

IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

Basic Information

Title of case study			
The San Antonio Forest Key Biodiversity Area Governance Scheme: collective construction based on differences			
Submitting IPSI member organization(s)			
Corporación Ambiental y Forestal del Pacífico (CORFOPAL)			
Other contributing organization(s) <i>(IPSI members and/or non-members)</i>			
Social and Environmental Sense (SENSE); Corporación para la Gestión Ambiental BIODIVERSA; Fundación Ecovivero; Universidad del Valle-sede Palmira			
Author(s) and affiliation(s)			
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Format of case study <i>(manuscript or audiovisual)</i>	Manuscript	Language	English
Keywords			
KBA, forest conservation, protected areas			
Date of submission <i>(or update, if this is an update of an existing case study)</i>		13 December 2019	
Web link <i>(of the case study or lead organization if available for more information)</i>	https://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:7506/SITR_vol5_fullset_web.pdf#page=67		

Geographical Information

Country <i>(where site(s) or activities described in the case study are located – can be multiple, or even “global”)</i>									
Colombia									
Location(s) <i>(within the country or countries – leave blank if specific location(s) cannot be identified)</i>									
Cali, Dagua, La Cumbre and Yumbo, Valle del Cauca Province									
Longitude/latitude or Google Maps link <i>(if location is identified)</i>									
https://www.google.com/maps/place/3%C2%B033'40.0%22N+76%C2%B036'40.0%22W/@3.5611165,-76.7511921,11z/									
Ecosystem(s)									
Forest	x	Grassland		Agricultural	x	In-land water		Coastal	
Dryland		Mountain		Urban/peri-urban		Other (Please specify)			
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area									
The San Antonio Forest (SAF) Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), part of the Paraguas-Munchique corridor, is one of the 31 Hotspots of the Tropical Andes of Colombia and one of the regions most threatened by human intervention, with less than 30 percent of its natural ecosystems conserved. This area is prioritized by its very high species richness, their high level of endemism, and because some of these species are threatened with extinction. The SAF-KBA is a dynamic mosaic of ecosystems and land uses, including villages, crops, forests, pastures and private properties with country houses and small farms, and therefore is considered to fall under the category of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes.									
Description of human-nature interactions in the area									
Although a large part the SAF-KBA is regulated through the protected areas present in the polygon, there are still conflicts over land use. Productive activities in the municipality of Dagua focus mainly on livestock, agriculture and tourism. In the municipality of La Cumbre, livestock is the basis of the economy, as well as permanent crops such as tea, coffee, flowers and some transient crops such as vegetables and spices; however, the precarious road network makes it difficult to market these products. There is a trend towards increased land parcelling for recreational use, resulting in an increase of the floating population.									

Contents

Status (<i>"ongoing" or "completed"</i>)	Completed	Period (<i>MM/YY to MM/YY</i>)	
Rationale (<i>why activities or policies described, or information shared in the case study are needed</i>)			
It was necessary to understand the different models and values of nature present among the stakeholders in the study area, in order to improve conservation and environmental management of nature and particularly of the socio-ecological productive landscape and seascape, as well as its governance. The latter is fundamental to better understand how environmental decisions are made and whether resultant policies and processes lead to environmentally and socially sustainable outcomes			
Objectives (<i>goals of activities or policies described, or of producing the case study</i>)			
This study aims to document the development of a participative governance scheme for the SEPLS present in the San Antonio Forest Key Biodiversity Area (SAF-KBA), which integrates the different visions of nature held by the main stakeholders.			
Activities and/or practices employed			
We first obtained historical information through the review of literature regarding the study area and the social processes that have shaped it into the present SEPLS. We then visited the field and organised socializing sessions, where we identified and became familiar with the stakeholders, and introduced the project to them. Third, we undertook a process to develop a conservation plan tailored to the needs of the study area and the stakeholders that inhabit it. Finally, we conducted four focus group discussions with 10 to 20 community leaders respectively. These groups played a key role in the construction of the SAF-KBA governance scheme.			
Results			
The existing similarities and differences among the stakeholders' opinions were evaluated. The main similarities or factors that stakeholders had in common were searched out to allow for the integration of a shared vision of nature for the SAF-KBA SEPLS. In this case, we found that for all stakeholders, nature is the source of life and the central axis to guarantee human well-being and production of income. Therefore, nature must be respected, taken care of, conserved and well managed in order to maintain the ecosystem services that it produces.			
Lessons learned (<i>factors in success or failure, challenges and opportunities</i>)			
These results allow us to infer that while interactions between stakeholders and nature do depend on the particular interests of the respective stakeholder groups, above all these interactions depend on the gender and the educational, sociocultural and socioeconomic levels and backgrounds of the stakeholders involved. One of the main lessons we have learned through previous work is that in this type of exercise, it is fundamental to guarantee the participation of different stakeholders in the territory in the execution of the project, since they are the ones that provide the most accurate information on the social and environmental situation of the territory.			
Key messages			
In order to guarantee the conservation of the SAF-KBA SEPLS, the ecological integrity of the present ecosystems must be ensured through the improvement of connectivity and the reduction of pressures that lead to fragmentation and deteriorate the quality and quantity of ecosystem services.			
Relationship to other IPSI activities (<i>if the case study is related to any other IPSI collaborative activities, case studies, etc.</i>)			
This case study originally appeared in the Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review v. 5.			
Funding (<i>any relevant information about funding of activities or projects described in the case study</i>)			
This publication is the result of joint work among projects: 1) Resilience level assessment of the San Antonio Forest / KM 18 Key Biodiversity Areas and community empowerment on conservation funded by The Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) 2017 grant; and 2) Multi-stakeholders management planning and governance strengthening for the San Antonio Forest Key Biodiversity in Colombia funded by The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) agreement 66493 of 2017.			

Contributions to Global Agendas

CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets (<https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>)

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the CBD’s Aichi Biodiversity Targets respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

Strategic Goal A				Strategic Goal B					
●						■			
Strategic Goal C			Strategic Goal D			Strategic Goal E			
■				■				●	

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>)

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the SDGs respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

		■			■			