

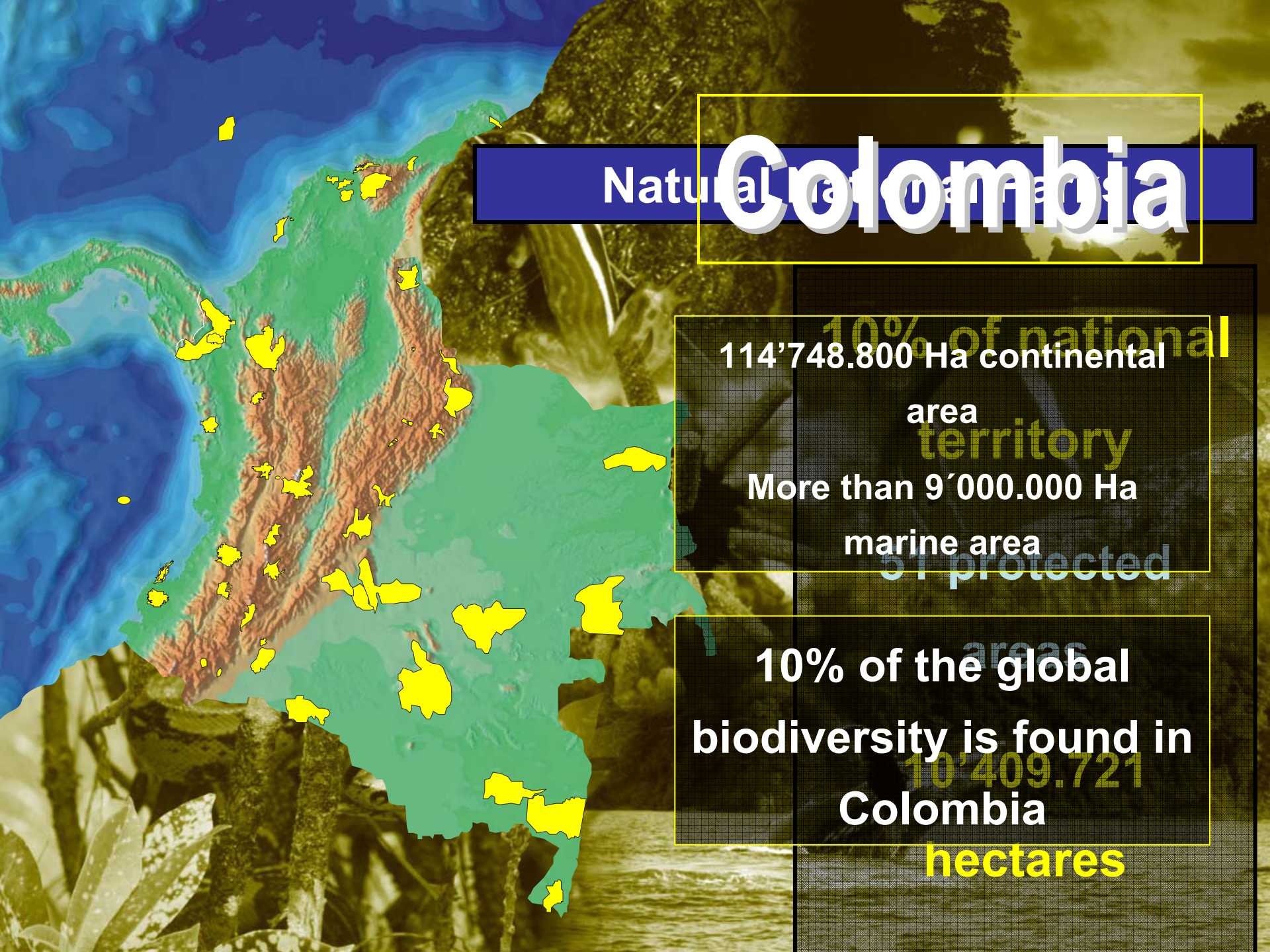


# National Parks System

**Colombian Policy for Public Participation in Conservation**

**Julia Miranda**  
General Director





# Natural Heritage Colombia

114'748.800 Ha continental  
area

More than 9'000.000 Ha  
marine area

10% of the global  
biodiversity is found in  
Colombia

10'409.721  
hectares



- Colombia 0,8% of global surface
- 10% of the world biodiversity
- Number one in birds diversity (+1800 sp)
- Number two in plants(+40,000 vascular) and amphibians diversity (+600 sp)
- 81 indigenous groups
- 15% of the worlds orchids

## Policies and legislation

**National Constitution:** Protects the right to a healthy environment. Recognizes the ethnic and cultural diversity of the country.

**Law 99 (1993):** Creates the Ministry of Environment, the National Parks Agency and the Regional Autonomous Agencies as environmental authorities and 5 Research Institutes .It also creates a new category of protected areas: The Civil society natural reserves.

**Biodiversity Conservation Convention Law (1994). National Policy for Biodiversity (1996).** National action plan for biodiversity. Establishes national guidelines and strategies which include: Parks management, sustainable renewable resource management plans, assesments of economic potential to ensure equitable use and benefit sharing, legislative and institutional strengthening, technology transfer, biodiversity information systems and community training and participation.



## Policies and legislation

**National Development Plan (2003-2006):** Goals: the consolidation of the National Parks System, the declaration of new parks in high biodiversity zones (164.000 has) and the development of ecotourism activities with the participation of the private sector and local communities.

**Protection of indigenous rights:** Territorial authorities with their own legislation for internal matters, authority on the indigenous reserves, overlapping of reserves and national parks. Management Special Regime in overlapped national parks. Co-management of 2 national parks.

**Law 70 (1993):** Collective property of territories assigned to afro colombian communities. Traditional uses allowed in national parks.



# National Parks System Agency

(Decree No 216 / 2003)

The Natural National Parks Agency is an institution with financial and administrative autonomy, which is in charge of the management and administration of the Colombian Natural Parks System and the coordination of the National Protected Areas System.



## Mision

To guarantee the *in situ* conservation and ecological representativity of the **biophysical and cultural diversity** of the country, through the administration of the Natural National Parks System and the coordination, and management of the parks, in order to address the sustainability of the natural, cultural, social and economical values of the country, with the aim of maintaining the ecosystems offer environmental services to sustain the development of the human communities.

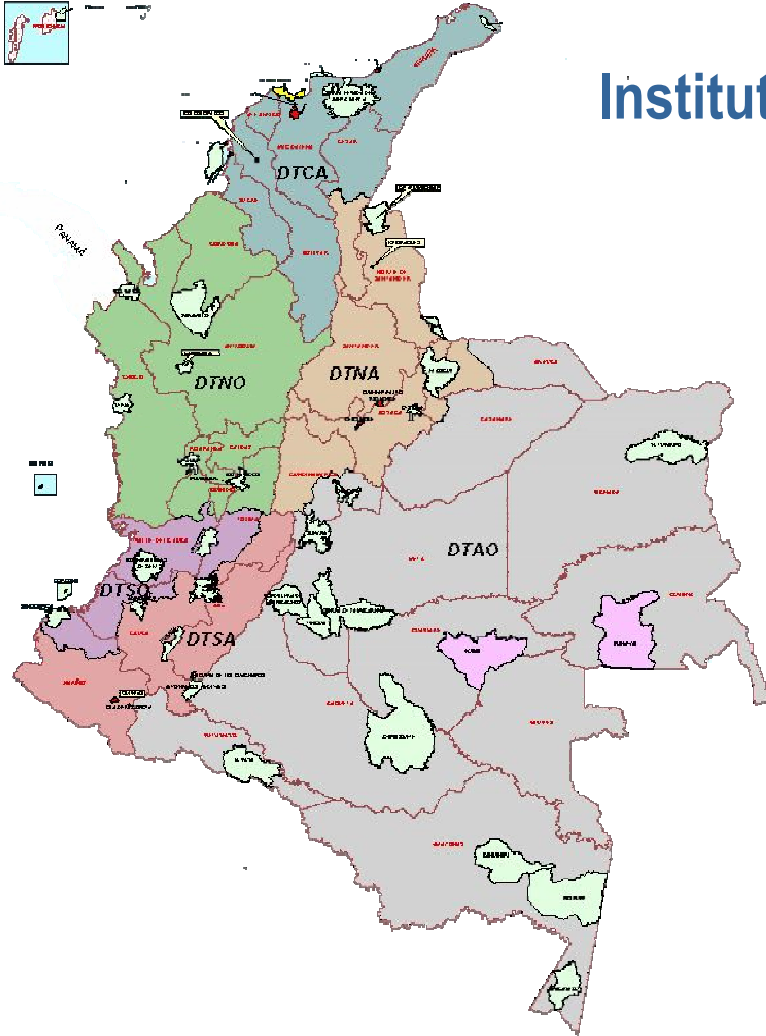


## Some services provided by National Parks:

- Water producers, supply 70% of the hydropower stations of the country, benefits 25 millions of Colombians (50% population)
- Carbon Sink areas
- Ecotourism destination: 1'500.000 visitors in the last two years
- Climate regulators and protection agents







## Institutional Presence in the national territory

### National Parks Staff

- 364 full time staff
- 1 staff member per 40,000 hectares





# **Social Participation in Conservation Policy:**

## Consolidation of the National Park System




## 1. Addresses the overlap of parks and strategic ecosystems with areas affected by internal conflict

- Illicit crops
- Agriculture in High in Biodiversity Areas
- Conservation as social investment
- Land ownership and natural resources use

**2. The legitimacy of the park protection policy is more effective when local communities and society at large capture the benefits of conservation.**





## Consolidation of the National Parks System

**Inclusive National Protected Areas System,** including national parks, nature private reserves and traditional lands (resguardos)

·  
**Coordination.** National Parks Authority coordinates the National Protected Areas System with other institutions and social organizations.

**Categories.** IUCN categories

# Conservation opportunities with ethnic groups

**GONAWINDUA**  
Sierra North Sector Intercultural Management

**Etnia Motilón Bari**  
PNN Catatumbo and Indigenous Reserves Overlap

**ACIN North of Cauca**  
Industrial Compromises “Ley Paez” and GEF Project – Scope: 190.000 has. 110.000 families

**Paeces Authorities Agreement**  
Environmental and Productive Planning North of Cauca

**OREWA, ACIESCA, ACIESNA, OIA, ONIC**  
Territorial Protection Regional Agreement  
Scope: 1’600.000 has.

**Afro-Colombian Communities Process**  
Regional Agenda Afro-Colombian Communities  
For protection of territories

**Paeces PNN Munchique**  
Attention, Production, Commercialization

**Tandachiridu Iganokuna.**  
Coordination Management 68.000 has.

**Ingas Bota Caucana Caidos (Indigenous Authority)**  
And Peasant Communities  
Landscape Planning 160.000 has in Churumbelos

**PMA in the Sierra Nevada**  
PNN Galeras PNN Picachos

**ACATISEMA – Plante – Incora.**  
Agreement: 16 Reserves, Peasants  
Protection of 1’100.000 has in Mataven

**Miraña Authority**  
Coordinated Defense of 507.500 has and 320 km of Caquetá River

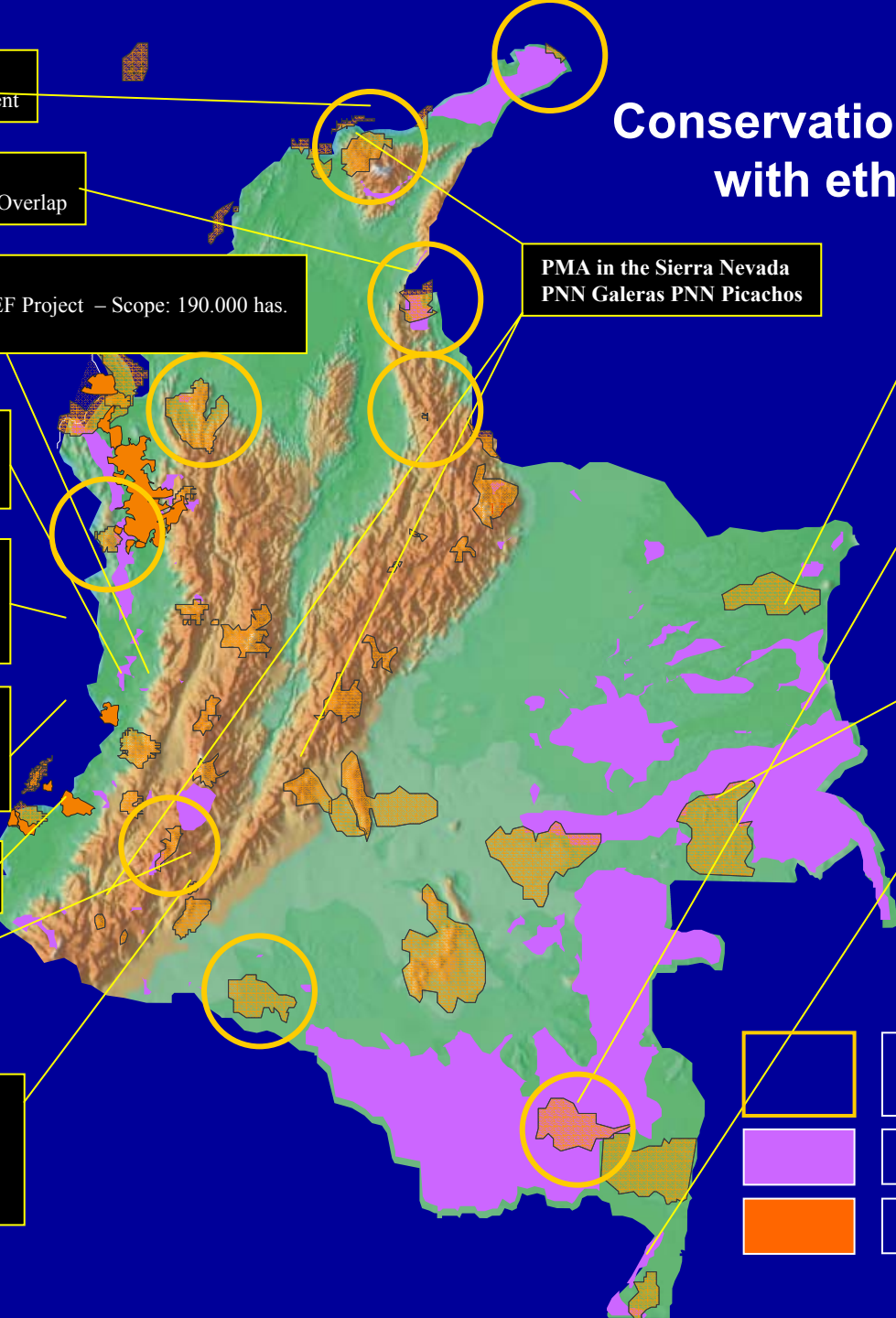
**Etnua Puinave**  
Compromised Management 1’092.500 has  
RNN Puinawai

**Amacayacu**  
Ecotourism Project 6 Indigenous Communities  
Puerto Nariño

**Areas with Special Management Regimen**

**Resguardos Indígenas**

**Comunidades Negras**



# Conservation Opportunities with Peasant and Fishing Organizations, and Local Authorities

**Property Owners, Government, District Ecotourism Promoter of Tayrona**

**Ciénaga, Salamanca**  
Advances in Management and Fishing Planning

**Islas del Rosario and San Bernardo**  
Voluntary Management Agreement

**KATIOS - AMED**  
Fishing Planning Ciénaga

**PARAMILLO**  
Attention to 2600 displaced families

**Afro-Colombian Communities Process**  
Regional Agenda Afro-Colombian Communities  
For protection of territories

**FARALLONES**  
Productive Process  
Peasant Communities

**SANQUIANGA**  
Compromised Research and Management  
Of Fishing Resources.

**Agreement Parks – Plante – PMA.**  
Peasant Sustainable Agrarian Systems  
In 13 Counties – Macizo-

**AMAI, GEA, AGROS**  
Attention 13 Counties  
Serranía Yariguies

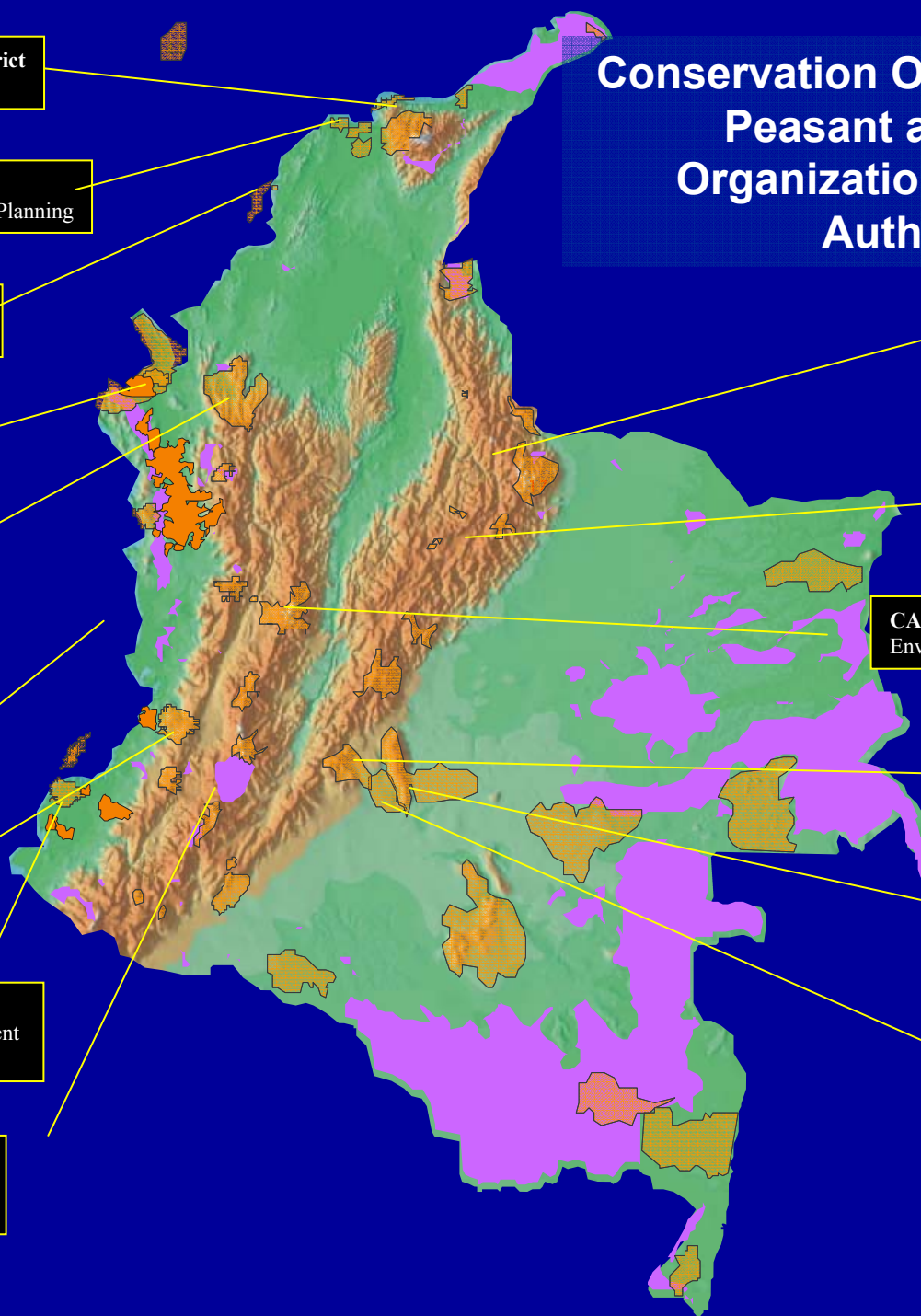
**ECOAN**  
Peasant Web of the High Moors

**CARS, ONG, UNIVERSIDADES, INSTITUTOS**  
Environmental Planning Eje Cafetero

**AMCOP y and other Peasant Organizations**  
Productive Planning in Picachos

**ASCAL – G – Plante - Cormacarena**  
Attention 1600 peasant families

**ACATAM**  
Environmental Re-arrangement  
Guayabero River Territory - Tinigua





## Sustainable Systems Strategy for Conservation in National Parks

- Promotes productive processes compatible with biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
- Develop alternative productive activities that improve communities' quality of life, thus gaining a greater commitment towards the protection of National Parks.



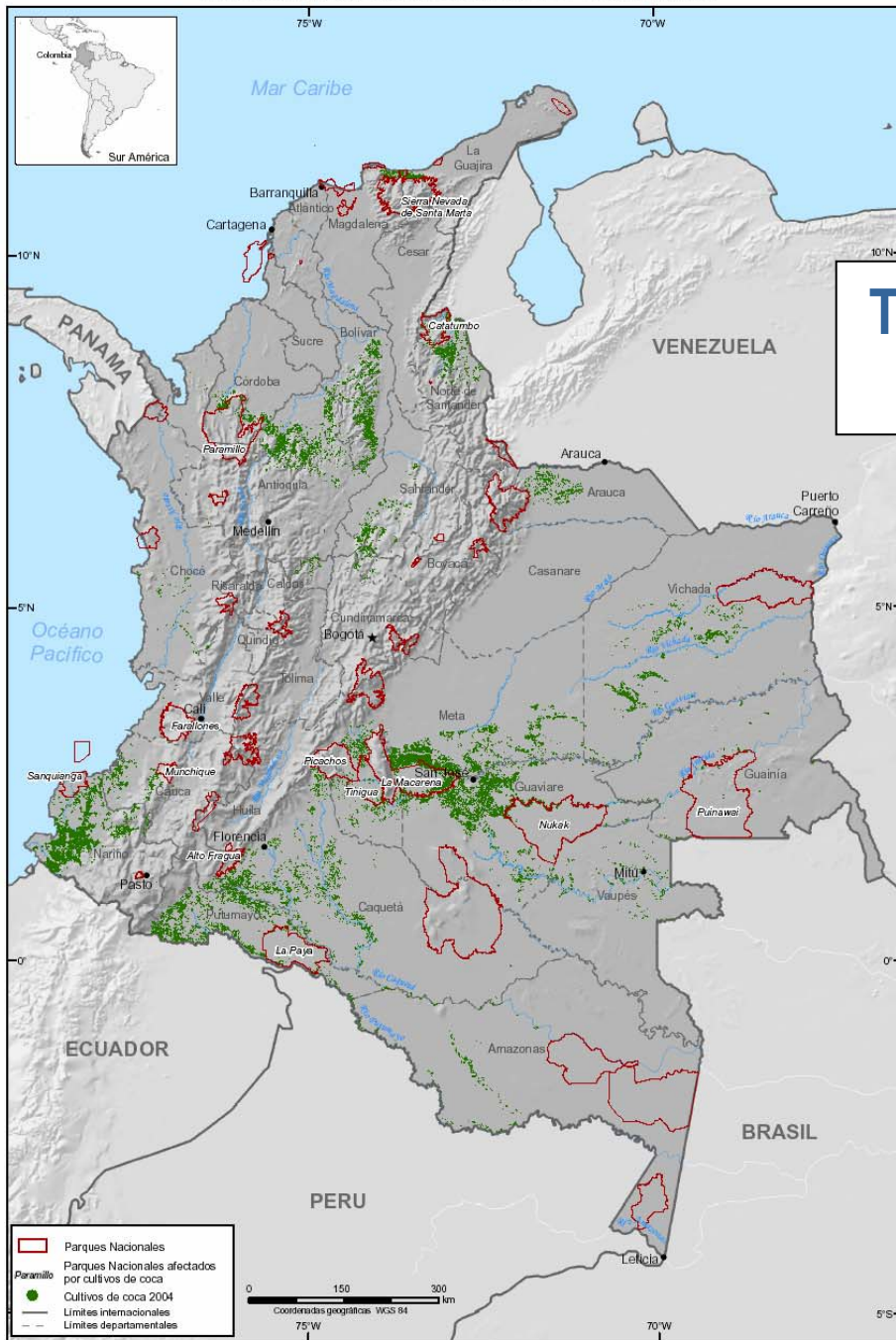


## Main results in the last 4 years

- Implemented in buffer zones of 17 National Parks.
- 2.930 indigenous families and 7.642 peasant families have participated in the development and implementation of this strategy.
- 21 municipalities, 24 local and regional environmental authorities, 7 NGOs and over 50 social organizations have joined our efforts.
- 74 projects designed and implemented in ecosystem recovery, soil and water conservation.
- Design and implementation of 150 projects related to food security and ecotourism

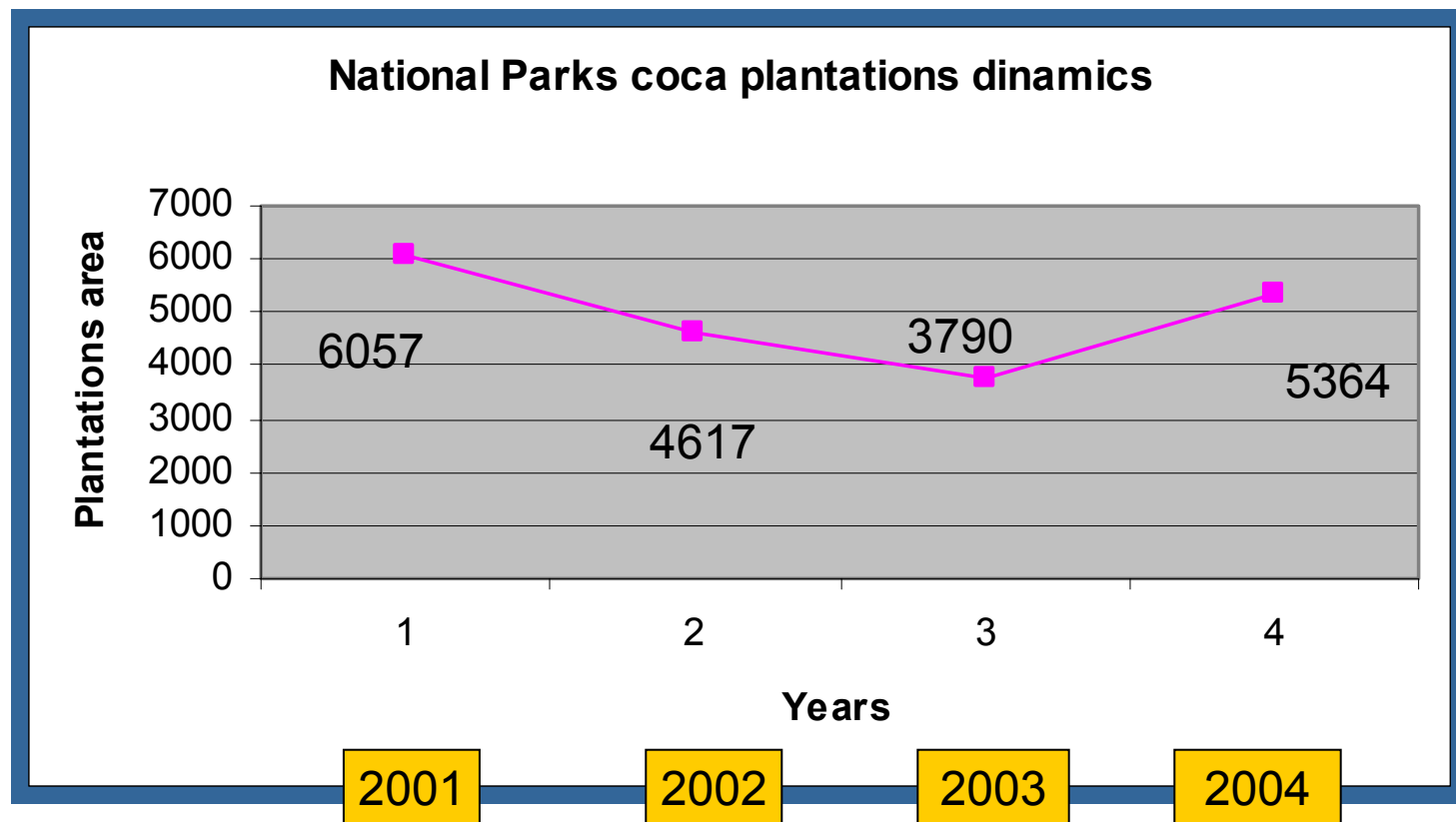
**50.860 people**

## Parques Nacionales y cultivos de coca en Colombia, 2004



## The National Parks System and illicit crops





Total Protected Area of the National Natural Parks System:  
 10.409.721 hectares, 10% of the Total National Territory.  
**National Natural Parks area affected by coca  
 plantations, 2004: 0.05%**  
 Source: SIMCI Project, July, 2005

# National Parks and Poppy Plantations

Los Nevados	14
Hermosas	82
Nevado del Huila	92
Purace	15
Total	205 hectares

Total Protected Area of the National Natural Parks System: 10.409.721 hectares, 10% of the Total National Territory.

**National Natural Parks affected area by poppy plantations, 2004:**  
**0.001%**

Source: DIRAN, June, 2005





# Strategy for the management of human settlements and Illicit uses inside the National Parks and their buffer zones

## General Objective of the Strategy

To guide and coordinate the institutional actions and orientations in order to prevent, mitigate and reduce the general impacts caused by human settlements and illicit plantations inside the parks and their buffer zones.

## Specific Objectives

- Prevent the illegal human settlements inside the Parks and their buffer zones.
- Define strategic lines, actions and articulated mechanisms that guide the actions of the environmental authorities and institutions
- Consolidate tools for the participation and coordination in order to solve use and human settlements conflicts in territories of local communities and the areas of the National Parks System



## Strategy Criteria

Inter- agency cooperation: The strategy develops a cooperative framework between different governmental agencies for the development of plans and policies.

Local participation and community capacity building processes: Based on the knowledge of the communities including their problems, solutions and proposals.

Cultural diversity of the different stakeholders: Overlapping of the indigenous and afro-Colombian territories implies the understanding of other knowledge systems.

Social Participation: Agreements for the land use planning of areas with illicit crops.

Conservation as a development strategy: A National Park must generate productive options and concrete benefits for local communities.



## What is the National Parks Agency Doing?

- Sustainable conservation systems :
  - Investments of US\$40 for hectare (to spray 1hectare, cost US\$700).
  - 37 linked institutions (CAR's, NGO's, Municipalities, Indigenous authorities, Settlers associations, etc.) they have invest \$ 800,000 dollars.
  - Initial support by United Nations World Food Program, until 2004.
- Land use planning and effective resettlement with productive sustainable projects for families located inside the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta National Park.
- Projects that apply the built in strategy on the National Parks: Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Tayrona, Tinigua and Sierra de La Macarena.
- Support of the Netherlands Embassy : 1 million dollars



## What is the National Parks Agency Doing?

- Participation in detection, quantification and production of cartography of illicit plantations and uses inside the National Parks, including social and environmental information. (with SIMCI and Antinarcotics Police Department).
- National Parks characterized: PNN Tayrona y Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, PNN Catatumbo y PNN Serranía de La Macarena, and working on RNN Nukak, RNN Puinawai, PNN La Paya y PNN Paramillo.



## What is the National Parks Agency Doing?

- Coordinated work with other national institutions for the prioritization of manual eradication of coca plantations.
- Coordinated work guided by the National Government for the manual eradication of coca plantations in the PNN Tayrona, finished on August 2004.
- Coordination committee of activities with the National Defense Minister and the General Operation chiefs of the Army.
- Coordination with the Ministry of Defense and the High Advisor for Social Actions in order to establish special work teams for manual eradication inside the Natural National Parks in 2005.
- In the Sanquianga NNP, manual eradication activities developed by the Navy finished in October 2005. In 2006 restoration of those areas will be undertaken with the support of the Netherlands Embassy.

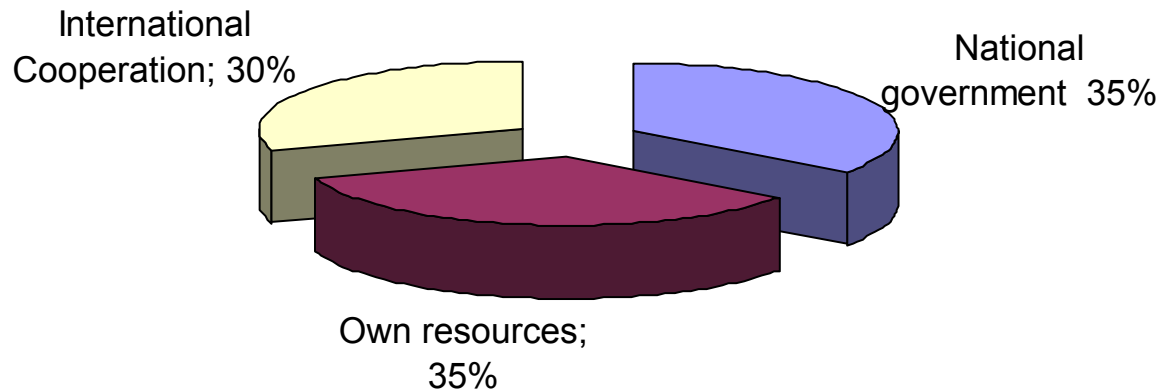


# Financial strategy



## Financial resources for conservation

- **Natural National Parks:**



- **Other Institutions: Counties, CAR'S, NGO'S**
  - Own Resources

## Financial situation of the Parks Agency

The National Parks Agency projected deficit for 2005 and 2006 is US\$ 4.6 and US\$ 3.7 million respectively, taking into account increasing NNPS resources, stable government and cooperation resources, and the cost of Management Plan implementation.



# Activities developed to supply the financial needs of the NATIONAL Parks authority

- Formulation and establishment of a financial strategy for the National Parks:
  - Eco-tourism services fees
  - Implementation of eco-tourism services through the concessions of six mayor areas of tourism
  - Collecting money for environmental services with emphasis in water



# Activities developed to supply the financial needs of the National Parks System

- Debt-for-Nature Swap with the American Government, WWF, CI, TNC to invest in national parks, buffer zones and ecological corridors. US\$ 10 million
- Setting up the Colombian National Protected Areas Conservation Trust Fund Project
- Negotiations with GEF US\$15 million to support the Colombian National Protected Areas Conservation Trust Fund Project
- Negotiations of new Debt-for-Nature Swaps
- International cooperation with Governments, NGOs, and Multilateral Agencies



**Creation of the  
COLOMBIAN BIODIVERSITY AND PROTECTED AREAS  
Trust Fund**





## Successful International experience with Protected Areas Conservation Trust Funds

- Independent long-term financial mechanisms to support conservation and protected areas management
- transparent and efficient administrative structures attractive for donors,
- support to National Protected Areas Systems consolidation.
  
- The GEF is the premier financing agency for conservation trust funds, supporting 23 such funds around the world and investing US\$596 million over the past 10 years.
- Lessons learned in the establishment of these funds will be incorporated in the Colombian Fund's legal and operational structure.
  
- MÉXICO: Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza, 1994; mas de U\$70
- PERÚ: PROFONANPE , 1992U\$ 65 mill.
- ECUADOR: Fondo Areas Protegidas, 1996; U\$ 7,9 mill.
- BOLIVIA: FUNDESNAPE, 1999; U\$ 13,5 mill.
- Brasil: FUNBIO, 1995





## Why is a Conservation Fund useful for Colombia?

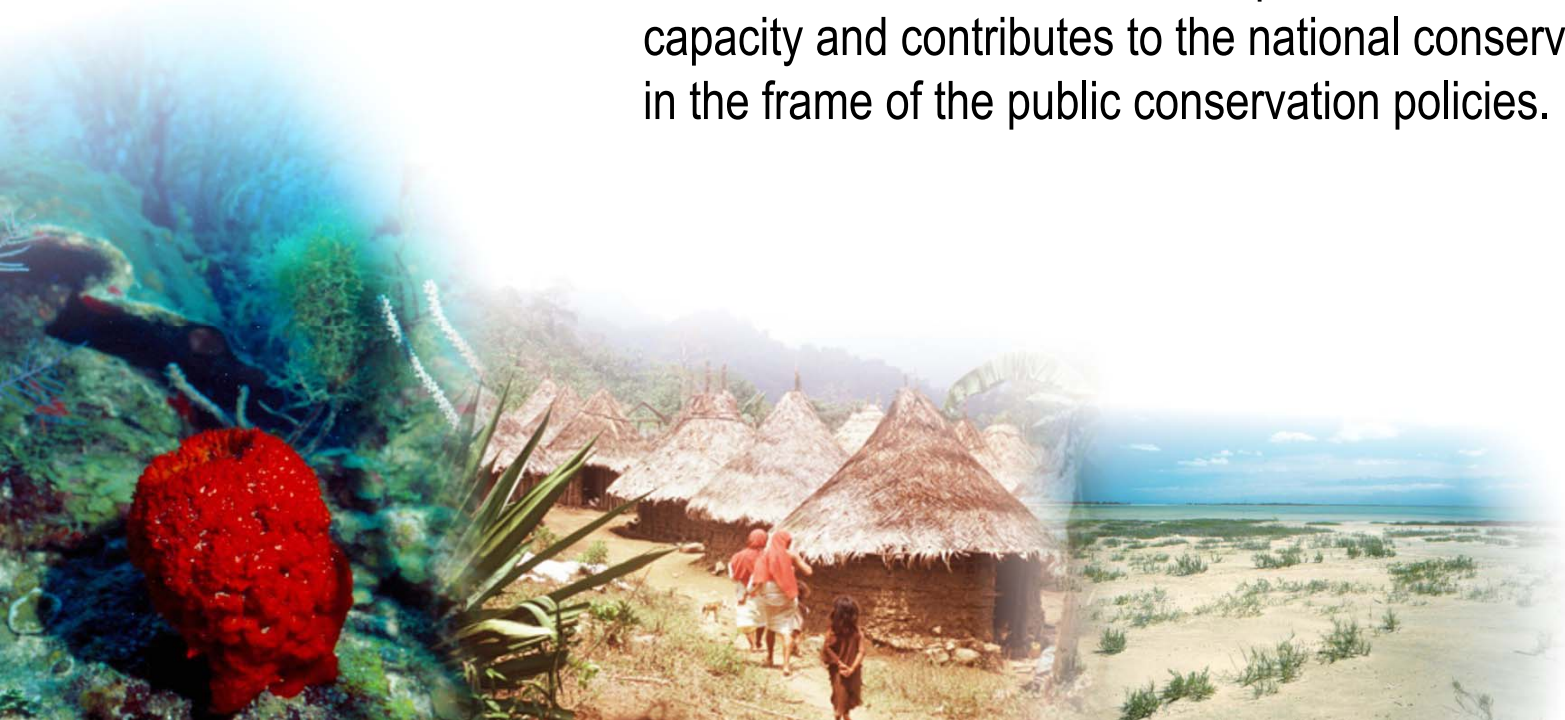
**Institutional capability** Colombia has a well-developed legal framework for conservation, and solid institutional capacity, from both the public sector and civil society organizations.

**Potential areas:** National Parks, Regional and local public protected areas (3,5% of the national territory) Indigenous and afrocolombian territories, private reserves (more than 400).

**Financial Constraints** of the national parks system and other public and private institutions

## Colombian Biodiversity and Protected Areas Trust Fund

The fund is capable of leveraging and attracting additional financial resources that builds upon the national institutional capacity and contributes to the national conservation goals, in the frame of the public conservation policies.



# Background

- The establishment of a Conservation Trust Fund is of high priority of Colombia
  - This initiative is part of the Strategy for Financial sustainability of the National Parks System
- Support of the World Bank / GEF
  - Design and establishment of the Fund (project under implementation)
  - US\$15 million grant (currently under approval)
  - Support from experience and lessons learned from international funds
- Debt-for-nature swap with the US Government, and the international NGOs.
  - Signed in 2004 for US\$ 10 million.
    - Main counterpart for the GEF Grant.



# The Fund

- ➔ The fund will be a long – term financial mechanism specialized in channeling resources to both private and public Protected Areas as well as complementary conservation and biodiversity sustainable use strategies.
- The fund will have the objective of contributing to the conformation, consolidation and sustainability of the National Protected Areas System, by negotiating, administering, coordinating and allocating national and international financial resources for different types of protected areas and strategies, and strengthening the relations between different stakeholders.



## Activities undertaken for the Fund's design

- Review of international literature including best practices of Latin-American Funds and the GEF supported Fund experiences.
- Several members in the World Bank project design team bring direct experience from similar funds in various countries, including Madagascar, Brazil, Mexico, Ecuador and Bolivia.
- Broad consultation with experts and organizations in the national environmental and public sectors
- Technical as well as legal analysis of similar financial mechanisms in the country



# Colombian Biodiversity and Protected Areas Trust Fund

The fund is being designed as a foundation operating under a private-sector legal regime, with a public-private board composition and a mandate to contribute to public-sector conservation policies related to the National Protected Areas System.

- Alliance between the public and private sector, and co-responsability for biodiversity conservation
- Recognizes the crucial role of private conservation initiatives, and their valuable and strategic contribution;
  - This structure promotes a shared responsibility in conservation and complementarities of conservation actions with diverse approaches, jurisdictions and forms of governance.

The private legal regime is intended to guarantee agile and transparent administrative procedures and flexible financial management.

→ The Fund will be established by November 2005.



# Administrative and Financial Structure

- The fund will contain a mixed composition of endowment and sinking accounts to respond to the short and long-term financial needs of the National Protected Areas System
- The fund will be designed with enough flexibility to accommodate new donors and will create specific Sub-Accounts, if so requested, to finance specific protected areas or conservation strategies.
  - At the donor's request, the fund will have Sub-Accounts may contain independent Steering Committees and will maintain independent financial statements and monitoring mechanisms so that the various donors can keep track of their contributions and evaluate their impact.
- **Endowment Account** : use of investment endowment fund yields to cover recurrent cost of protected areas
  - ▶ A National Park has an average operational cost of US\$140.000.
  - ▶ 60% is currently covered by government allocation.
- **Sinking Account:** management of various projects, grants and donations.
  - Support to national Parks, and other protected area types and complementary sustainable use strategies



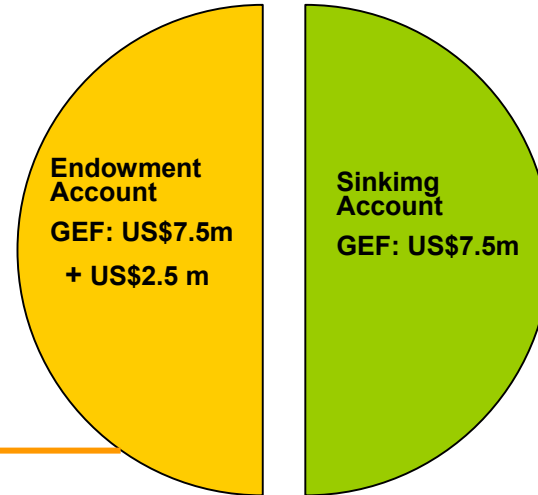
# Administrative arrangements and financial management

- Agile and transparent administrative procedures
  - Institucional capacity assesment from the World Bank
- Asset manager
  - Competitive selection of an asset manager, following World Bank investment and procurement guidelines
    - Prudent financial and investment management of the endowment capital
- Financial assesment
  - Financial expert qualified to assist the executive director and the management board with the definition of an asset allocation and overall investment strategy
- Independent auditors will be hired to perform external audits
  - Audit reports
  - The Fund will collect experience of an organization with more than 4 years on the field of projects execution and monitoring for the National Parks System





## World Bank Project /GEF US\$ 15 millions



**Uses of the interest generated by the endowment account (after the third year)**

- Complementary financing of operational costs of 3 or 4 conservation mosaics.
  - Maintaining the investment.



# World Bank Project/ GEF US\$ 15 millones

Biodiversity and Protected  
Areas Trust Fund

SINKING  
ACCOUNT

ENDOWMENT  
ACCOUNT

- Capitalization and Consolidation of the Colombian Biodiversity and Protected Area Trust Fund
  - Establishment of an endowment account:
    - Use of interest yields to cover recurrent cost of protected areas
      - 3 to 4 protected areas with GEF endowment resources
- Conservation Mosaics Program
- Project Management and Institutional Coordination





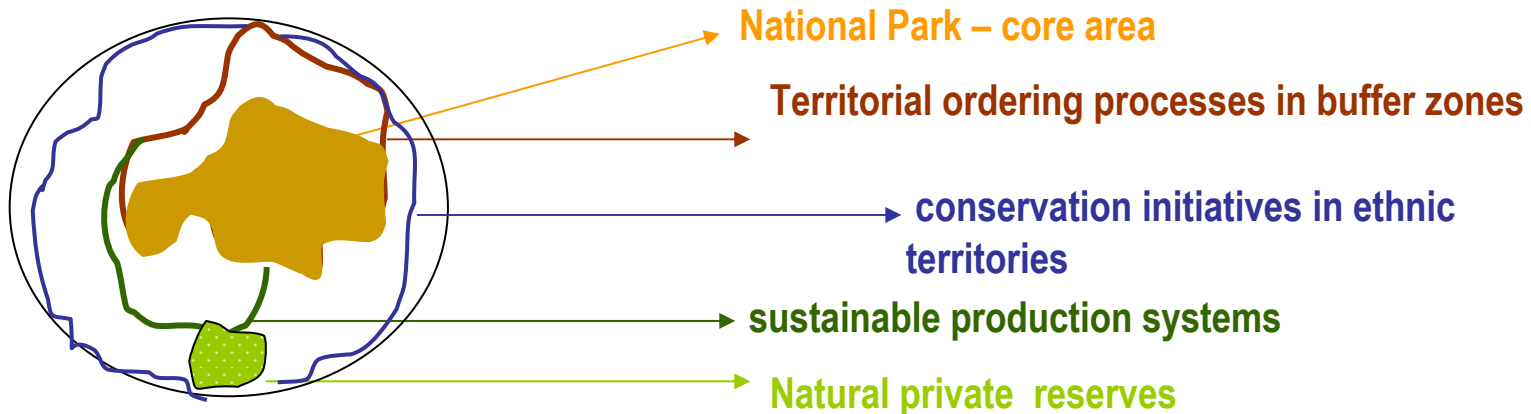
## 9 CONSERVATION MOSAICS

- Galeras
- Farallones de Cali
- Sanquianga
- Orquideas
- Utria
- Corales del Rosario
- Old Providence
- Cahuinari
- Puinawai

# World Bank Project/GEF: Investment Resources

## CONSERVATION AREAS:

- Protected Areas, buffer zones and landscapes under sustainable use management :
  - Ecological functionality
  - Relation between different stake holders
  - Maintenance and restoration of landscape biological connectivity and ecological integrity;



# Potential support to the

- The Fund permits several cooperation alternatives :
  - **Resource Management through the sinking account:**
    - **Project, cooperation programs or donations for specific geographical areas or strategies**
    - Consolidation of the National Parks System and its Policy of Social Participation in Conservation
      - Implementation of National Parks Management Plans
      - Implementation of the Strategy of Sustainable Systems for conservation: restoration and buffer zone management
      - Development of the Strategy of illicit use and occupation
      - Co-management agreements with indigenous authorities in Parks overlapped with resguardos
    - Support to other protected areas and complementary strategies
      - Conservation, restoration and ecological connectivity in rural landscapes
      - Support to territorial ordering processes and conservation in ethnic territories
  - **Donations Endowment account :**
    - financing recurrent incremental costs for all 51 National Parks requires a fund capitalization in the order of US\$50.5 million.



