

Other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM): The case of Colombia

Working group on Complementary Conservation Strategies



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National System of Protected Areas

Protected Areas



- National Parks.
- Regional protected areas.
- Civil society natural reserves.

Governance



- Government at different levels.
- Land owners.
- Indigenous people.

Organization



- National protected area system.
- Regional protected area systems.

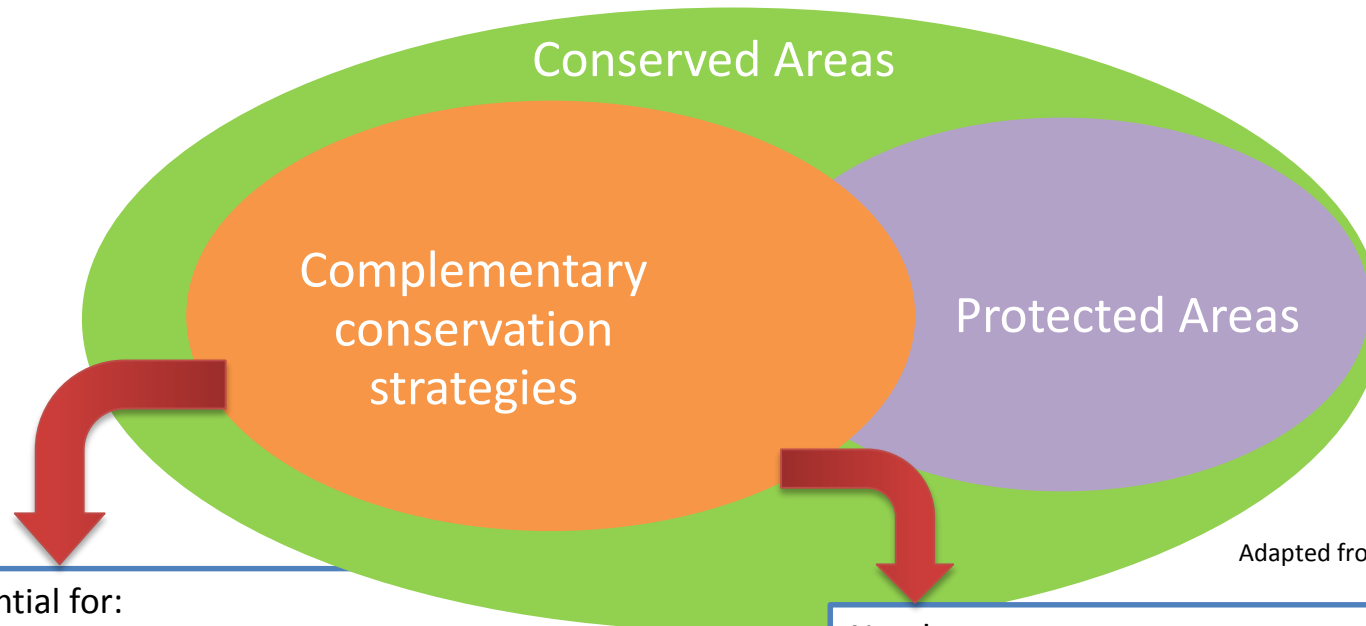
Coordination



- National Natural Park Service of Colombia



Complementary conservation strategies in Colombia



Adapted from Borrini-Feyerabend. et. al 2014

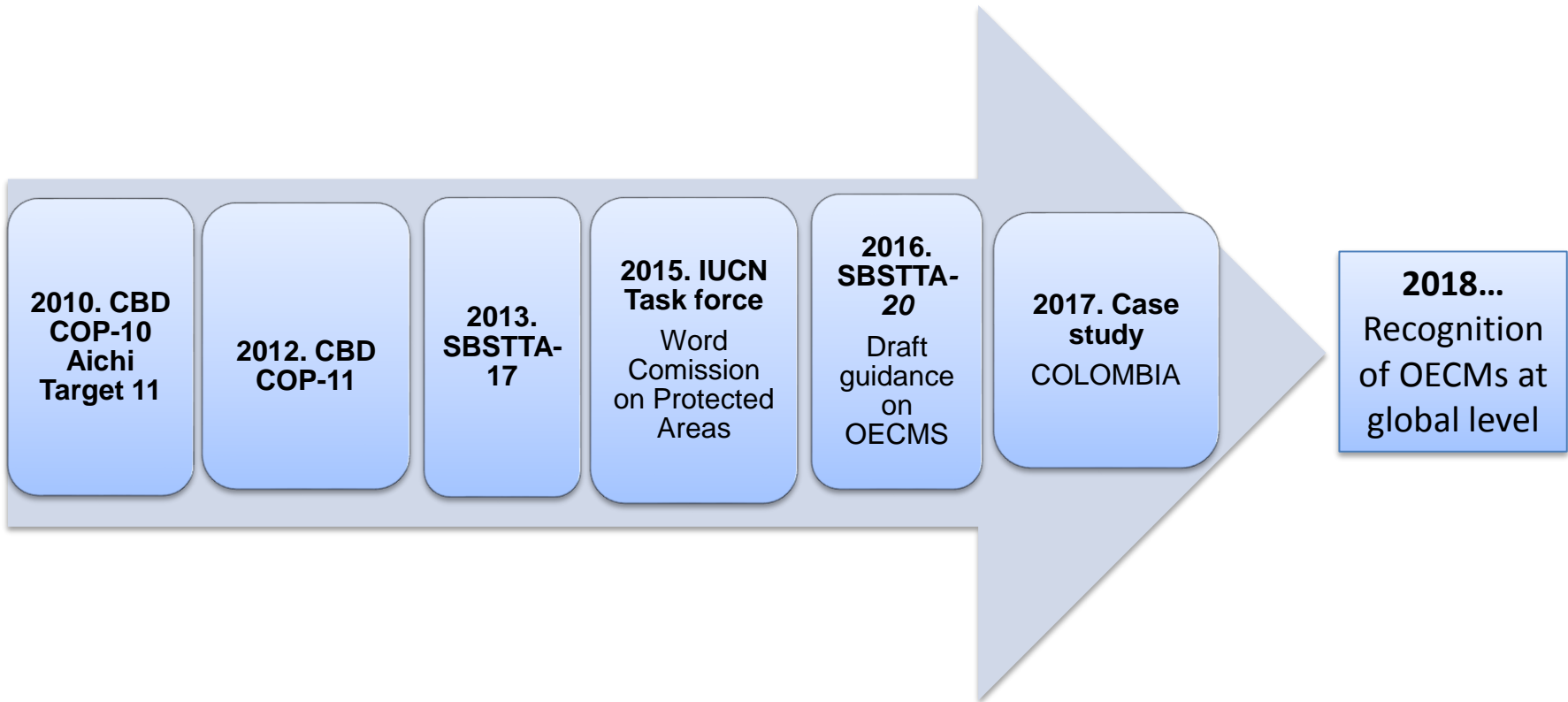
Essential for:

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

Need to:

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

International background on other effective area-based conservation measures -OECMs



¿How is Colombia regarding Aichi Target 11?



	Total surface ² ha.	Protected areas ² ha.	Percentage ²
Total²	207.040.800	23.554.094	11,37%
Continental	114.174.800	15.662.918	13,71%
Marine	92.866.000	7.891.176	8,49%

OECMS as an opportunity to talk about Complementary Conservation Strategies in Colombia and achieve international and national conservation goals.

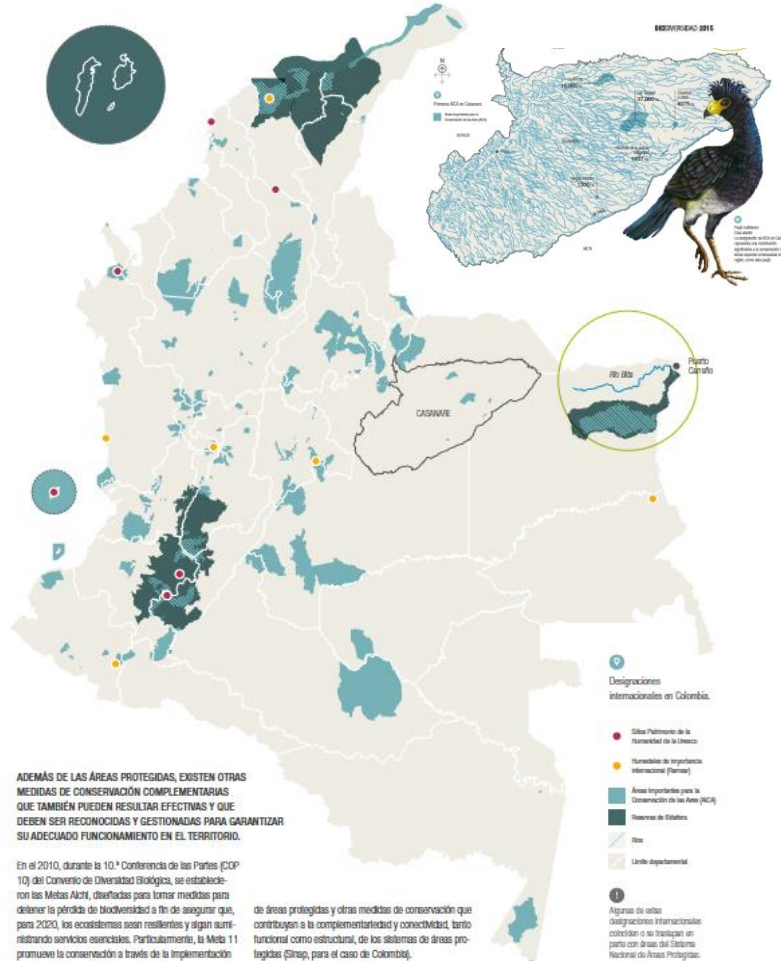


UICN Definition of OECMS

A geographically defined space, not recognised as a protected area, which is governed and managed over the long-term in ways that deliver the effective and enduring in-situ conservation of biodiversity, with associated ecosystem services and cultural and spiritual values.



International Designations



Important Bird Areas.

UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Biosphere reserves.

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites).

Ecologically or Biologically Significant marine areas (EBSAs).

Shorebird reserves.

Private Strategies

Civil Society
Natural
Reserves

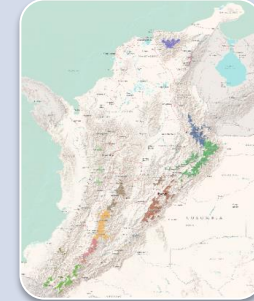
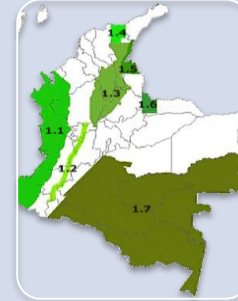
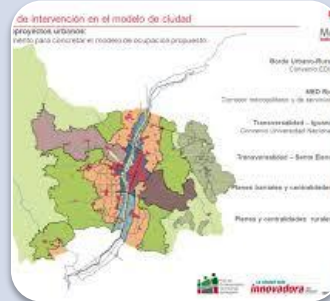
Legal figures
used for
conservation

Agreements



“Conserve to live-Produce to consume”

Areas with public governance



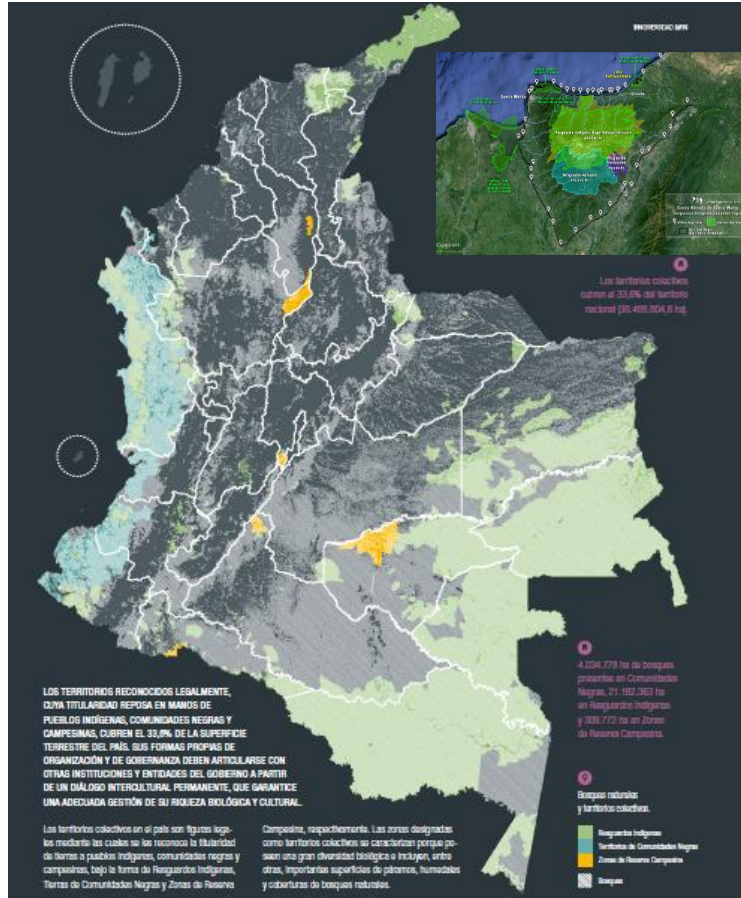
Lands
acquired for
watershed
protection
(Law 99,
1993)

Protected
lands
included in
local land
management
plans
(municipality)

Forest
reserves (Law
2, 1959)

Ecosystems
protected by
special laws
(Paramos and
wetlands)

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).

Peasant reserves (6, 851.000 ha).

Others?

Non industrial fishing area (Zona Exclusiva de pesca Artesanal-ZEPA)

Innovative approaches. Multi stakeholders agreements. Ex. Bita Protected river, Orinoco.

Military areas

Abandoned mines, industrial areas...



Conclusions

- **Geographically defined space-** ¿How to determine if an area is large enough? Is important to considerer the role of areas in a landscape context. Nodes.
- **Long term-** what exactly does long term means?. Considering short term OECMs may be a way to increase the adaptation capacity of PA systems (Climate change scenarios).
- **Governance-** Complex governance arrangements may lead to better conservation outcomes.
- **Effectiveness-** Most of the cases have their own monitoring methodologies based on indicators easy to measure (e.g. species used for consumption). Effectiveness should be measured taken into account the context of the area.

Conclusions

- **Biodiversity-** Most of the analyzed cases have explicit conservation objectives based on biodiversity and includes various levels
- **Associated ecosystem services and cultural and spiritual values-** Many strategies are established for watershed conservation. Cultural and spiritual values are often related with biodiversity conservation.
- **Monitoring and reporting-** Recognition on OECMs must not be related to reporting (e.g. WDPA). Free, prior and inform consent will be needed to report.



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Thank you... We hope to see you in Knowledge Cafe “New Frontiers” 14:30-16:00

