medium and long term and also incorporates mechanisms that can generate motivation, participation and commitment of the community members of this district. The tourist resource can increase and become an important source of income for rural districts, which are the neediest since, being labor-intensive (it requires a lot of personnel and therefore generates employment), it allows to benefit the sectors depressed, to organize themselves productively for it. By promoting Local Economic Development (LED) in district-8 of the municipality of Sucre, it is of vital importance because it promotes economic-productive development and is necessary for the progress of the municipality through Tourism.

One of the aspirations of the 8th district is to improve the quality of life through tourism, since in the mentioned district there are important tourist attractions such as: landscapes that host a type of endemic-native flora, typical of the place, local cuisine, paintings Rupestres and the Inca Trail, which is very popular with foreigners and inhabitants of the city of Sucre due to the beauty that exists in the study area.

Its agriculture is based on traditional technologies inherited and transmitted from generation to generation by the users and owners of the land according to their own agricultural calendar. The agricultural crops that occupy the largest area in order of importance are: Corn, Wheat, Potato, and legumes.

In the 2001 census of the municipality of Sucre, it reports a population of 10% in the rural area with a trend of proportional growth in the urban area due to internal immigration from the rural districts to the urban and external districts. Some residents had to immigrate to subsist and support their families and the rest live from farming, which has a lower impact on the income of the district. The crafts of the area also predominate, which is forgotten by the municipal government and institutions, this item has a transcendental value due to its degree of importance since many families have ancestral, artisanal knowledge.

Therefore, the study area needs to have a Tourist Local Economic Development Plan that directly benefits the families of the study place.

Materials and methods

For the agreement of the project objectives, the following procedures, techniques, and methodological tools will be used:

- Review of secondary information located in planning instruments.
- Preparation of a survey format.
- Use of tools for the elaboration of tourist circuits.
- Weekly observational visits throughout the 8th district of Sucre for the research planning stage.
- Creation of a schedule for field and office work in the analysis of potentially key tourism communities in each Canton of D-8.
- Sequencing and systematization of the information from the survey of the information collected in the field and primary information.
- SWOT analysis of the socioeconomic situation of the study place.
- Tourist analysis by cantons through GIS tools and aerial and satellite photographs of the D-8 of Sucre.

Stationery	Field equipment	Technological material
Notepads	Boards	GPS
Pencils	Camping gear	Computer
Pens	Lantern	Digital camera
Markers		Flash
Bon paper sheets		Floppy disk
Scotch tape		CD's
Stapler		
Drill		
Notebooks		
Eraser		
Leaves (colored)		
Sheets of savanna paper		

Table 1

Activities	Work Months																												Phases development of the project
	February				March				April				May				June				July								
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4					
Field work	X																												
Survey by Cantons	X	X	X	X																									
Secondary Information Review	X	X	X	X																									
Data comparison and analysis									X	X	X	X																	
Analysis Based on GIS													X	X															
Identification of tourist resources																	X	X	X	X									
Preparation of the PDEL Proposal																					X	X	X	X					
Presentation to the Funders and cantonal and district representatives																													X

Table 2 Activities

Collection and processing of data results obtained

Strengthened tourist offer

Mamahuasi Canton

The Mamahuasi Canton, due to its forest richness, presents a vocation oriented towards local tourism, where recreational activities can be developed with the family or groups of children and young people, walks through interpretation trails among the forests and other types of activities that can be implemented. Among the main sites that can be visited is:

Aritumayu

Pine and eucalyptus forest, in the middle of which you can take walks until you reach the Punilla River, through which crystalline waters flow in the middle of rocks, forming natural pools better known as pools.

Through this sector the Ravelo canal crosses, in the sector there is an old aqueduct through which the water runs to supply the city, the infrastructure dates from the early twentieth century and resembles the Roman aqueducts.

La Punilla

On the road to Ravelo 21 km from Sucre is the community of La Punilla, this sector also has a great forest wealth, especially pine forests, where you can take walks, do sports and be in contact with nature.

This canton was also part of the Ch'utas settlement, with different characteristics in clothing in relation to the Jalq'as, their carnival was an attraction due to the beauty of their clothing, music and dances.

Bramadero

Located 35 km away, to reach this attraction, take the trunk route to Ravelo, then deviate from Punilla, travel approximately 4 km and again deviate from Silvico until reaching the foothills of the Chataquila mountain range, which is It is surrounded by geological formations of great beauty, in whose surroundings you can take walks and fully enjoy nature.

Cajamarca

On the same road to Bramadero, we continue for 5 more km and we reach a wooded area, it is a high valley, covered with pine and Kewiña forests and surrounded by crystalline waters that run through rocks. The place is ideal for walks through the forest.

Canton Chaunaca

The tourist vocation of the Chaunaca canton is strongly influenced by archeology, the most important resources of this type are found in this canton.

Chapel of Chataquila

The Chataquila chapel is located 35 km, on the local road to Potolo, located at the top of the Chataquila summit is this stone-built chapel, it is in the middle of a rocky conformation, harmonizing with the landscape. The place also has its historical significance since the indigenous leader Tomás Katari was assassinated there when he was transferred to the city to be processed.

Inca Trail

Awfully close to the Chapel of Chataquila, between the rocks the pre-Hispanic road begins, it is a 4.5 km cobbled path, built by ancient pre-Hispanic inhabitants through which they passed transporting their burning products, the quality of the road is surprising and how it is preserved after hundreds of years. This path that, according to traces found, continues much further and it is possible to travel it enjoying a landscape in which the mountain landscape and the rocks are assembled in different ways.

Incamachay Cave Paintings

8 Km. From Chataquila, is a set of cave paintings with representations of anthropomorphic, zoomorphic and geometric motifs that have been painted in white and red with various combinations between them.

Archaeological investigations preliminarily attribute to them an age close to the 2,500 years and a possible cultural correspondence Willows. They are located on a natural rocky eaves. The trekking to get to this site allows us to observe a wide and wonderful landscape from the summit of the Chataquila mountain range.

Rock Paintings of Pumamachay

They are awfully close to the Incamachay paintings, approximately a thousand meters. According to archaeological research, it is estimated that the pictographs made in black correspond to the Huruquilla culture, attributing a maximum age of 1,500 years.

They are in a natural cave that is in a deep ravine that is difficult to access. They represent a set of anthropomorphic and geometric motifs. The magical religious motivation of the authors is undoubted.

Chaunaca

The community of Chaunaca is located one hour and fifteen minutes from the city of Sucre, at the confluence of the Potolo and Ravelo rivers from where the Cachimayu is born, it is a beautiful valley where you can take baths in summertime, take walks.

Canton Potolo

Potolo is undoubtedly characterized by having an ethnographic vocation that stands out throughout the country for the extraordinary beauty of the designs of its textiles.

Potolo

Located 60 km from Sucre, the town of Potolo is in a large open space between beautiful colored mountains, it is one of the most populated communities therefore it has basic services such as water, electricity and recently sewerage. It is surrounded by the river of the same name.

The Jalq'a ethnic group stands out in this region, whose language is Quechua, their artisan textile production has great relevance for the beauty of their designs with zoomorphic, geometric figures belonging to an abstract figurative model and complex shapes of various sizes whose elaboration process it is possible to observe in the place.

Museum of Traditional Medicine

Where in addition to appreciating and knowing all the healing benefits of the flora of the region, you can have a consultation with the traditional doctor (jampiri).

Visits to weavers' homes

Visitors are amazed by this experience because when they learn about the process of making tapestries and different fabrics on a loom, they can realize that there are no pre-made designs, but that each of the weavers as their work progresses, they create their design, which according to them they dreamed of them previously. You can also appreciate the different typical dances of the area.

Sacopaya

Crossing the Potolo River is the community of Sacopaya with its unique beauty in which you can see a beautiful stone arch, remains of the old hacienda.

Canton Maragua

The natural landscape and its geological formations tinged with colors of different lands among which different shades of green, purple and brown predominate, in addition to the fossil records of dinosaurs, make up the tourist vocation of this canton.

Sea water

Maragua is located 15 km from Chaunaca, it can also be reached from Potolo, but by a pedestrian path, that is, walking. The community is in a curious geological formation that covers approximately 8 km² forming a kind of shell, its ends present orographic scales with different colors that can be observed from the summit of Chataquila. In the center is the current cemetery that was used since pre-Hispanic times.

Both Maragua and Irupampa have a tradition in the elaboration of textile crafts, on their surface it is possible to find fragments of obsidian

Child May

In this place there are scattered dinosaur tracks corresponding to the Mesozoic era of the Cretaceous period supported by the Miraflores formation worth seeing. In the surroundings there is an iconic site of great magnitude with fossils of various species embedded in the rocks.

Devil's throat

Located between the hills of Santa Ana and Santa Anita, the waters of the pampas of Maragua flow down a fairly steep gradient and whose sound can be seen from the hills quite amplified.

Canton Quila Quila:

It is a colonial town of pre-Hispanic tradition, which is accessed by vehicle, after 27 km along a steep road. Its streets have a grid layout, with mud buildings and thatched roofs.

The tower of the colonial church stands out, which has a beautiful altarpiece and valuable paintings. Both when arriving and in the surroundings, you can appreciate an overwhelming landscape for its beauty and observe the wildlife and native flora with little vegetation.

Brand Rumi

A few meters from Quila Quila there is a set of petroglyphs (stone engravings) distributed in more than 15 large rocks with representations of anthropomorphic motifs characterized by masks; zoomorphs with reptiles and llamas; and intricately designed geometric shapes.

In the surroundings you can still see pre-Hispanic cultivation platforms.

Obispo closed

It is a summit of 3,600 meters above sea level, whose rock formations give it a wonderful appearance.

From its top it is possible to observe the fascinating landscape of the environment, the sunrises and sunsets are always a pleasant spectacle. Its slopes are suitable for rock climbing.

Talula

Known by the locals as —jampi huasil, house of healing, possibly for the minerals that have beneficial actions, it is said that the Inca periodically visited this water for different purposes, healing organic and spiritual ills or celebrating sacred rites.

They are located on the banks of the Pilcomayu River, spring from various slopes of a hill classified as magnetic.

There are also other tourist sites that have not been valued yet, because they are located in slightly more distant places, where there is still no vehicular access or basic tourist services, therefore they are still considered only attractive.

Tourist aspects in district 8 ethnic composition

The population of the five cantons of District 8 belongs to the Jalq'a culture whose roots are found in the Yampara culture. Before the Spanish conquest, the Yamparas owned a large part of what is now the Oropeza Province.

In the middle of the 16th century, the Yamparas gave part of their lands to the Spanish Crown so that a city could be founded there. This city was first called La Plata, then Charcas, currently known by its name Sucre.

The Jalq'a are an indigenous group whose lands extend through the provinces of Oropeza in the Department of Chuquisaca and Chayanta in the Department of Potosí. The Jalq'as are distinguished from other close groups (llamaros, tarabucos, ch'utas) by their own identity that is manifested in their traditional practices: music, dances, clothing.

The Potolo, Purunquila, Maragua and Irupampa communities have preserved their culture with greater force. They are characterized by their particular clothing, their crafts, special textiles whose particularity of their designs makes them unique in Bolivia.

There is also the —chutasll culture in the Punilla community.

The organizational structure

Before the Spanish colonization (around 1545), the territories of the Jalq'as were populated by Ayllus (ancestral forms of indigenous organization). The colonial administration brought strong changes to these old structures through what was called —Repartimientosll, —Encomiendasll and, more particularly, with —Reduccionesll (Mandatory residence for the original population in colonial towns). Later, with the implantation of the Haciendas, the best farmland became the property of both European individuals and the Spanish Colony.

Most of the communities located to the South, in the Jalq'a area, were part of these Haciendas, whose property system continued under the Bolivian Republic until the Agrarian Reform of 1953. From this moment, the indigenous communities of the region were considered, Agrarian Unions, intricately linked to Centralies and Subcentralities of the Single Federation of Peasant Workers.

However, native Ayllus still persist in the area, among them, the —Ayllul of Quila Quila, to which some communities near Maragua and Potolo belong.

Geographical space

The Jalq'a region is in the Oropeza Province of the Department of Chuquisaca corresponding to District 8 of the Municipality of Sucre. Their traditional communities are part of the cantons of: Potolo, Maragua, Chaunaca and Quila Quila, adjacent to the Department of Potosí.

In Chuquisaca they are settled in communities to the west and northwest of the city of Sucre. Their territories are part of District 8 (rural area) of the Municipality of Sucre, distant between 30 and 60 km from this city.

The Municipality of Sucre is located in the geomorphological unit of the Eastern Andean Cordillera, which gives it a topography of hills, mountains and reduced flat surfaces suitable for cultivation. In the middle of mountains and mountains, beautiful valleys are formed, both intermediate and high:

- Upper valley Río Tomoyo (Potolo).
- Upper valley of the Ravelo River (Chaunaca, Socapampa).
- Intermediate Valley of the Cachimayu River (Charcoma, San Juan).
- Upper valley of the Saychuyuj River (Quila Quila and Purunquila).

It is precisely in this region that the Divortium Acuarium occurs, the separation of the waters that go both to the Amazon Basin, and to the Plata Basin. The Potolo River, for example, heads towards the Plata Basin, on the other hand, the Mamahuasi, whose origin is in the Chataquila mountains, is a tributary of the Grande River which, in turn, discharges its flow into the River Basin. Amazon.

Cultural jegacy

The Jalq'a suit

The men's suit is entirely white, both the pants and the shirt (called —Almilla), except for two small details: delicate embroideries of various colors on the edge of the sleeve and on the edge of the boot, and a strip, always black or very dark blue, that crosses the sleeve establishing a marked, but reduced contrast.

The almilla is a kind of wide shirt, with sleeves that extend to the knees. They wear extraordinary trousers, called breeches, which only reach the joints of the leg with the trunk, do not reach the waist, nor do they cover the buttocks (these are covered by the collar). The trousers are fastened with a cord at the groin level, as if they were two joined stockings.

A traditional blanket, called lliqlla, is tied around the waist, always dark, and a poncho also in dark colors on the back. On the head they carry a small hat, equally white, very small, which does not seem to fulfill its function of the sun and the rain.

The Jalq'a woman's dress is, on the other hand, dark. On the body they wear a wide dress, with sleeves up to the middle of the arm, usually black, although in the Quila Quila region they often wear it blue or green.

This dress is also called "brim" like the men's shirt. Over the collar, the back is covered with the —apsull, which is a kind of cloak that goes from the shoulders to the hem of the dress and adjusts at the waist with a girdle called —ch'umpil. The —lliqlal is another essential garment: a fabric formed by two parts sewn together, and that forming a rectangle, serves several uses: it can be worn vertically, on the aqsu, as a coat, or tied to the shoulders to carry the babies (wawas), as ritual tablecloth. The women also wear a small white hat like that of the men.

Women's garments and men's lliqlas and girdles are made on the traditional loom by women. On the other hand, the fabric of their collar, its cut, its sewing, and its embroidery correspond to the work of men (of the father, brother or husband) such as the making of the male suit itself.

Jalq'a textiles

The Jalq'a region is characterized by its textile art in both sheep fleece and alpaca: Aqsus, phullus (beds), sacks, ch'umpis, ponchos, etc. woven on traditional looms.

The ASUR Foundation (Foundation for Anthropological Research and Ethnodevelopment), initiated, in Jalq'a communities, an Indigenous Art Renaissance Program, which, after a long ethnographic investigation, promoted the recovery of traditional textiles, their production and commercialization, together with the revitalization of cultures (dance, music, oral stories, etc.).

Now, in the region, there are hundreds of weavers and weavers who, based on tradition, create beautiful and new woven images and sell their production, obtaining complementary economic resources that allow them to expand their productive base and avoid their migration.

Jalq'a traditional textiles

They are considered one of the finest and most beautiful in Bolivia. Its main characteristic is its style of large imaginary animals. These designs decorate part of the aqsu, the party ponchos, the bags and now, also, the tapestries that the men weave.

The extraordinary thing about this art is that, despite the complexity of the designs, the weavers do not use previous drawings: the intelligence and imagination of the weavers establish the modality and location of the characters in a creative improvisation never repeated twice.

Description of Jalq'a designs

According to the anthropological research of Verónica Cereceda, Jalq'a designs express the world from the ukhu pacha (interior space or below), where the ancient gods descended after the arrival of Christianity with the Spanish conquest.

Through her work we know that the extraordinary characters that populate this dark world are called khurus by the weavers, that is to say wild ones not subject to the dominating action of the human being.

Proposed Tourist Offer

Date	Name	Description
January 6th	Kings	Thanks to the cattle (oxen and cows) for the help provided at sowing season.
February 2nd	Candelaria	New year of production.
February	Carnival	Agricultural ritual to production.
	Corpus	Thanks to the harvested products.
June 24	San Juan	Health Ceremony. On the eve bonfires are made near the pens for cows, sheep and goats and blow up dynamites. On the 24th they wet the animals with water so that they do not get sick and shout at them.
July 25	Santiago	Thanks to the horses (horses, donkeys and mules) for the work done in sowing and harvesting.
August	Pachamama	All the month of August they thank the land (pachamama) with ch'allas and other rituals.
July 27th	Larca Paleo	Water Day. The whole community gathers to thank and adore water, drink corn chicha and dance with sicuris.
November		Ch'alla a la pachamama, for sowing.

Table 3 Local parties

In district 8 there is great potential in relation to this form of tourism due to its capacity for sustainability and flexibility when transforming the current production model.

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The best way to implement a sustainable agroecotourism is considering the investment made at the beginning of a management and easing the costs of production and use of energy, for this reason the productive model through small family and / or community integral farms, responds to this form of community tourism where they watch and seek.

After a quali-quantitative analysis, and using methodologies, agroecotourism in this microregion contemplates the following types of characteristics for this microregion:

Agroecotourism District-8, must have:

- Sustainability.
- Comprehensiveness.
- Sustainability.
- Strong investments.
- Human, natural and material resources under good management.
- Strengthened organizations.
- Production systems under integrated management.
- Intensive production (use of greenhouses).
- A plan for the use of water and soil resources.
- Territorial planning at the family and / or community level.
- Cultural practices under an ancestral Andean worldview.

Comprehensive Farms in district -8 should consider:

- Strong initial investments.
- Relevance of access to local materials.
- Phytosanitary and animal health control.
- Use of alternative energies.
- Systemic economic complementarity - productive, production to reduce the costs.

- Productive infrastructure to consider aesthetic characteristics while maintaining endogenous characteristics according to the rural environment.

This proposal complements the Local Economic Development approach, but in a sectoral way, linking only some cantons and a certain number of communities, because they have a similarity but at the same time each community has its own particularities in relation to the microclimate of each ecological floor.

Pre-Selected Cantons	Communities (with agroecotourism vision)
Chaunaca	Chaunaca and Tumpeka Baja
Mamahuasi	La Punilla, Cajamarca and Mamahuasi

Table 4 The selected cantons are:

Adventure games paintball

Strategy game made up of groups of at least 6 people each, where the objective is that under a clothing for physical protection and the use of a weapon with ammunition made of ink, it is about accumulating scores in favor of the group. The recreation field must be fully in contact with nature and must be a large and rugged area, preferably an area with tree vegetation cover, rocky, firm soils and with a relative slope. Due to the aforementioned characteristics, the proposal is limited to only two spaces, to two communities that have wooded areas with surfaces that meet the requirements of this recreational activity, which are the Communities of La Punilla and Cajamarca, with an average height of 3024 and 3320 masl respectively, the arboreal species are introduced and exotic, with a greater presence of radiata pine, patula and pseudostrobus and in the higher parts, eucalyptus. With a not very dense planting system with existing spaces for the movement of individuals.

Botanical Garden

As an undertaking and a proposal from the La Punilla community, the implementation of a Botanical Garden as part of a new trend in Community Tourism called - Biotourism, which has as an amendment the care and sustainability when entering a natural space, and in this way to avoid degradation, and the proposal falls on the revaporization of the flora of the place, which is endemic in nature, and in this way to have species and samples of unique plant richness and nucleated in a defined area under scientific treatment and care. and in constant research. On the other hand, it is a study center for professionals and researchers related to botany.

Tourist attraction		E	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
A	Mamahuasi Canton:												
1	Aritumayu												
2	La Punilla												
3	Bramadero												
4	Cajamarea												
B	Canton Chaunaca												
5	Chapel of Chataquila												
6	Inca Trail												
7	Painting Rupestres Incamachay and Pumamachay												
8	Chaunaca												
C	Canton Potolo												
9	Potolo												
10	Museum of Traditional Medicine												
11	Sacopaya												
D	Canton Maragua												
12	Sea water												
13	Child May												
14	Devil's throat												
E	Canton Quila												
15	Quila												
16	Brand Rumi												
17	Cerro Obispo												
18	Talula												

Table 5 Months conducive to visiting the 17 tourist attractions identified in the 8th district

Discussion

In the course of around 6 months of research and bibliographic review, when entering an analysis of Economic Development, in relation to a micro region, it was possible to analyze it and then show that in most cases of LED experiences In Bolivia, since 2005, it has been occurring in macro regions except for a few, which is also projected towards an inclusion of more sectors until it becomes a regional development, in addition to the fact of implementing the same methodology or only its components to a Smaller medium relation to the territory, the resources that are managed and the income generated by management, I mean a topic of discussion, but later from the information we handle and a more in-depth analysis it is confirmed that the LED approach for this District is the suitable for its tourist potential, and the advantage of integrating the agroforestry, cultural and natural wealth of the micro-region in favor of sustainable rural development.

But since this work was only limited to an investigation and later presented in a LED proposal, it presents certain biases for which it would have to continue evaluating technical, environmental and organizational aspects mainly.

Conclusions

The conclusions of the research are in relation to our experience in the field during these 7 months of work and coexistence with the local people and being in this rural environment, where the Tourist wealth is found everywhere from the originality of its landscapes, diversity of its resources, the hospitality of the people, who present very singularities when undertaking their activities and expressing their ideas, in addition to flexibility and entrepreneurship as favorable characteristics when implementing a new project. But I know when we talk about a Local Economic Development in the 8th district it is even more expectant because not only a tourist plan is proposed but a more comprehensive approach when managing the resources of the place, with a micro-business vision, within a framework of Rural Development sustainable and sustainable. In order to argue the aforementioned, it was resorted to compiling several experiences in Local development and with the help of information from the research group, consulting experts, bibliography and surveys in the District, it can be pre-affirmed that under careful monitoring at the time planning a Local development in District 8 of the Municipality of Sucre is feasible in economic, social and environmental terms and is sustainable.

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