Site: Guatopo and Macarao National Parks are located

in the southeast of the city. Macarao National Park is part

of the Coastal Mountain Range and includes the rivers

Macarao, San Pedro and Jarillo. The park contains semi-

deciduous forests, evergreen forests and cloud coastal

forests. Guatopo National Park consists of deciduous and

evergreen forests.

Important fauna species found within the park include

the water opossum, three-toed sloth, anteater, and the

endangered Giant Armadillo. Various car nivores have

been reported, including the jaguar, the greater grison,

striped hog-nosed skunk and the kinkajou. There are also

at least ten species of bird considered endemic or with

limited distribution and more than 50 species of bats. The

predominant tree species are represented by the genus

Guarea, Gustavia, Inga, Ocotea and Tabebuia.

Project: In 1600, when Caracas consisted of four main

streets and had 2,000 inhabitants, water was distributed

from a system of pipes made out of clay covered with

calcium carbonate. Today, the city consumes an average of

17 thousand litres of water per second and it is estimated

that the average resident uses 500 litres of water per day.

As Caracas grew and the demand for water increased,

the water authorities looked to protecting the catchment

area around the city to ensure continued supplies of water.

In 1926 Macarao was declared the first National Forest

to protect the source of the San Pedro, Macarao and