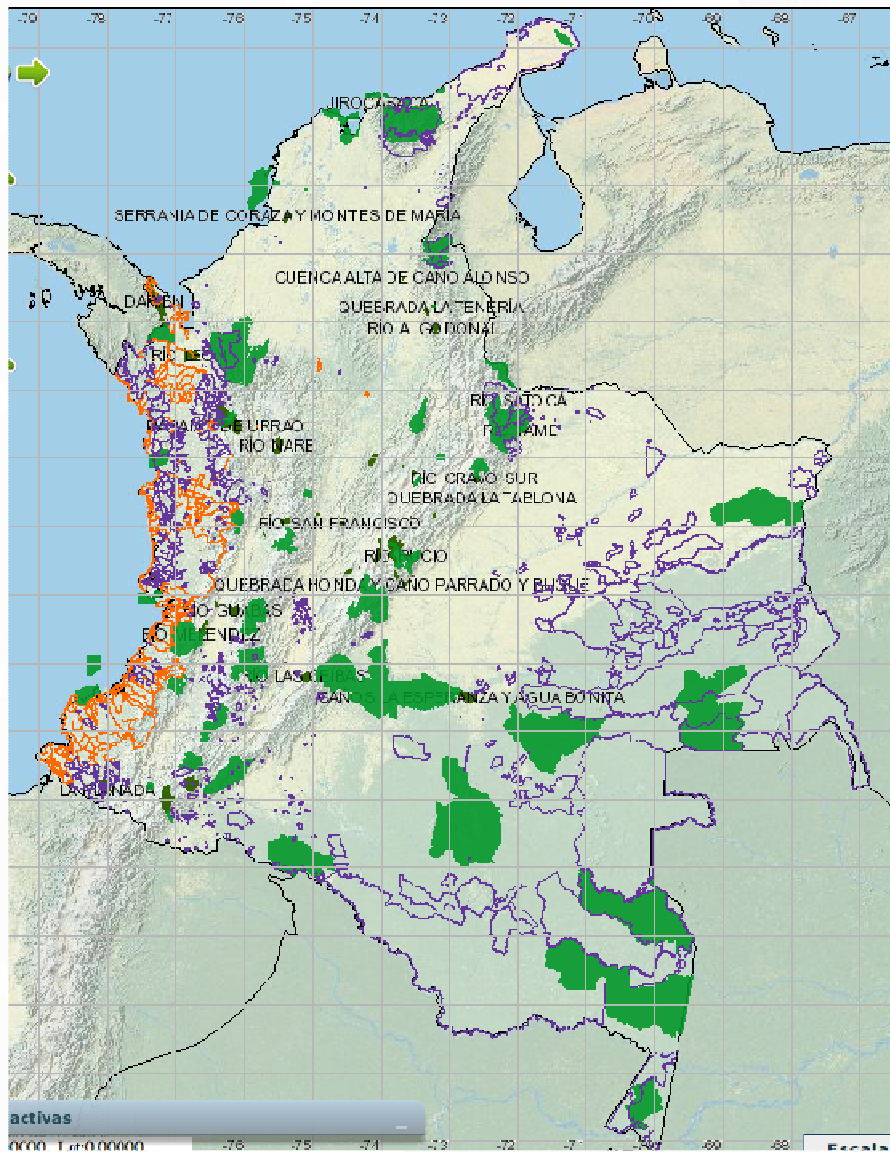


# Towards implementation of article 10(c) in Colombia: some key findings

Sebastián Restrepo-C.  
Instituto 'Alexander von Humboldt'  
Colombia

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Towards the implementation of article 10(c) in Colombia  
Starting point: a megadiverse country

## Colombia as a megadiverse and multicultural country

- 1,142,000 km<sup>2</sup> / ~45' inhabitants
  - High concentration of biological species
  - 87 Ethnic groups
  - 68 Native languages
- 35'879.866 ha → collective lands (32% of colombian total area)
  - 13'005.346 ha → protected areas (12% of colombian total area)
  - 2'531.000 ha → overlapped areas (2.2%)



## Key Findings

1. Recognition of local autonomy and authority to the management of land.
2. Promotion of TEK on decision-making process
3. Developing instrumental approaches to face sustainable use of biodiversity.



## Recognition of local autonomy and authority to the management of land

- Customary use of biodiversity can't be understood outside the institutions that shapes the local autonomy (rules, norms, self-rights), nor outside the state recognition.
- Recognition of local strategies of biodiversity use should be explicit and must be considered in local plans, and also by national authorities.
- Strengthening Especial Management Regimes –EMR as tools to formalize customary use of biodiversity in protected areas.
- Bridging gaps between legal recognized indigenous people and local communities(peasants) who have traditional ecological knowledge, sustainable practices and social rules.



## Promotion of TEK on decision-making process

- Promotion of customary use of biodiversity depends on the understanding of features and domains of local knowledge, its relationship with practices and its conformity with the social rules of indigenous groups and local communities.
- Developing a national strategy to protect and document TEK based-on local necessities and access conditions.
- To define guidelines and national priorities about the study of biodiversity use by indigenous people and local communities, that clearly include local approaches.
- To strengthen participation pathways on the national decision-making process.



## Developing instrumental approaches to face sustainable use of biodiversity

- It's not only a recognition problem, we need an instrumental approach to link social processes and national decisions on sustainable use of biodiversity.
- Promotion local systems to monitoring the use of biodiversity and the use of TEK.
- Defining institutional arrangements and social mechanisms to improve the understanding between ILCs and national institutions.
- Developing self-indicators sets (and monitoring processes) that could be useful to measure advances on customary use of biodiversity and its contribution to human well-being.
- Institutional capacity building to promote the integration between local management systems and national priorities on conservation and use of biodiversity.



## Challenges

- To consolidate information systems based-on socio-ecological framework, that consider different scales of information.
- To strengthen local institutions on self systems of study and monitoring biodiversity use.
- To harmonize principles and guides related to sustainable use of biodiversity and revitalization of rural landscapes.
- To define mechanisms to understand the incidence of collective action on the biodiversity management.
- To build local and pertinent indicators systems based on necessities of ILCs, and link that system with priorities defined by National Biodiversity Policy.



Thank you!!

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