

Analysis of governance types and the role of communities on other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM) in Colombia



Working group on
Complementary Conservation Strategies

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Current protected areas



CCS Complementary Conservation Strategies

- Allow to fill gaps of biodiversity levels that are not represented

Regional Protected Areas Systems arose from different contexts

Coordination and cooperation spaces for strengthening protected areas and decision making

Recognize other conservation strategies, public, de facto, run by local governments, among others

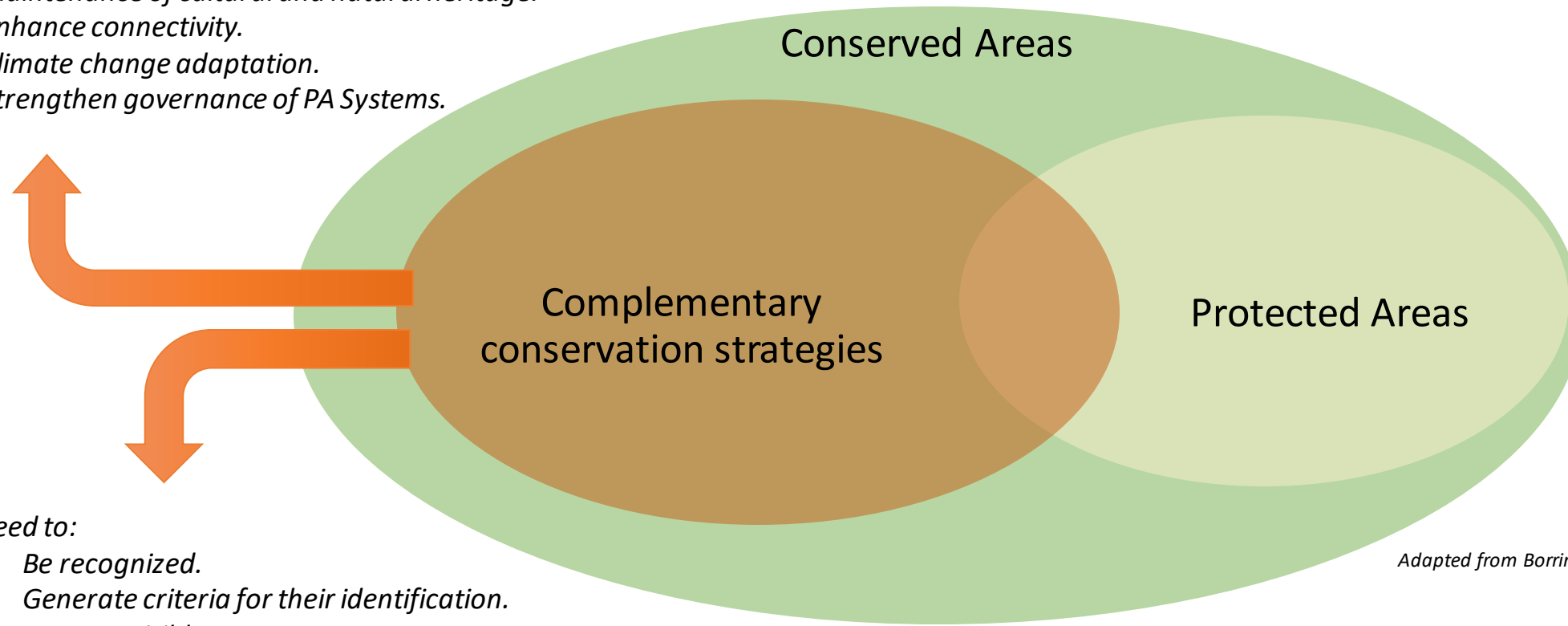
Other conservation measures are necessary to increase connectivity and strengthen governance of PA Systems

Complementary Conservation Strategies – CCS vs other effective area based conservation measures (OECM)

Essential for:

- Recognize different types of governance.
- Maintenance of cultural and natural heritage.
- Enhance connectivity.
- Climate change adaptation.
- Strengthen governance of PA Systems.

Colombia has advanced on a draft legislation to identify and report CCS



Need to:

- Be recognized.
- Generate criteria for their identification.
- Be more visible.

Adapted from Borrini-Feyerabend. et. al 2014

CCS and governance

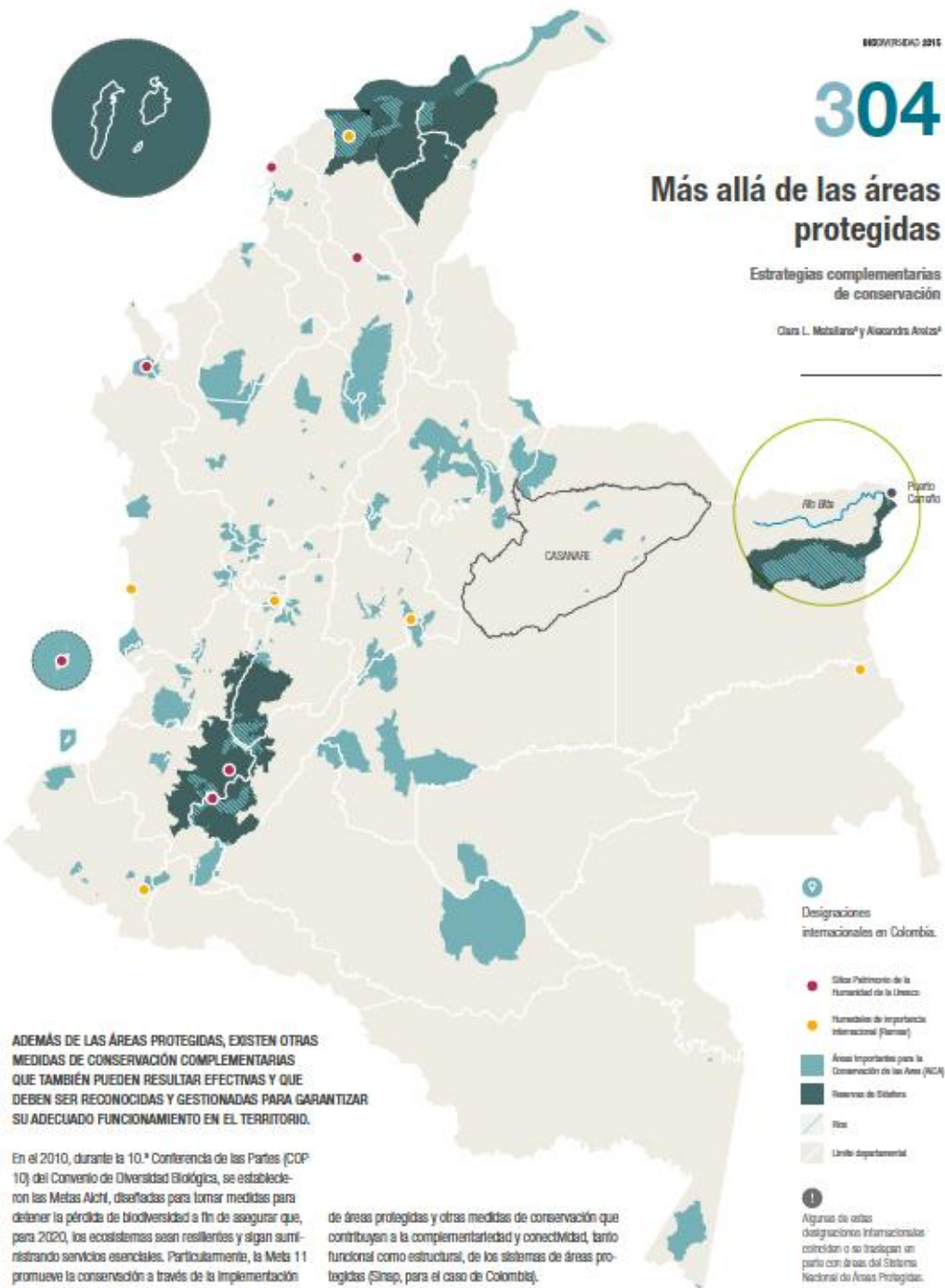
| Conservation strategy | Governance by Government (levels) | | | Shared Governance | | Private Governance | |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------|-------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | National | Regional | Local | In collaboration | Joint Governance | By land owners | By Organizations |
| <i>Current Protected Areas system</i> | Green | Green | Red | Red | Green | Green | Red |
| <i>Complementary Conservation Strategy</i> | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green |



Más allá de las áreas protegidas

Estrategias complementarias de conservación

Clara L. Molano¹ y Alexander Anzola²



ADemás de las áreas protegidas, existen otras medidas de conservación complementarias que también pueden resultar efectivas y que deben ser reconocidas y gestionadas para garantizar su adecuado funcionamiento en el territorio.

En el 2010, durante la 10.ª Conferencia de las Partes (COP 10) del Convenio de Diversidad Biológica, se establecieron las Metas Aichi, diseñadas para tomar medidas para detener la pérdida de biodiversidad a fin de asegurar que, para 2020, los ecosistemas sean resilientes y sigan suministrando servicios esenciales. Particularmente, la Meta 11 promueve la conservación a través de la implementación

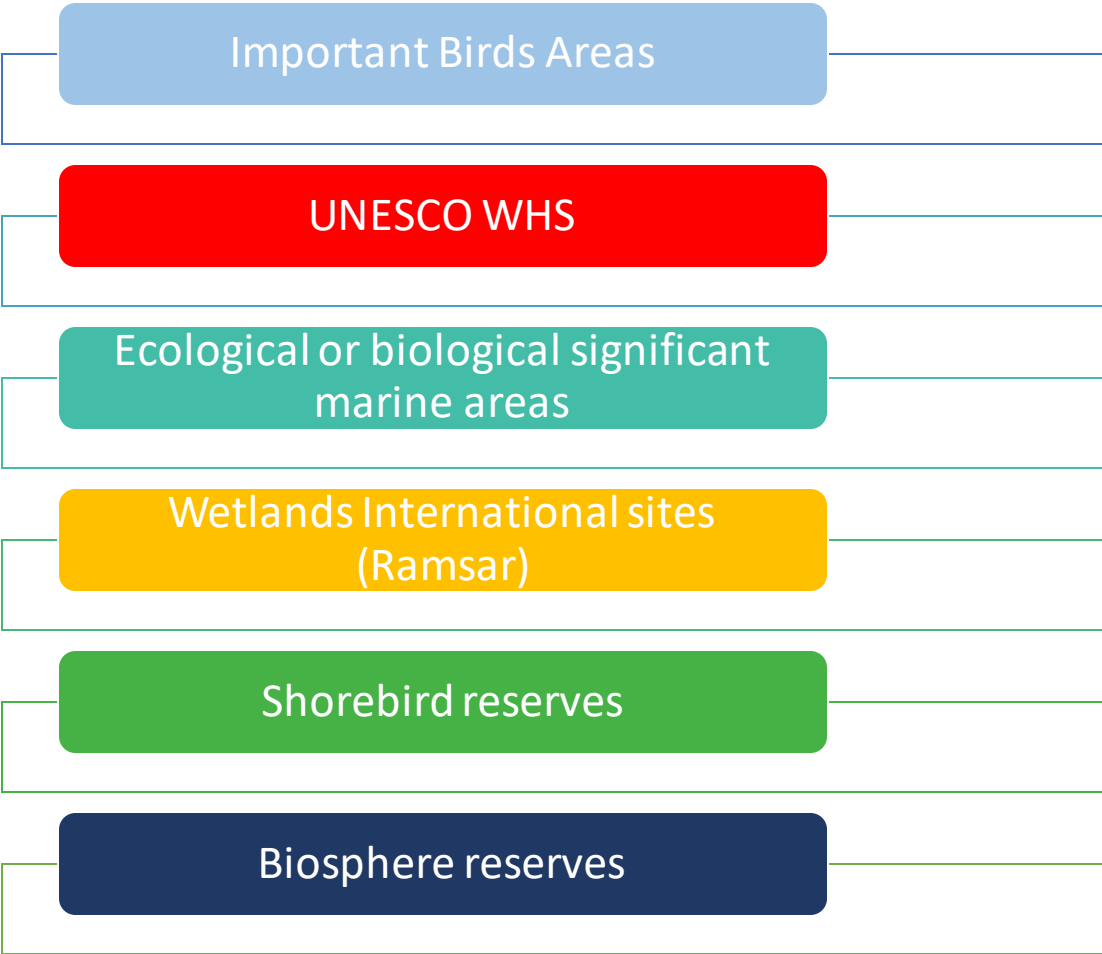
de áreas protegidas y otras medidas de conservación que contribuyen a la complementariedad y conectividad, tanto funcional como estructural, de los sistemas de áreas protegidas (Sinep, para el caso de Colombia).

Designaciones internacionales en Colombia.

- Sitios Patrimonio de la Humanidad de la Unesco
- Humedales de Importancia Internacional (Ramsar)
- Áreas importantes para la Conservación de la Fauna (AIFA)
- Reservas de Estibos
- Hito
- Límite departamental

¹ Algunas de estas designaciones internacionales coinciden o se trasladan un punto con áreas del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas.

CCS: International designations



CCS: Private Strategies



“Conserve to live-Produce to consume”

Civil society natural reserves



Legal figures used for conservation

Conservation agreements



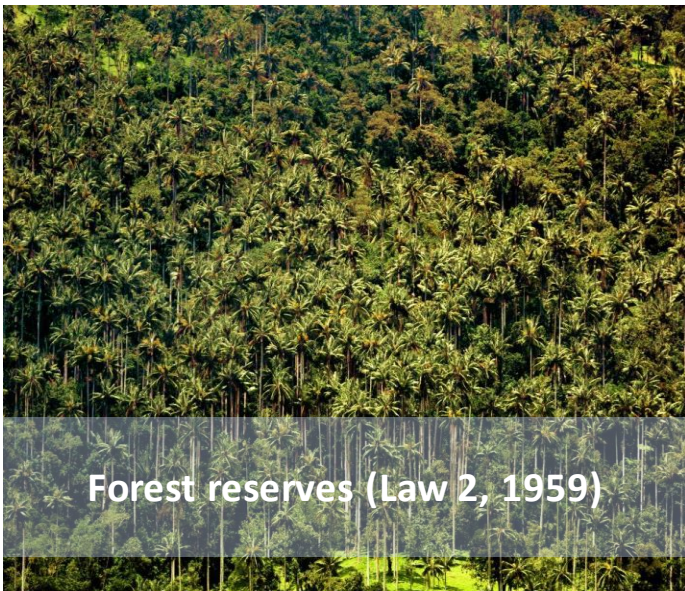


Lands acquired for watershed protection (Law 99, 1993)



Protected lands included in local land management plans (municipality)

CCS: Public Governance



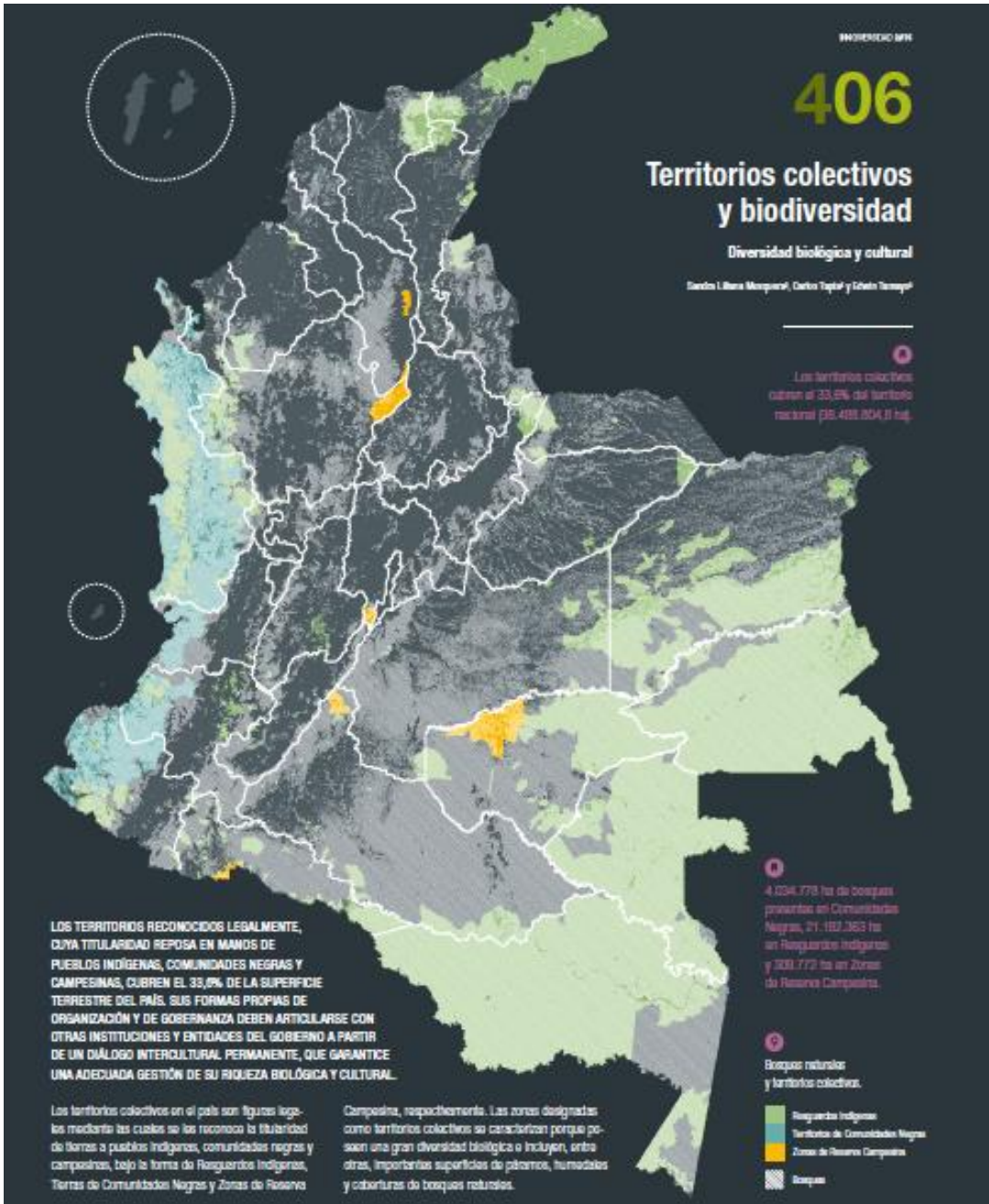
Forest reserves (Law 2, 1959)



Ecosystems protected by special laws (Paramos and wetlands)



CCS: Community Conserved Areas



Indigenous sacred sites. e.g.. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (ACT)

Specially managed sites within indigenous reserves (698, 32`000.000 ha)

Special natural reserves on afro-colombian territories (law 70, 1993) (181, 5`500.000 ha)

Campesino reserves (6, 851.000 ha)

OECM and livelihood cases studies in Colombia



Campesino reserve



Yellow line in the Serranía de San Lucas

Motivation: Claim of the rights of the peasants, access to land and defense and community management of the territory, dialogue with the government.

Governance: local communities.

Biodiversity: Tropical forest. It is a strategic corridor of the jaguar and home to many animals and plants in danger of extinction (tapir, spectacled bear, titi monkey, crystal frog, paujil, tigrillo, jaguar and puma)

Cultural values: long-standing organizational processes, traditional agricultural practices, ethnic values of the Serranía de San Lucas

Important Bird Area and Civil Society Natural Reserve



Colombian Eastern Plains

Motivation: Families want to conserve birds and a shared wetland but they want to continue with their main economy activity cattle ranching

Governance: Private governance (Land owners)

Biodiversity: flooded savannah with interspersed “Moriche” (*Mauritia flexuosa*) palm forests and their flagship bird orinoco goose (*Oressochen jubatus*, NT).

Cultural values: *Traditional cattle ranching has allowed the biodiversity conservation.* Eastern savannah culture

Exclusive Artisanal Fishing Zones



Bahia Solano, Chocó

Motivation: Recovering fishing resources to improve the livelihoods of indigenous people and afrocolombian communities

Governance: Shared governance between indigenous people, local communities and government.

Biodiversity: Fish populations of species such as the Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*), the Green jack (*Caranx caballus*), rocky shore ecosystems, mangrove zone, seabed structure and cetacean migration routes.

Cultural values: Fishing culture, ethnic values of the Colombian Pacific coast

Conclusions



CCS have been perceived as an opportunity to recognise forms of conservation that are currently not included in SINAP.



CCS include local conservation and diverse governance arrangements, such as the conservation carried out by Indigenous groups, afro-descendants, peasants, civil society and the productive sectors, among others.



CCS also include arrangements with normative support that contribute to the objective of a more complete and ecologically representative system of protected areas, as well as integral management of biodiversity and benefits derived from it.



The draft IUCN guidelines on OECMs afford a great opportunity to make visible the path taken by Colombia in terms of CCSs.

ESTRATEGIAS COMPLEMENTARIAS DE CONSERVACIÓN EN COLOMBIA

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Complementary Conservation Strategies in Colombia

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Thank you!!

http://humboldt.org.co/images/Cartilla_Conseervacion_Aprobacion.pdf

