“Colombia’s experience in establishing and sustaining ecologically representative Marine Protected Areas”

SAMP
(From its initials in Spanish)
COL 75241

CONTEXT: INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

COP 7 Decision VII/5

CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/5
13 April 2004

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Seventh meeting
Kuala Lumpur, 9-20 and 27 February 2004
Agenda item 18.2

DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION
ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AT ITS SEVENTH MEETING

VII.5. Marine and coastal biological diversity

marine protected areas. To date only one percent of global marine areas are under protection, and there is not a single protected area on the high seas. There were no international criteria for the selection of particularly valuable areas. The adoption of such criteria represents a big step forward in achieving the overarching objective of creating a global network of marine protected areas by 2012. Delegates also agreed to initiate a process as a basis for designating appropriate marine protected areas.
CONTEX T: INTERNATIONAL LEVEL
COP 10 – Nagoya (2010)

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Targets
“Living in Harmony with Nature”

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 — A ten-year framework for action by all countries and stakeholders to ensure biodiversity and enhance its benefits for people.

Strategic Goal C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems.
CONTEXT: INTERNATIONAL LEVEL
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 14

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

• Oceans, along with coastal and marine resources play an essential role in human well-being and social and economic development worldwide.

• Pollution, of both land and seas is a threat in many coastal regions …

• Acidification, the ocean has absorbed about one third of the carbon dioxide released by human activities …

• Fisheries, contribute significantly to global food security, livelihoods and the economy. However, if not sustainably managed …

• Biodiversity sites require safeguarding to ensure sustainable long-term use of their precious natural resources…
CONTEXT: NATIONAL LEVEL
Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy
PNAOCI (2000)

CONSERVATION, REHABILITATION AND
RESTORATION OF MARINE AND COASTAL
ECOSYSTEMS

☑ Establish a Marine Protected Areas Subsystem as a part of the National Protected Areas System in Colombia (SINAP from its initials in Spanish)

Policy is now under evaluation
THE PROJECT:
GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To promote the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine biodiversity in the Caribbean, Insular and Pacific regions of Colombia through the design and implementation of a financially sustainable and well managed Marine Protected Areas Subsystem (SAMP).

RELEVANCE: Increase by 10% the protection of marine ecosystems and generating capacity and instruments (CBD-Aichi 2020, ODCE, and National Development Plans)
WHAT IS SAMP?

The Colombian Subsystem of Marine Protected Areas (SAMP) as part of the National Protected Areas System (SINAP), is the aggregation of the marine and coastal protected areas, the stakeholders, the coordination mechanisms, and the management tools which, articulated with other in situ conservation strategies, may conduct to common and effective conservation objectives of the coastal and marine territory of the country.
ACHIEVEMENTS: COMPONENT # 1

• Legal, institutional and operational framework

✓ 8.6 million hectares under protection (8.9% aprox of marine areas)
✓ 11 new MPAs (target was 3)
✓ 2 Action Plans developed and supported: SIRAP Caribe y Pacífico

• Legal developments

✓ SAMP Action Plan 2017 – 2023
✓ Formal adoption of SAMP by CONAP (National Protected Areas Council)
✓ Operational agreements
**ACHIEVEMENTS:** NEW MPAs

Declaration of new MPAs
(3 were planned, 11 achieved!)

- To guarantee a representative sample of coastal and marine **biodiversity** at multiple biological organization levels.

- To assure the continuity of **ecosystem services** associated to marine and coastal biodiversity.

- To maintain the **natural coastal and marine elements** associated to material and inmaterial importance objects essencial to cultural values and diversity of the country.

- To guarantee the ecological processes maintaining the **connectivity** of coastal and marine biodiversity.

- **PNN Corales del Profundidad.**
- **DRMI Golfo de Tribugá – Cabo Corrientes.**
- **PNN Bahía Portete - Kaurrele**
A CHIEVEMENTS: A STRIKING EXAMPLE: CONSERVATION VS ENERGY SECTOR
ACHIEVEMENTS:
A STRIKING EXAMPLE:
CONSERVATION VS ENERGY SECTOR
ACHIEVEMENTS: COMPONENT # 2

• SAMP supported by a financial system

✓ Government financial sources raised to USD$6.947.329/year (Baseline 2011=USD$2.523.640; Target=USD$2.972.848). 63.7% Increment.

✓ Non-government financial sources raised to USD$4.581.122/year (Baseline 2011=USD$3.993.798; Target=USD$4.792.558). 19.6% Increment.

✓ REDD+ pilot project and methodology for mangroves developed and established VCM trough Plan Vivo.

✓ 4 business plans with economical valuation assessments.

✓ 3 Strategy agreements: Pacific Ocean artisanal-industrial fishermen agreements (involving AUNAP); New access tariff resolution for PNN Corales del Rosario; Seaflower MAB reserve divers fees agreement.

✓ 120% in matching funds.
Avoided degradation and deforestation of **8,570,9 Ha** of mangrove forest.

- Estimated benefits measured in terms of reduced carbon emissions **27,536,9 ton CO2/year.**

**REDD+ CISPATA objective:** to promote the protection and recovery of mangrove ecosystems, through community participation, generating long term economical, social and environmental benefits.
### ECONOMIC BENEFITS CO2 IN MANGROVES DMI-CISPATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Volume (tCO₂e)</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Average Price ($/tCO₂e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avoided deforestation (REDD)</td>
<td>16.1 M</td>
<td>$63 M</td>
<td>$3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest management</td>
<td>4.4 M</td>
<td>$43 M</td>
<td>$9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable agriculture/agroforestry</td>
<td>4.4 M</td>
<td>$20 M</td>
<td>$9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree-planting</td>
<td>2.5 M</td>
<td>$22 M</td>
<td>$8.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Certificado de emisiones evitadas**

CER = $USD 3; Annual Income aprox. $USD 82.611
• Enhanced institutional and individual capacity for managing the SAMP
  ✓ SAMP biophysical monitoring system articulated to the SINAP.
  ✓ SAMP monitoring and progress analysis system through MEET – AEMAPS
  ✓ Over 190 SINAP, SINA official and community and stakeholders trained in MPA management techniques.
  ✓ Academic M.Sc. (GASIMAC y Ciencias Marinas) and Ph.D. (DCM – 6 Universities) programs included MPA in its syllabus (“Exportado OTGA”)
  ✓ Decission Support System (DSS) including monitoring and indicators linked to the national protected areas monitoring system (RUNAP). “Exportado al Caribe”.
TRAINING CAPACITIES SHARED WITH THE LATIN-AMERICAN REGION THROUGH UNESCO-IODE-IQC RTC - OTGA

Marine Sciences M.Sc.

Marine and Coastal Systems Environmental Management M.Sc.

Colombian Marine Sciences Ph.D.
AGREEMENT COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL AND ARTISANAL FISHERIES

Sustainable financial system
Institutional and individual capacity building

66 agreements
- 55 in IMRD with fishermen
  - Trigo Bay and Cape Corrientes
- 10 in IMRD with
  - Cape Sumbreguaza

MAPA DE LOS CALADEROS DE PESCA
PRESENTES EN EL DISTRITO DE MANEJO INTEGRADO TRIBUGÁ-CABO CORRIENTES

has been working to protect their territory
• National and international community committed and supporting SAMP

✓ Communication strategy influencing positive behavior and knowledge towards MPAs (Baseline 2011=6%; Target=10%; Achieved=11%).

✓ Sociedad de Amigos del SAMP (Friends of the SAMP Society), established from the communications strategy.

✓ 5 new productive projects supported by SAMP to local communities with local environmentsl authorities (CARs) involved adding additional USD$84,346 and support.
“VOICES OF THE SEA” OUTREACH CAMPAIGN

ARRECIFES DE CORAL

Cuidar el mar está en tus manos

YO CUIDO EL MAR

Depósito la basura en su lugar

SAMP

Los animales en el mar

La basura en su lugar

SAMP

YO CUIDO EL MAR

Depósito la basura en su lugar
MURAL ART, POPULAR RAP-CREOLE SONGS, VIDEOCLIPS AND FILM FESTIVAL MOVIE “PESCADOR PACÍFICO”

DMI-Cispata

Old-Point

en todo lo que pensamos es en fiesta y rondón.
KEY OUTCOMES

✓ Focus on SDG 14
✓ "Leap" from 2% to 8.9% of marine protected areas
✓ Legal developments of SAMP into national and local management instruments
✓ Importance gained of subnational marine protected areas
✓ Participation of local communities, economic sectors and inclusion of gender issues
✓ Participation of economic sectors
✓ Training and development of local capacities
✓ Sharing the experience with other regions - countries
CHALLENGES

✓ Consolidation and sustainability of SAMP.

✓ Inception of SAMP into local planning through SIRAP Caribe and SIRAP Pacífico.

✓ Improve capabilities for monitoring and analysis on key coastal and marine ecosystems at local level with comparable protocols (Caribbean and Pacific particularities).

✓ Replicability of REDD+ Pilot Project.

✓ Reach (out reach) of Aichi 2020 10% goal. (actual 8.9%).

✓ Apropiation of SAMP by other economic sectors (fisheries, tourism, gas & oil, etc.), as adaptation and resilience actions to cope with social/economic impacts of climate change.

✓ Sharing the experience with other countries.
KEY MESSAGES

✓ Essential to work in alliance with local communities, local authorities, economic sectors, research institutes, environmental NGOs and government.

✓ Confidence between stakeholders, key to success.

✓ Climate Change is an opportunity to evaluate and re-define MPA approaches (Eg. MPAs may not be “fixed” but “mobile” “dynamic”)

✓ MPA actions should lead to make desirable futures more likely, and to improve planning for present benefits and to make conservation of biodiversity an asset for future generations.

✓ “I just want to change our mind, because changing has to be fundamentally good for us” Joseph Coates (Creating Futures).
El Proyecto GEF-SAMP cuenta con la participación de diferentes entidades con experiencia y compromiso en temas de Conservación. Agencia Implementadora PNUD - Ejecutor INVEMAR.

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