

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY MANAGEMENT PLAN
2016 - 2020
NATIONAL NATURAL PARK OF SERRANÍA DE CHIRIBIQUETE**

**SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT
COLOMBIAN NATIONAL NATURAL PARKS
TERRITORIAL DIRECTORATE AMAZONIA**

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Introduction

The Management Plan, 2016-2020, for the NNP Serrania de Chiribiquete responds to the need to have a planning and management tool for this recently expanded protected area with its new conservation objectives defined. This is the largest protected area in the country, comprising approximately two million eight hundred thousand hectares, and it plays a key role in the conservation strategy of the Colombian Amazon. This confers great importance on the Management Plan for the NNP Serrania de Chiribiquete, not only for national parks, but also for all related stakeholders in this region of Colombia.

This instrument aims to provide not only proper management for the protected area, but also to its area of influence, consisting of the Amazon Forest Reserve area and numerous indigenous reserves of different peoples, in order to help to counteract the dynamics of transformation taking place in the Colombian Amazon region and which can jeopardize the integrity of the natural base that supports ecosystem services, which benefit both the inhabitants of the region and other parts of the country.

The Management Plan is structured according to the technical guidelines of National Parks in three components: Diagnosis, Land Use Planning and Strategic Plan of Action. The natural and cultural values that define the conservation objectives assigned to NNP Serrania de Chiribiquete are described in the Diagnosis component and they establish comprehensive conservation priorities on which the relevant analyses will be based, in order to describe management priorities which will be satisfied by the other two components, taking into account the capabilities of the actors related to the management of the protected area and its area of influence.

In this vein, Land Use Planning defines management strategies, which represent the strategic long - term commitment to meet agreed priorities and the zoning of management and the regulation of activities that can be developed in each stipulated area. This component also offers a vision of what could be the regional management model and the role that the NNP Serrania de Chiribiquete can play in building this model.

Finally, the component Strategic Plan of Action, explains the strategic objectives that will guide the organization's work and puts the required emphases on the topics and issues most relevant to the management of NNP Serrania de Chiribiquete, for which management objectives are already set with their five - year goals, providing clarity on the scope and what is expected to be achieved by the implementation of this Management Plan.

The team of NNP Serrania de Chiribiquete expects this planning and management tool to effectively articulate the actions of the different levels of management of National Parks and those of the other strategic actors in the region, so as to progress in meeting conservation objectives assigned to the protected area. This will be a contribution to the sustainable development of the Colombian Amazon.

This document is the executive summary of the Management Plan. If detailed information is required, the general document must be consulted.

All photographs used in this document are from the photographic archive of Colombian National Parks



Diagnosis

Chapter 1

General information NNP serranía de chiribiquete

Description of the protected area

The Chiribiquete National Park was declared a reserve and demarcated by Agreement No. 0045 of September 21, 1989, by the Board of the National Institute of Renewable Natural Resources and the Environment - Inderena-, with an approximate area of 1'298,955 Ha, in the departments of Guaviare and Caqueta. It was approved by Executive Resolution No. 120 of September 21, 1989, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture. Recently,

through Resolution No. 1038 of August 21, 2013, issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, it was extended to include the municipalities of Cartagena del Chaira and San Vicente del Caguan in Caqueta Solano, and Calamar in Guaviare (see Figure 1), with an area of approximately 1'483.399 Ha, for a total of approximately 2'782.354 Ha. In this way it has become the largest protected area in the System of National Natural Parks and therefore in the National Colombian System of Protected Areas.

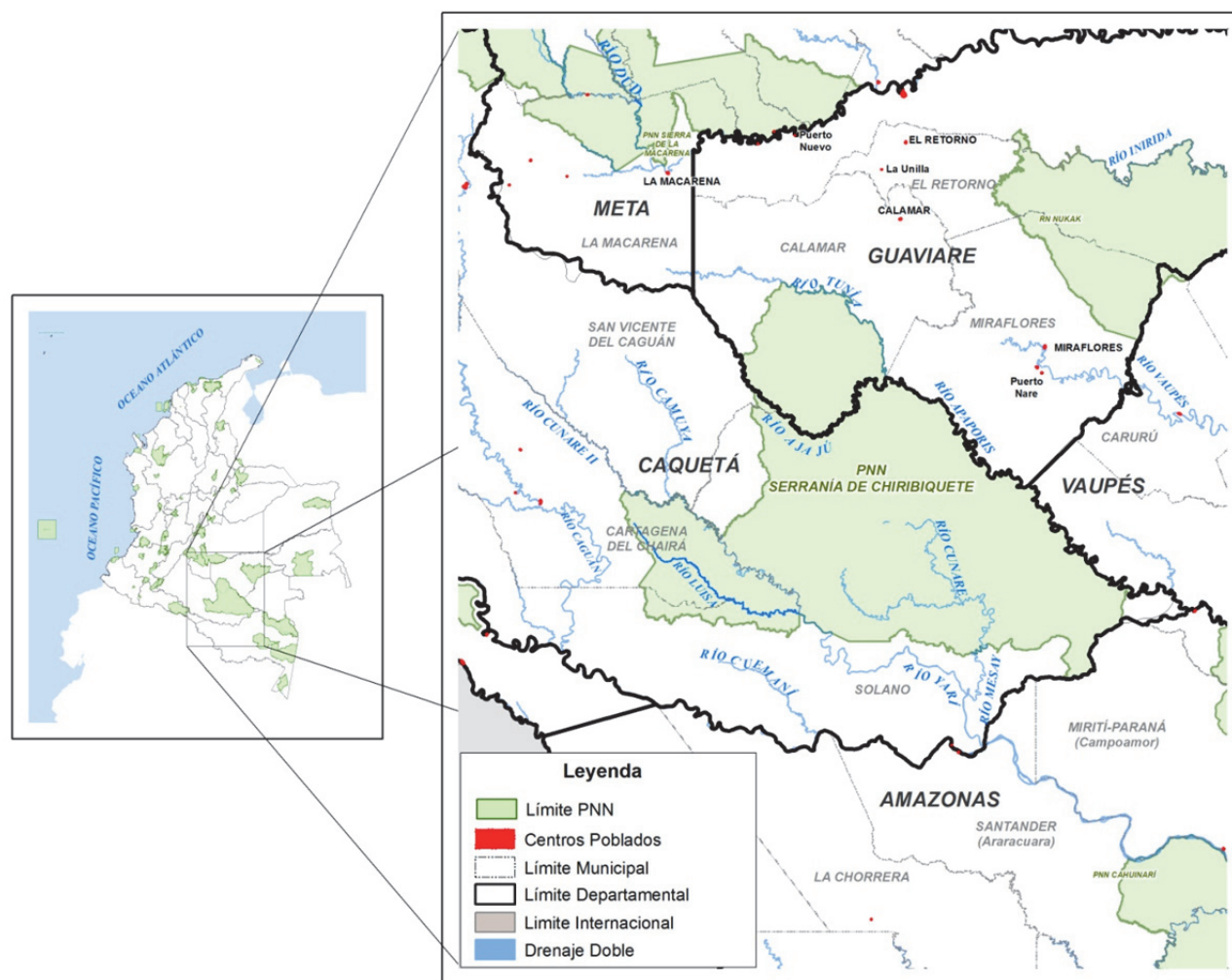


Figure 1. General location of NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete. Source: NPSC - SIR Group, 2013



The following table shows the percentage of NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete corresponding to each of the municipalities with jurisdiction in the protected area.

Table 1. Jurisdiction of NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete by municipalities

Department	Municipality	% PA	Hectares
Guaviare	Calamar	15.04	418,615.7
	Solano	73.76	2'052,439.0
Caqueta	Cartagena del Chaira	10.91	303,573.5
	San Vicente del Caguan	0.29	7,725.3
Total		100%	2'782,353.5

NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete is located at the western end of the Escudo Guyanes, east of the Cordillera Oriental, north of the Amazon basin, west of the upper Rio Negro and south of the grassy savannas of the Orinoco. It offers a mosaic of Guyanese and Amazonian landscapes that provide a variety of unique habitats in very good condition for the fauna of these two great biogeographical provinces (Guayana and Amazon). This makes it a unique biogeographical space for the evolutionary processes of flora and fauna.

A mega reserve like this, in the northwest corner of the Amazon Basin, helps maintain both physical and biotic components of the region, which are the result of evolutionary, biogeographical and ecological processes, which involve areas of the Escudo Guyanes (Caqueta), the Amazon Basin (Caqueta, Putumayo and Amazonas) and the Andean foothills (Putumayo and Caqueta). The combination of past events and its special characteristics make this region home to one of the planet's highest areas of biological diversity.

The zone of influence of the protected area coincides almost entirely with the Amazonian Forest Reserve Area, created by the 2nd Law of 1959, which was ordered by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development by Resolution No. 1925 of 30 December 2013. It includes the surroundings of the protected area zones Type A ¹, and for which have temporarily been suspended the receipt and processing of requests for mining extraction, as bound by Resolution No. 1518 of

¹ Type A zone: Zones which guarantee the maintenance of the basic ecological processes necessary to ensure the supply of ecosystem services that are mainly related to the regulation of water and climate: the assimilation of pollutants from the air and water; the formation and protection of soil; the protection of unique landscapes that are part of the cultural heritage; and support to biological diversity (Res. 1925/13)

2012, which was issued by the same Ministry, jointly with the Ministry of Mines.

In the zone of influence of NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete, there are more than 20 indigenous reserves covering a large area, especially in the southern areas (basins of Caquetá and Mirití) and the eastern area (Vaupes basin), and two reserves north of the Tunia basin. The protected area does not overlap with any existing reserves. However, the territory is traditionally recognized by local people as having great ritual importance, given the use made of it by indigenous ans.² There are also signs of the possible presence of isolated indigenous groups in sectors north, southwest and southeast of the protected area. The extension of NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete also protects habitats of species that are important to these people and indigenous groups living close to the new boundaries of the protected area.

Expeditions in the early 90s of last century established the proven presence of man in the Chiribiquete region between 450 and 1450 AD. This presence is proven by the existence of cave paintings, although the paintings may have an earlier origin (Brown & Van der Hammen, 1998). According to Brown and Van der Hammen (1998): "It was not more or less permanent housing, but used for short visits for purposes of worship, carried out by specialized shamans ... the presence of man in this area during the last ice age is also likely ... There are cave paintings in Chiribiquete that date from the Holocene age. So far, the NNP Chiribiquete has provided information that helps to examine a hitherto unsuspected past, which may become the leitmotif of a *site specializing in cosmogonic origin for the Amazon* "

With the exception of indigenous peoples living in isolation, the NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete is today empty of people. There are problems of access, as there are no currently operational roads, although it must be born in mind that there are infrastructure projects and oil and mining exploration in its area of influence, which might raise issues for land use and environmental management in the region. This could affect the viability of protected area management and the achievement of its conservation objectives. Access to the park is either by river or air.

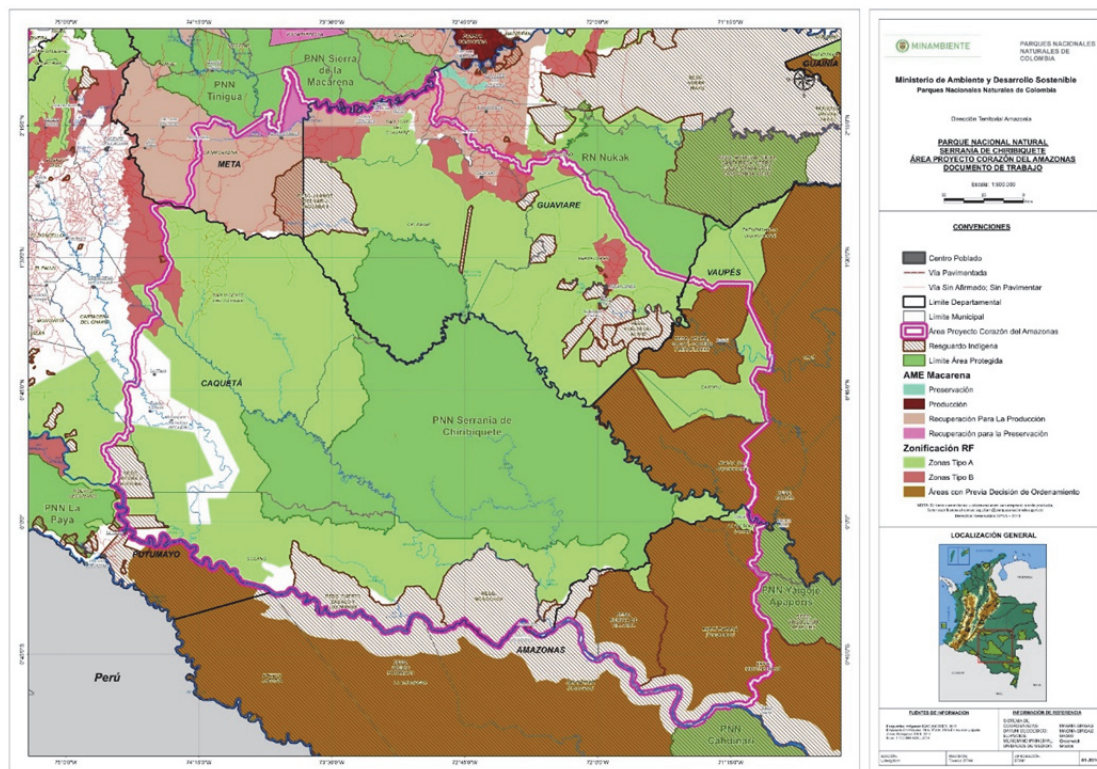


Figure 2. Legal status of the area of influence of NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete

Characteristics of the territory

The NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete lies at the heart of a large area of conservation that is surrounded by a further area of conservation, but with different dynamics of territorial transformation that threaten to seriously affect connectivity, and the long-term integrity of the protected area. Overall, the intervention in the zone of influence of NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete occurs in a northwesterly direction and in a semicircular pattern generated by the possibilities for mobility offered by the San Jose Return-Squid-Miraflores road to the south east and that of St. Vincent-Florence, Florence-Curassow-Cartagena, to the west. There is also the possibility of travel by boat on the Caguan and Caqueta rivers. These communication channels make possible interactions, links and regional and sub regional flows that are building different types of relationships with the territory, depending on the possibilities of action of its inhabitants, the supply of resources and services, cultural characteristics and market dynamics to which it can respond.

In the upper and middle Caguan basin, the economy consists mainly of farming, organized logging, peasant

and settler peasant production systems and coca farming and oil exploitation. To the east, in the basin of Vaupés, the economic use of land is mainly logging, livestock and coca cultivation under the settler peasant mode of production. To the south in the Caqueta basin there is coca, fisheries, alluvial mining and settler and indigenous production takes place.

In an overview of the administrative political context and environmental determinants that determine land use and in which the NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete is immersed, several aspects can be identified that contribute to the analysis of the possibilities of regional management.

In the NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete can be found two of the types of management scenarios for the protected areas of the National Natural Parks as defined by the Amazon Area Directorate (DTAM, 2011). The first is the overlap with territories not recognized as reserves and the second is the overlap with the territories that have not been contacted or where there is voluntary isolation.



The first implies that the purposes for which the protected area was originally created and then enlarged must include the views and interests of indigenous peoples that make tangible and intangible use of land in the protected area of the National Natural Park System. For indigenous reserves in the zone of influence of the protected area, maintenance and conservation of the territory present an opportunity to protect vital ecosystems and manifestations for the culture and survival of indigenous peoples. For this reason, it is in the interest of National Natural Parks to strengthen indigenous governance, processes of environmental planning and the capacity for coordination with other authorities and public and private institutions.

As a result of the phase of notarization of agreements, resulting from prior consultation, formal agreements were established with five Indian reservations: Miriti-Parana, Nonuya of Villazul, Aduche, Mesay and Yaguará II. The following commitments were defined:

1. The resolution to enlarge the NNP Chiribiquete should include the respect for ancestral traditional cultural and subsistence uses, corresponding to the communities in the reserves covered by the enlargement.
2. The resolution to enlarge the NNP Chiribiquete should include respect for the traditional and cultural use of the communities in the reserves by research, monitoring or control activities.
3. The resolution to enlarge the NNP Chiribiquete should be aware that the reserves of Yari Jaguar to II, Aduche, Mesay, Monochoa and Puerto Z Balo have expectations of enlargement into the forest reserves located between the expanded protected area and the current limits of the reserves.
4. National Natural Parks support the authorities of the Mesay and Aduche reserves in the process of documentation or systematization of the information available, in order to build arguments to be made to the competent bodies in support of proposals for enlargement of the reserves.
5. National Natural Parks will support the management of resources from cooperation with national or international organisations destined for conservation plans, programmes and projects in the areas where there are shared interests with the authorities

in the indigenous reserves with which agreements have been made.

6. National Natural Parks should facilitate participation by the communities in these plans, programmes and projects, where there are shared interests with the authorities of the indigenous reserves with which agreements have been made.

Despite the efforts made by National Natural Parks and the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development with the remaining two reserves -Monochoa and Puerto Zábalo-, agreements have not been reached. However, National Parks has moved forward with actions that respond to the commitments made in the prior consultation on the process of enlargement of the protected area. These are the product of full consultation, so have the full support of the communities, the authorities of the indigenous reserves and the Associations of Traditional authorities (AATI).

So far, there are serious indications of the existence of at least 15 indigenous peoples or communities living in isolation in the country. This situation, together with the very worrying experience with the indigenous Nukak Maku, has made the issue a priority in the national agenda, so work is being done on the establishment of a public policy for the protection of indigenous peoples living in isolation. To this end, the National Territories Commission, in Decree 1397 of 1996, prioritises the formal recognition of reserves for uncontacted indigenous communities, those living in voluntary isolation or in the initial contact phase, so as to legally and effectively protect the collective territory and their human rights.

In this regard, the Government issued the Decree Law 4633 of 2011 which, in its Art. 17, stipulates that "indigenous peoples in initial contact have the right to live freely and according to their culture in their ancestral territories" and Art 71 states "there should be measures of prevention and protection leading to the definitive and immediate protection of ancestral social, cultural and territorial structures of indigenous people who have not been contacted or who live in voluntary isolation, measures for which "the Commission of National Territories, under the Decree 1397 of 1996, prioritized the degree of safeguards for indigenous peoples or uncontacted communities and those in voluntary isolation or initial contact, in order to ensure legal and effective protection for the collective territory and Human Rights. "

Chapter 2

Synthesis of the *Diagnosis of the NNP Serrania de Chiribiquete*

Specific conservation objectives for the NNP Serrania de Chiribiquete

These define their rationale and their role in both the National Natural Parks System – NNPS- and in the vision of conservation for the Colombian Amazon. They are:

1. . To maintain the ecological integrity of the ecosystems of the extreme west of the biogeographical Province of Guyana, in order to contribute to the survival of endemic or endangered species, and of ecological processes which sustain continuity of the biomass of the Andes, Guyana and Amazonia.
2. To maintain the function of the ecosystems of the area in order to guarantee: {1} the capacity to absorb the effects of climate fluctuation through the regulation of water in the basins of the Apaporis rivers {Tunia}, Yari and lower. Caqueta and {2} the regulation of the climate at regional level by means of the maintenance of woodlands as a contribution to the mitigation of and adaptation to Global Climate Change
3. . To preserve zones in which partially natural or cultural interactions have left archeological traces of importance for the material and immaterial heritage of the country and have generated cultural manifestations of spiritual and mythological significance for the indigenous peoples who are ancestrally related to the region between the rivers Caqueta, Yari, Apaporis and Itilla.
4. . To conserve areas where there are signs of the presence of indigenous peoples of the linguistic families Uitoto, Carib and Arawak, who have not had permanent contact with national society, in order to facilitate their isolation.
5. To maintain the capacity of the ecosystems to generate natural goods demanded from outside the protected area by local communities and especially by indigenous peoples, ancestrally related to the region between the Caqueta, Yari, Apaporis and Itilla rivers.

Comprehensive Conservation Priorities

The management tools must not only take into account the conservation objectives, but also define more discrete units of analysis for the formulation of management priorities and strategies and subsequently to monitor and follow them up.

The analysis resulted in the following list of Comprehensive Conservation Priorities for the enlarged NNP Serrania de Chiribiquete:

1. The forest coverage corresponds to the type tropical rain forest of the Amazon and Orinoco regions and the Biogeographical Districts Yari Miriti (Guyana) and Caguan-Florencia (Amazonia), which have a high level of ecological integrity, thus contributing to the structural and functional connectivity Andes-Orinoco-Amazon and the supply of ecosystem services, especially those related to the regulation of water, the fixing and capture of carbon, the mitigation or prevention of risks associated with regional climate variation and Global Climate Change, as well as natural goods demanded from outside the protected area.
2. The Serrania de Chiribiquete that corresponds to parts of the Escudo Guyanes - this being the principal national and regional reference of the protected area-, in which different entities are interested in generating knowledge of its potential for endemic species and for being part of the Chiribiquete cultural tradition. Its appropriation as a geographic icon in the territory by the local communities makes it a key element of identity.
3. Elements of value for the archeological heritage of the country, which correspond to the Chiribiquete cultural tradition, represented by the collection of pictographs and other archeological vestiges in rocky shelters in the hills, the edges of the Escudo Guyanes, petroglyphs on rocks in rapids and streams and the sites with vestiges of "Amazonian dark earth."
4. Relations with indigenous peoples possessing cultural knowledge, myths of origin, shamanic thought, ceremonial centres and traditional strategic sites for the management of the territory, which define the importance of the protected area within the Chiribi-



quete Cultural Tradition and its component parts: a network of salt deposits of cultural importance, places of enchantment, ancient indigenous dwellings [malokas], petroglyphs in river rocks or in streams. The House of the Jaguar {a Carijona myth and centre of shamanic assembly} among others.

5. . The head waters of the Ajaju and Macaya rivers, the Huitoto channell in the middle basin of the Yari river and the head waters of the Meta and Miriti rivers, all as áreas where there are signs of the presence of indigenous groups which are part of the Indigenous Groups in Isolation, possibly from the linguistic family groups of Uitolo, Carib and Arawak.
6. The salt deposits, which are part of the hábitat of species of fauna that are sought by local communities for their diet and for which there exist regulatory systems belonging to the indigenous communities present in this territory, might be conserved.
7. The middle basins of the Apaporis river, the Cunare channel of the basin of the river Mesay, the lower basins of the rivers Yari and Yavila, by its supply of resources for the local communities settled in the zone of influence of the protected area and especially small scale resources for local consumption, species in danger like the big cat fish and species of the crocodile family.

The revision of the criteria of complementarity and opportunity, from the set of Comprehensive Conservation Priorities defined {CCP} suggests that these CCP cover all the specific conservation objectives assigned for the protected area and are the most relevant for identifying management situations that define the context in which should be framed the management of NNP Serrania de Chiribiquete, but especially to define management priorities for the duration of this management Plan.

Situations are grouped by subject and their relation too different Comprehensive Conservation Priorities. The themes have to do with:

1. The inter-sector relations and institutional processes of regional and national character, which show lack of coordination or weaknesses in the application of policies and regulations concerning protection of sustainable use in the area of influence NNP Serrania de Chiribiquete;

2. The situations producing local impact and directly related to the protected area and its surrounding area such as the existence of active processes of settlement or illegal activities such as extraction of wood or the production of illegal crops;
3. Relations with indigenous reserves in the zone of influence of the protected area and the possible presence of isolated groups.
4. Situations not described in any of the above.

Priorities for the Management and Administration of Protected Areas

To define management priorities, an analytical exercise was carried out, including: Analysis of pressures and threats, stakeholder analysis, analysis of spatial relations and analysis of integrity. With all this information an exhaustive exercise in synthesis establishes the management priorities around which the strategy will be designed. In the case of Chiribiquete six management priorities were defined:

1. *The potential of the NNP Serrania de Chiribiquete, strengthened by its enlargement, to be a nucleus for the conservation of Colombian Amazonia, which should and can be brought about by the implementation of national public policies, such as: Vision Amazonia 2020 and National Policy for the Integrated Management of Biodiversity and its Ecosystem Services – IMBDES- especially in the generation of knowledge. This will be led by the Ministry for the Environment and Sustainable Development, with the support of National Natural Parks and the institutions Alexander von Humboldt, Ideam and Sinchi*

With the expansion of the Serrania de Chiribiquete NNP, the Colombian State assumed a responsibility to the international community to contribute to the protection of the Amazon. This expansion has allowed the Protected Areat not only to be defined as a protected core of this region, where different conservation and development initiatives take place, but also as a challenge to the coordination of efforts between state institutions.

NNP Serrania de Chiribiquete contributes to the structural and functional connectivity of the region, on the basis that forests are the element that most contributes to the ecological integrity of the protected area (Res. MADS 1038-1013). In this regard, the fundamental role

of PNN Serranía de Chiribiquete is recognized as the promotion of ecological connectivity between the Andean, Amazon and Orinoco, within a large regional corridor linking natural ecosystems from the top of the Eastern Andes to the Amazon basal plain, where biotic elements from the Andes, Amazonia and the Escudo Guayanes converge.

The deforestation process in the Amazonia Forest Reserve Zone – established by the second law of 1959- especially its axes Caguan and Calamar-Miraflores, due to the productive and extractive practices and the enlargement of the settler frontier, which act as motors to this dynamic and generate conflicts over the use and occupation of the forest reserve area in the zone of influence of the NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete.

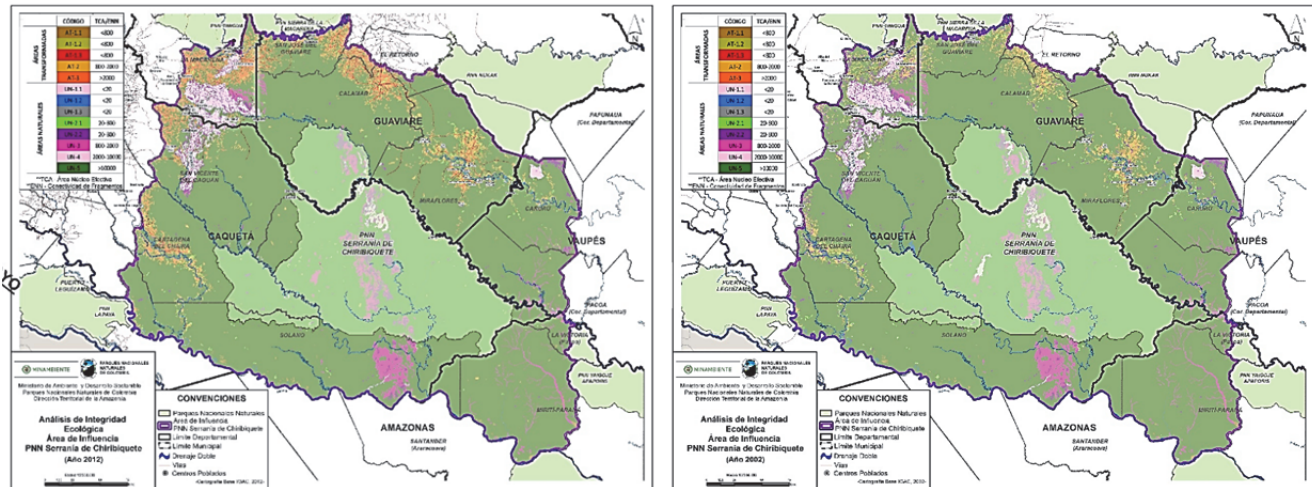


Figure 3. Multitemporal analysis of the ecological integrity of the área of influence of the NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete, period 2002- 2012 respectively. (DTAM 2014).

Scale of colours: Green (greater degree of ecological integrity) - Red (higher level of intervention). The ovals represent critical pressure zones. Arrows show the displacement vector of the intervention / natural transformation units

NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete is almost completely surrounded by the Reforestation Zone of the Amazon, a land use category established by the 2nd Law of 1959, in order to guide the development of the forest economy and increase protection of soil, water and wild life. The ZRFA currently covers 37'844.211 Ha, according to the MADS. Because of the historical agrarian conflicts that the country has failed to resolve and which still exist today, plus the obvious difficulties in achieving sound land use planning, in recent decades the Colombian Amazon and in particular the ZRFA, has experienced an accelerated process of occupation and transformation of the territory, with direct effects on biodiversity from deforestation.

The vast majority of soils in the Amazon ZRF or have no vocation for agricultural production; however, different disordered processes of colonization have allowed the establishment of peasant settler

communities, which develop agricultural practices that have traditionally been implemented in their home regions, generating losses in soil quality and very low productivity. Several studies and analyses have identified as the main drivers of deforestation in the ZRFA, the clearing of land for the expansion of the settler frontier, conflicts over land use deriving from inadequate production systems such as timber felling for extensive livestock production, the opening of roads and illegal dynamics associated with illegal logging, illegal mining and illegal crops.

3. *Need to address the process of coordination with indigenous authorities regarding the conservation function of reserves in the zone of influence of the NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete, within the framework of the Complementary Strategies established in the Amazonia Territorial Directorate in its Strategic Territorial Plan and the commitments made in the previous consultation process for enlargement of the protected area.*

The enlargement process of NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete involved a process of consultation with indigenous communities living in reserves in the area of influence of the protected area. As a result of this process, National



Parks has commitments to these communities, which must be addressed and developed in the coming years.

The opportunity for both protected areas and indigenous reserves to complement each other as part of a shared vision for land use in the Colombian Amazon, means creating conditions that allow coordination among authorities, environmental and especially indigenous, in order to fulfill the function of conservation. In the above context, the Amazonia Territory – DTAM – is moving toward a strategy of coordination and recognition of interdependence that assures and promotes the linking of all relevant actors, from their respective places and with all their assets and knowledge.

With regard to work with indigenous peoples of the seven reserves involved in this consultation, progress has been made with initial support from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, in the design of joint agendas that include components in the short, medium and long term and are based on the respect for and promotion of fundamental, collective and integral rights of ethnic groups, established by national and international standards. In addition, the methodology and the path for the development of the agendas of Action Plans for Indigenous Peoples (PPI) for each of the reserves have been agreed between the parties and implemented since 2014.

4. *Institutional responsibility to maintain natural conditions in the areas where there is evidence of the presence of peoples living in isolation, so as to contribute to the national interest by protecting them.*

The possible presence of isolated groups,³ probably belonging to linguistic families Uitoto, Carib and Arawak, located in the headwaters of the Ajaju and Macaya rivers and the Huitoto channel in the middle basin of the Yari River and that were added to NNP Serrania de Chiribiquete, is precisely one of the strongest reasons for expanding the protected area.

Possible contact of peasant settlers with these isolated groups, especially the creation of new paths in forest reserve areas that are increasingly close to the border of NNP Serrania de Chiribiquete, is a major concern, due to the high vulnerability of members of these groups to contact with people from outside. Recent experience

³ Peoples in an isolation situation: They are indigenous peoples or segments of peoples who, in the exercise of their self-determination do not have regular contact with the mainstream population and who shun contact with them. (MinInterior, 2014)

has shown that for indigenous peoples in isolation or initial contact, forced contact with external agents causes deep, vital damage, jeopardizing their physical and cultural existence.

In this sense, the main threats facing the guarantee of the right to privacy of indigenous peoples mentioned previously relate to the expansion of colonization, illegal tourism, increased human presence and location of settlements increasingly near the protected area and its area of influence.

Thus National Parks should work on the design and implementation of special protection measures for indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation, thought to be found in the territory of NNP Serrania de Chiribiquete, in coordination with national, regional and local authorities, through the establishment of restrictions on the use of natural resources and the entry of third parties to the territories; the application of the precautionary principle and the principle *Pro Homine*, understood as the preferred application of the absolute rule that most benefits the human person; the implementation of measures and land use planning that avoid undue anthropogenic pressures, unwanted contact and transmission of exogenous pathogens to these people, which can lead to epidemics and serious collective damages.

5. *Demand for natural resources provided by the protected area from local communities (peasant settler and indigenous), settled in the zone of influence, with which local consumption requirements are met.*

The main uses and demand for resources by indigenous communities in the surrounding areas of NNP Serrania de Chiribiquete are related to ancestral cultural practices. Indigenous communities take various plant and animal species for traditional medicine or some forest species to build their longhouses and homes. In addition, traditional production and extraction practices are for their own consumption, such as chagra, fishing and hunting, although more recently, some have assumed external practices such as small livestock farming.

Artisanal fishing has been a traditional activity of indigenous and settler-farmers in this region, providing nutrition for the people, besides being a source of income for some families engaged in this activity. Among the species identified with some communities in the area of influence of the protected area are: dorado, lechero pintadillo, cheo, Guaraja, sabaleta, sardines, shad and ca-

paceta. In general, the season for fish for the market is the first three months of the year.

Hunting has been another traditional practice of indigenous communities and makes an important contribution to their diet. Due to overfishing and the low level of regulation in some areas, game species have declined and some could be in danger of extinction. Indigenous communities and some communities of settlers have generated internal agreements to regulate this activity. Among the species harvested by communities for their own consumption are known to be: Churuco, tapir, vernal, boruga, armadillo, deer, tortoise, paujil, Guara and redfish, among others.

The protected area becomes a provider of services for the important activities of reproduction, feeding, nesting, pollination, etc., that occur within the protected area and that communities can benefit from in the areas of influence. Maintaining traditional uses of indigenous communities, based on a relationship between society and nature, such as controlled extraction, seasonal use of forest resources and land use through traditional chagra, is the basis for conservation in the zones of influence, where indigenous presence is the main factor sustaining ecosystem and cultural connectivity.

6. *Existence of illegal activities in the zones of influence of the NNP Serrania Chiribique which have a direct relationship with the armed conflict limits the exercise of environmental authority and governance in the region and they are a potential threat to the integrity of the protected area.*

This Management Priority deals with the problems present in the area of influence of the protected area, in terms of: Illegal mining on the Caqueta River – especially for alluvial gold, illegal extraction of timber species in the Amazon ZRF, often justified by permits issued for use in permitted areas; - illegal crops are promoted and protected by groups belonging to the insurgency or criminal bands, and capture and trafficking of wildlife, especially macaws, parrots, Boruga (meat), tapir, chichico mico, hopscotch, pielroja and tigrillo-.

In different areas illegal mining has been identified as one of the main current threats to the territory. Indigenous and peasant settlers relate the decrease in fishing to this illegal activity. In addition, there is great concern about the negative effects on the health of residents and the environment produced by contamination with toxic substances used in the processing. Samples taken from the bed of the Caqueta river point to "high

impact pollution They accumulate in the tissues of living beings, and the pollution biomagnifies as it moves up the food chain “.

With respect to illegal logging, it is difficult to make an annual estimate of the volume of timber species extracted from the zone of influence of NNP Serrania de Chiribique, but it is known that the main species taken are: achapo (*Cedrelinga cateniformis*) Perillo caimo (*Couma macrocarpa*), Ivory (*Isodendron tripterocarpum*), Sangretero (*Virola theidora*), guamo (*Inga sp.*), arracacho (*Clarisia racemosa*), granadillo (*Platymiscium pinnatum*); and species such as cedar male (*Guarea trichiloides*), the carrecillo (*Calystegia sepium* . var) and ahumado (*Minquardia guianensis*) are classified as endangered. The regional environmental authorities grant logging permits to certain areas of the Zones of Influence in the Amazon, but fail to exercise effective control so as to prevent illegally harvested timber from the ZRFA being covered by legal permits for certain parts of the Amazon zone of influence.

According to data from Corpoamazonia, this activity focuses on the zone of influence of the protected area, mainly in the municipalities of Cartagena del Chaira and San Vicente del Caguan Solano. The statistical data from the Information System for Environmental Monitoring, Corpoamazonia, between 2002 and 2007 in the Department of Caquetá, shows that 211,391.8 m³ of timber were logged. This volume represented 42% of the wood harvested during this period in the jurisdiction of the Corporation. For the period 2007-2012, the amount of confiscated timber added up to 13,320.6 cubic meters, with the Department of Caqueta being where the least amount of this illegal wood was seized. It is in this department that the Corporation earned the highest rates of revenue from forest harvesting (Corpoamazonia, 2012).

In the Economic Diagnosis of Guaviare (2012), it mentions that in the municipality of Calamar, with the establishment of illicit crops infarms of small and medium producers, they have developed their own economic dynamic, one that generated a rapid increase in new fronts for exploitation, with a marked increase in the rate of deforestation of large areas in remote parts (cradles of colonization), and secondly, the opening of new centres of development, the growth of the road network and new trade dynamics that accentuate dependence on the external market to meet the needs of the urban and rural population.



But it is in the municipality of Miraflores where, according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2014), the highest density of coca in the zones of influence of the NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete is found, in the Vaupes -Apaporis river system, coming very close to the boundaries of the protected area; drawing attention to the increase of this crop in the area of Lagos del Dorado, where it had been declining over the past five years. According to the analysis of UNODC (2014), the Municipality of Miraflores was, in terms of the Municipal Index of Risk of the Existence of Coca crops, in the high range, the municipalities of Solano and San José del Guaviare were in the middle range and the other municipalities related to NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete and its area of influence were in the low range.

Regarding the western sector of the zone of influence of PNNSCH, it is in the Caguan river basin where the highest density of illicit crops is concentrated, specifically in the municipality of Cartagena del Chaira in the Department of Caqueta. In this case, coca cultivation is a part of peasant family production, along with its traditional products. In the municipality of Solano, illicit crops are present along the Caqueta River with about 1,500 hectares in San Vicente del Caguan, moving ever deeper into the Amazon ZRF. It is stated {UNODC 2014 p. 35) that "coca crops in Caquetá maintain the tendency to form well-defined nuclei, in which the planted area increases, while at the periphery of these nuclei the area planted decreases.



Land Use Planning

Chapter 3

Zoning for management

Zoning for management is defined as the process of subdivision of the protected area in order to achieve conservation goals. One of the objectives of zoning for management is to give each area a differentiated man-

agement to ensure its sustainability by providing the most effective type of protection.

What follows presents, for each region, the criterion that most influenced the choice of management that can best develop the character of the area:

NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete Management Zones

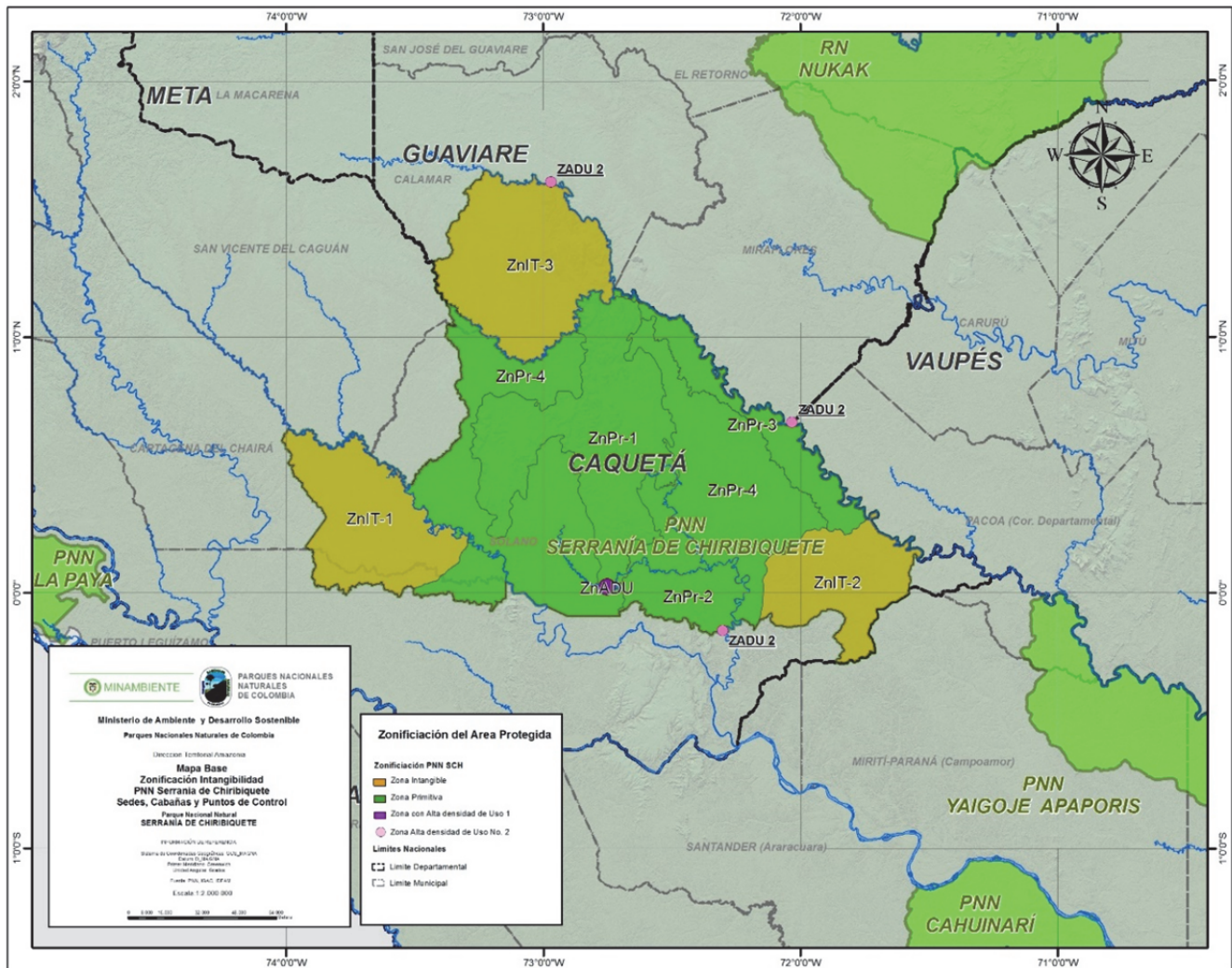


Figure 4. Zoning for SCH NNP Management



Regulation of use and activities by management zone

Table 2. Regulation of use in management zones defined for NNP Serrania de Chiribiquete

Defined area	Code	Management Intention	Management Measures	Activities allowed
Intangible 1	I1	Prohibit activities within this area which can lead to contact with the Peoples in Isolation thought to be in this area-; as well as prevent any disruption or alteration of the territory that can generate pressure on the zones of influence of the protected area, especially those related to illegal activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Generation of information on integrity of the area and the presence of PIA. (Remote) - Monitoring the sources of pressure and impacts. - Generation of capacities for handling the issue. - Development of agreements reached in the process of prior consultation on the enlargement of the NNP SCH. - Inter-agency coordination to control illegal activities taking place in ZFR of the Amazon. - Consolidation of land use planning for the reserves having an impact on the territory of the Peoples thought to be in Isolation. 	None
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of communication strategies and environmental education that contribute to protecting the territory. - Generation of information on integrity of the area. (Remote) 	
Intangible 2	I2	Design and implement, jointly with Mirití and Villa Azul reserves -bordering on the protected area, a strategy to protect the territory allegedly occupied by peoples in isolation in this area and part of these reserves; and prohibit activities within this area which can generate contact with peoples in isolation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring the sources of pressure and impacts. - Generation of capacities for handling the issue. - Development of agreements generated in the process of consultation prior to enlargement PNN SCH. - Contribution to the consolidation of the system of reserves that have an impact on the territory allegedly occupied by peoples in isolation. - Implementation of communication strategies and environmental education in order to protect the territory. 	none
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control of tourism activities offered via internet providers, including overflights, in coordination with the competent authorities. - Generation of information on integrity of the area. (Remote) 	
Intangible 3	I3	Prohibit activities within this area, which can generate contact with the Peoples in isolation; as well as prevent any disruption or alteration of the territory allegedly occupied by peoples in isolation generated by sources of pressure in the zones of influence of the protected area especially those related to sector developments and mining projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring the sources of pressure and impacts. Outside the area - Generation of capacities for handling the issue. - Interagency management to position and develop regional shock absorbing systems designed to protect the territory of the Peoples in Isolation as an environmental determinant. - Inter-agency coordination (Anla, CDS, Territorial Entities) to ensure that sector projects meet land use conditions and regulations existing to protect the territory of the Peoples in Isolation. 	none
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of communication strategies and environmental education to protect the territory. - Definition of research jointly with ICANH and related indigenous peoples, on the basis of agreed criteria. - Management of research projects to develop the lines defined. 	
Primitive 1	P1	Contribute to the maintenance of the Serrania de Chiribiquete as a cultural reference of indigenous peoples ancestrally related to this territory within the Chiribiquete Cultural Complex and generate knowledge on ecological, archaeological and cultural aspects that integrate traditional knowledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of studies to establish the relevance and feasibility of allowing the development of ethno and ecotourism activities. - Implementation of communication strategies and environmental education that recognizes the importance of the Serrania as a territorial reference for the communities of the region. 	Research under the protocols defined with ICANH, the Min Interior (Ethnic Affairs) and indigenous people of knowledge. The installation of telecommunications infrastructure and equipment is prohibited.
Primitive 2	P2	Coordinate with the authorities of the related reserves the implementation of the Plans of reserves in the zones of influence.	- Generation of knowledge for making management decisions about sites of special cultural importance to indigenous communities in the reserves in the zones of influence.	Those which are defined in the formal agreements with related indigenous communities, in the

Defined area	Code	Management Intention	Management Measures	Activities allowed
		Indigenous Peoples agreed upon, by joint management actions in areas of common interest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination with indigenous communities to regulate ecotourism from Puerto Santander and Aracuaara, to ensure that it takes place outside the protected area. - Contribution to the definition of productive alternatives for indigenous communities in the area of influence of the protected area, aimed at the prevention of negative impacts on it. Articulation with the NNP Cahuinari for the same purpose as mentioned in the P4 	<p>framework of the exception to Decree. 622/77, referring to traditional use in indigenous territory.</p> <p>Research on ecosystem services, especially in the cultural domain, provided by the protected area.</p>
Primitive 3	P3	Prevent any disruption or alteration of the protected part of the Apaporis river basin (riverbed and forest cover), land use and watershed management. generated by sources of pressure in the zone of influence of the protected area, especially those related to illegal activities in the ZRF of Amazonia and the river course.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inter-institutional coordination with CDA and local authorities for land use and watershed management. - Implementation of communication strategies and environmental education that position the protected area and ecosystem services it provides. - Joint monitoring of the sources of pressure in the zone of influence of the protected area and its impacts on the basin and the ZRF in Amazonia. - Inter-institutional coordination for the control of illegal activities, which may develop in the basin and ZRF in Amazonia. - Support for the management and the protection of priority conservation areas in the Chiribiquete sub region - Joint monitoring of the sources of pressure in the zone of influence of the protected area and its impacts on the ZRF in Amazonia. 	<p>Investigation in accordance with agreed protocols.</p> <p>Installation of telecommunications infrastructure and equipment is prohibited.</p>
Primitive 4	P4	Prevent any disruption or alteration of protected parts of the Apaporis river basin {forest cover and course}, which can be generated by the sources of pressure in the zone of influence of the protected area, and contribute to the protection of territories thought to be occupied by Peoples Living in Isolation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of communication strategies and environmental education that position the protected area and create conditions for preservation. - Inter-institutional coordination (Anla, CDS, Territorial Entities) to ensure that sector projects satisfy land use conditions and regulations in the zones of influence of the protected area. - Inter-institutional coordination to control illegal activities, especially logging and coca crops, which develop in ZFR of Amazonia. - Coordination with the NNP Cahuinari and the Nonuya Villa Azul and Miriti reserves in their south west sector for the management of the charapa turtle. 	<p>Research for the evaluation of ecosystem services provided by the protected area, especially those related to GCC mitigation and climate variability.</p>
High Density Application 1	A1	Provide the conditions and logistics to support the development of lines of research for the protected area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevention and mitigation of potential impacts from the construction and operation of a research centre. - Definition of protocols for the operation of the research centre within the protected area. 	<p>Construction, adjustment and maintenance of infrastructure to support research.</p>
High density 2 Application	A2	Provide the conditions and logistic facilities to support the development of control measures and monitoring protocols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevention and mitigation of potential impacts from the construction and operation of checkpoints inside the PA - Definition of protocols for operating checkpoints to prevent contact pressures and PIAV 	<p>Construction, adjustment and maintenance of infrastructure to support actions of control and surveillance</p>



Chapter 4

Territorial planning

The exercise of formulating the Management Plan for the NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete defined management sectors in the area of influence of the protected area, in order to detail the work, under the management objectives and goals, of the staff in each specific sector of the protected area, in coordination with the actors with responsibilities, functions and interests in the territory.

Analyses and consistency in management to advance in meeting conservation objectives, risk prevention on Values for Conservation and work on the management priorities during the life of the five-year management plan, oriented towards the following actions by management sector.

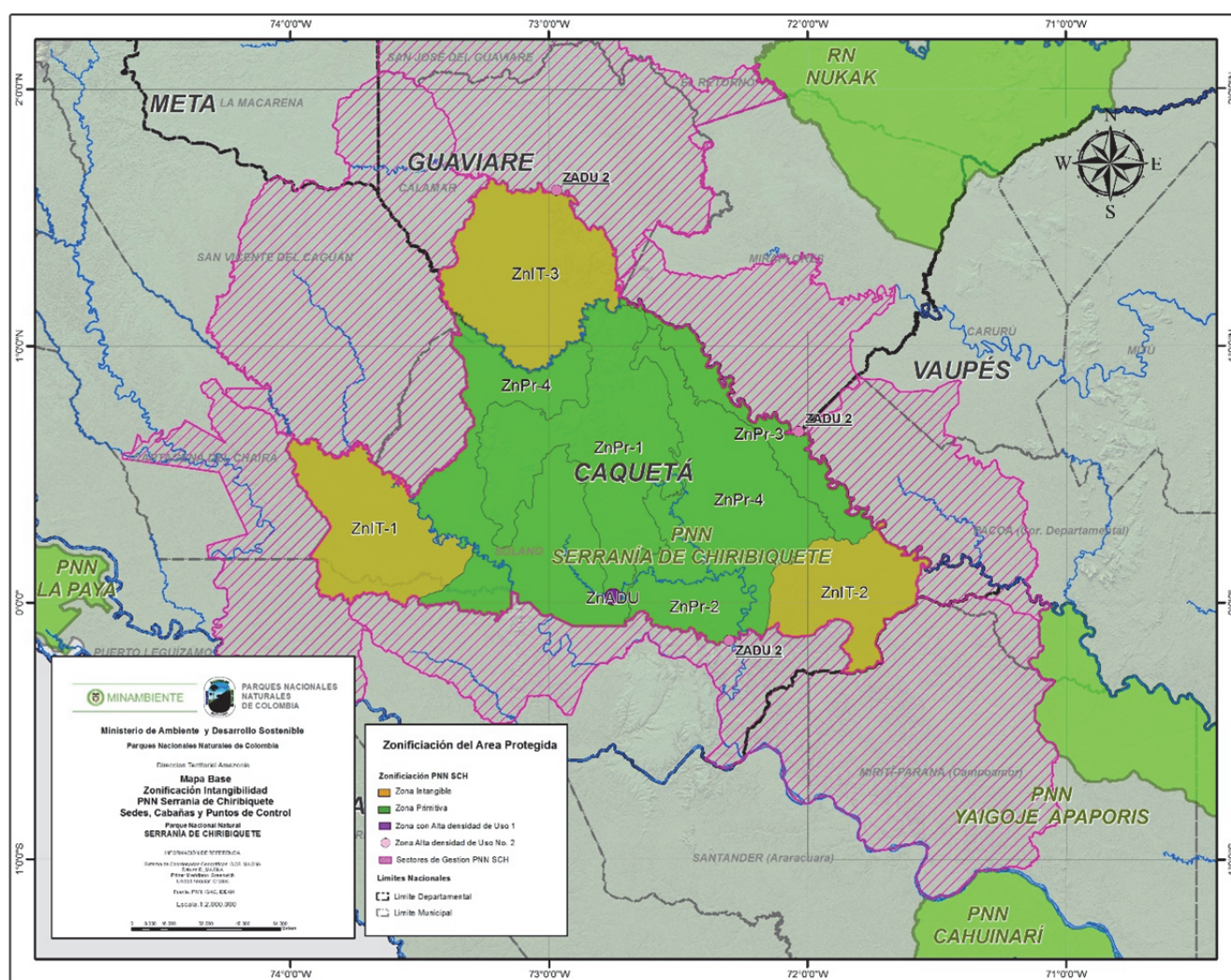


Figure 5. Management Sectors NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete

North Sector Management must focus actions mainly in two ways: prevention and mitigation of pressures in order to recover and maintain connectivity (in response to and in coherence with the regional proposals of the Amazonia Territorial Directorate and the goals proposed by initiatives Vision Amazon and GEF Project Heart of Amazonia); and safeguarding the territory of indigenous communities in isolation.

In the development of the GEF project, Heart of Amazonia, an area has been preliminarily identified that adjoins the NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete in the municipality of Calamar. This might be used to create a regional protected area in coordination with the CDA, which clearly would aim at achieving regional connectivity to the AME Macarena. On the issue of governance and carbon, as well as that of production, articulation is recommended with the progress and actions of the REDD + project, in its area of reference regarding paths and property, thus strengthening the understanding of local communities of the issue of payment for environmental services and REDD; and the definition of a strategy for training and technical support for the identification and implementation of non-conventional production systems.

- Miraflores Sector Management

Miraflores Sector Management will focus on the use and management of the Vaupes and Apaporis basins, and prevent and mitigate pressures generated by productive or illegal activities ever closer to the protected area.

Work needs to be done on actions to improve the level of understanding and knowledge of this sector, and try to find areas of harmonization to enable joint work to be done to bring municipal planning up to date in order to guide actions and propose guidelines on actions which have been identified as priorities. Innovative proposals in terms of production and identifying green business options should lie at the heart of this, since this municipality has 98% of its limited area dedicated to conventional uses.

- East Sector Management

The focus in this sector is the prevention of threats to the protected area. This implies agency coordination of actions for management and conservation of the Apaporis river basin and inter-institutional control of illegal activities, as well as increasing knowledge, both of biological processes and of risk, since there is an obvious lack of information.

- South Axis Management Sector

South sector management corresponds to the section between the Puerto Zábalo and Mirití reserves in the Caqueta river basin. Their actions are differentiated into three sections

In the section between Villa Azul and Paraná Miriti, focus is on strengthening governance through the environmental management of the reserves and identifying joint interests in the area of confluence of interests between the reserves and the protected area. One of the issues that define coordination is the protection of indigenous peoples living in isolation.

In the section that corresponds to the indigenous reserves of Mesay and Aduche, it is necessary to prevent and mitigate current pressures related to overfishing, illegal mining and increased logging, in order to protect the territory of isolated indigenous communities and the pristine conditions PNN Serranía de Chiribiquete.

The area between the reserves of Puerto Zábalo - Los Monos and Monochoa requires actions to mitigate pressures caused mainly by forestry activities, fishing and mining. Agreements need to be signed with these reserves.

- Caguan Management Sector

Work in this management sector is aimed at protecting the territory of isolated indigenous communities, and the prevention of pressure on these sectors, related to increased logging, livestock farming and the socio-cultural dynamics associated with the exploitation of hydrocarbons. It is important to make progress in defining actions and inter-institutional coordination to achieve the buffer effect.

- San Vicente Yaguara Management Sector

The efforts of sector Management in San Vicente-Yaguará focus on prevention of pressures related to expectations and oil exploration activities being developed from the east of the municipality of San Vicente del Caguan. This prevention issue becomes even more important given that the sector is still in good condition and there are strong indications of the presence of isolated indigenous groups.

As I mentioned above, after this point should go the absorption function and then the management strategies.

It seems important to reference by sectorisation in the PVC document, because the maps being generated there bring significant detail to the pressures that differentiate actions in each sector.



Chapter 5

Buffer [Shock absorbing] function required of the NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete

Management priorities for achieving conservation objectives of a protected area of SPNN should allow the identification of needs and guidelines for the management of sectors in the area of influence of this protected area, seeking to harmonize internal use planning (zoning of management and regulation of uses and activities) with different land use management processes at regional and local level, in order to facilitate the achievement of its conservation objectives.

In this respect, the buffer function required by the NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete, in different sectors of its zone of influence, should respond to the particular context of each sector, defining the guidelines for the management of each sector in the area of influence, contributing to the maintenance of regional connectivity and the protection of ethnic territories, especially those with evidence of the presence of peoples in voluntary isolation, and maintenance of provision of vital ecosystem services for local communities of indigenous people and peasant settlers.

For this, the land use of the area of influence of NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete must meet the buffer function that the protected area requires. This mitigating the negative impacts and enhancing the positive impacts those human actions can cause in that area. Therefore, land use planning to be adopted by municipalities for these areas should be aimed at: mitigating and preventing disturbances in protected areas; contributing to the easing of tensions that occur as a result of the pressures in these areas; harmonizing the occupation and transformation of the territory with the conservation objectives of protected areas, contributing to the conservation of bio-physical elements, cultural elements and values,

environmental services and the ecological processes related to the protected areas (Art. 31 of the Dec. 2372/10). All of this must correspond to the environmental determinants that CDS established with the specific regulation based on the zoning of the Amazonia ZRF adopted by the MADS.

-Municipality of Calamar

The guidelines for land use planning that are put forward in this part of North sector management, in order to fulfill the buffer function required by the NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete in the municipality of Calamar, are aimed at:

- ~ Mitigating and preventing possible disturbances generated by extensive livestock farming and illegal crops, located in the basins of the Itilla and Unilla rivers, in the municipality of Calamar, in the Amazonia Forest Reserve Zone (Typa A Zone).
- ~ Contributing to the easing of tensions that occur in the basins of the Unilla and Itilla rivers in the Amazonia Forest Reserve Zone as a result of extraction or illegal logging, illegal crops and extensive livestock production.
- ~ Contribute to the connectivity Andes-Aamazonia based on the conservation of the forest cover (humid tropical biomass zone and Amazonia-Orinoco litho biomass) and its ecosystem services located the upper basin of the river Tunia, in the Amazonia Forest Reserve Area.

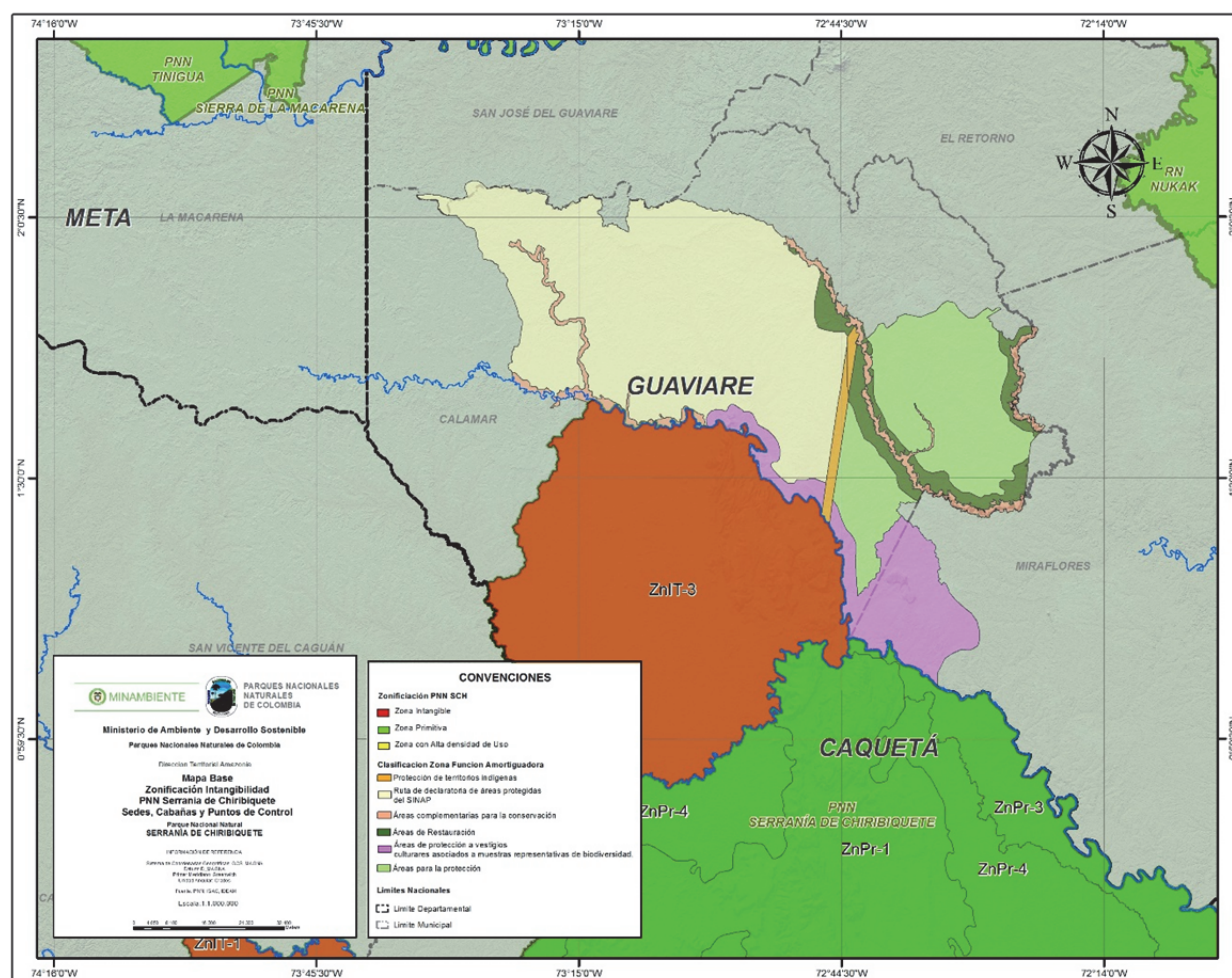


Figure 6. Area with buffer function Miraflores

- *Municipality of Miraflores*

The guidelines for land use planning in this part of the Miraflores management sector, in order to fulfill the buffer function required by the NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete in the municipality of Miraflores, are aimed at:

- ~ Mitigating and preventing disturbances generated by illegal crops associated with illegal economies in the basin of Cañon Tacumena on the area of the Amazon Forest Reserve (Region A).
- ~ Contributed address the changes caused by the presence of crops use quote present in the basin of the river Caño Tacumena, in the area of the Amazonia Forest Reserve. [type A zone]
- ~ Building relationships with indigenous communities belonging to the indigenous reserves of Puerto Nare and Yavilla II, with a view to concluding agreements

on the requirements of the buffer function through land use planning of the territory and Indigenous Peoples Plans.

- *Municipality of Cartagena del Chaira*

The guidelines for land use planning in this part of the Axis Caguan management sector in order to fulfill the buffer function required by the NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete in the municipality of Cartagena del Chaira, are aimed at:

- ~ Mitigating and preventing possible disturbances generated by extensive livestock production in the transit paths through Nucleus 1, Cartagena del Chaira Municipality in Amazonia Forest Reserve Area (Zone Type A).
- ~ Contributing to the easing of tensions caused by illegal logging, illegal crops and extensive livestock



production in the micro basins of Santo Domingo, Gualas, Huitoto, Sucio and Ureya in the Amazonia Forest Reserve Area.

Reserve Area, to protect the territory of indigenous groups living in voluntary isolation.

- ~ Contributing to the conservation of forest cover (Amazonia-Orinoco Humid Tropical Biomass) and its ecosystem services and in the Amazonia Forest

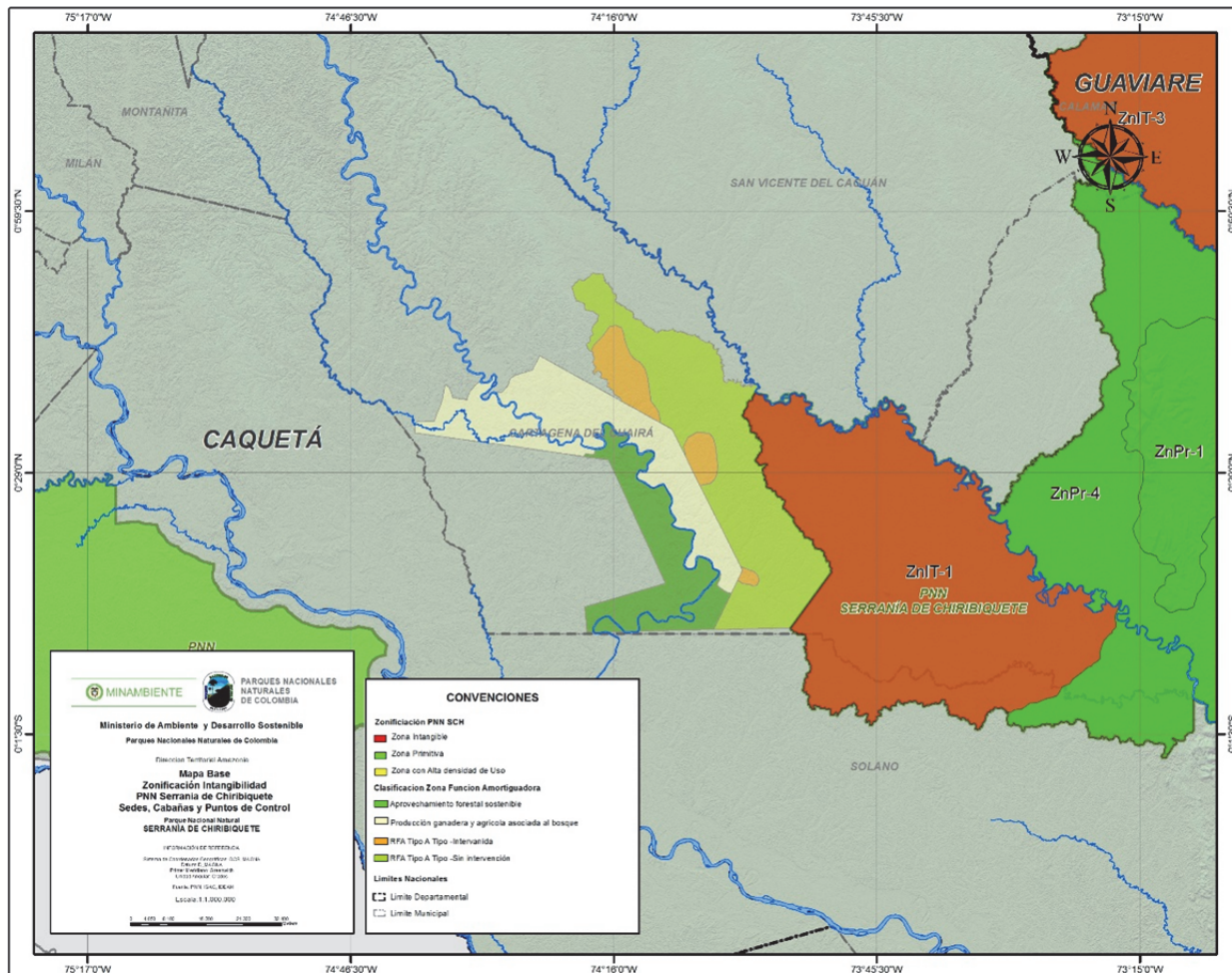


Figure 7. Area with buffer function Cartagena del Chaira

This exercise should go forward from the requirements of the buffer function of NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete towards effective land use management the area of influence of the protected area, by developing the territorial land use planning instruments of the municipalities of Calamar, Miraflores and Cartagena del Chaira, through the regulation of rural land use in the areas described above and in the detailed regulation made by CDA and Corpoamazonia in the areas into which the ZRF in the Amazon was divided. In addition, programmes or projects that will manage public and private investment in these areas must respect and avail them-

selves of the provisions of these instruments of territorial planning.

The next step is to work with local authorities, indigenous communities and communities of peasant settlers present in these management sectors to establish regulations for the use and management of natural resources, according to the environmental and cultural characteristics of the territory, this process is to be extended to the municipalities of Solano and San Vicente del Caguan.

Chapter 6

Management strategies

Management strategies are the centre of the institutional response to management priorities defined for the planning period to be covered and should involve in its description all relevant and necessary aspects. There follow the Management Strategies defined for the NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete

MS1. Strategy for inter-institutional coordination at the national, regional and local level that positions the conservation objectives of NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete and its role in land use planning and public policy for the Colombian Amazon, in order to contribute to maintenance and improvement of the structural and functional regional connectivity, of ecosystem services to mitigate impacts of global climate change and climate variability in the region and the protection of indigenous peoples in isolation.

MS2. Strategy for Environmental Management for the Amazonia Forest Reserve Area in the area of influence of the NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete, involving the development of Sustainable Systems for Conservation, attacking the factors of unsustainability of existing peasant settler production systems, in order to ensure compliance with the requirements of the buffer of the protected area and maintenance of the supply of services, together with regional and local authorities, involving communities and grassroots organizations.

MS3. Joint Strategy for National Parks and Indigenous Authorities to coordinate the public conservation function to the south of NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete (Southern Sector), within the framework of guidelines for Complementary Conservation Strategies of the Amazonia TD, with a view to achieving their conservation objectives, the requirements of the buffer function, maintaining services provision, the contribution to regional connectivity, and strengthening governance in traditional territories, mainly in the southern sector, thus leading to progress in the mutual commitments made at the consultation prior to the expansion of the protected area and bringing people closer together in the Miraflores area.

MS4. Strategy of prevention and of contingency plans in the event of possible contact between local people or outsiders of any kind, with members of the Peoples in Isolation, in order to minimize the risk involved for these peoples that such contact might cause.

MS5. Strategy of inter-institutional coordination on possible effects to NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete of illegal activities taking place in their area of influence, by consolidating existing coordination bodies and raising awareness in local communities.



Strategic plan of action 2015 - 2019

Strategic Objective 1: Advocacy from the different levels of management of the CNNP in the implementation of public conservation policies that contribute to the protection of peoples in isolation, to the consolidation of the protected area as a nucleus of structural and functional connectivity of the region, and the environmental management of Amazonia, based on schemes of governance and governability.

Subprogramme	Goal pair	Objective of management	Result / Goal	Goal by year		Activities	Products
				2015	2016		
				Type of goal	2017		



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Strategic Objective 1: Advocacy from the different levels of management of the CNNP in the implementation of public conservation policies that contribute to the protection of peoples in isolation, to the consolidation of the protected area as a nucleus of structural and functional connectivity of the region, and the environmental management of Amazonia, based on schemes of governance and governability.									
Subprogramme	Goal pair	Objective of management	Result / Goal	Unit of measurement	Goal by year	Activities	Annual Program of activities	Products	
				Type of goal	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 Total five years		2015 2016 2017 2018 2019		
			% Progress of communication and dissemination strategy	Percentage	40 fifteen fifteen fifteen fifteen 100	Generation of inputs for divulgation and participation in local and regional spaces. Divulgation in local and regional media	X X X X X	Dissemination products (video, audio, print) and thematic (structural and functional connectivity) sector specific.	
			No. of VOC with information generated from the implementation of the portfolio of research and monitoring of the programme (incremental)	Number	100 100 100 100 100	Formulation and management of the research and monitoring program in the PA on biodiversity and regional connectivity Implementation and feedback of research and monitoring	X X X X X	Technical progress reports on the implementation of the research and monitoring (SULA).	
						Adequacy of facilities to facilitate development research	X X X	Research Center in Puerto Bee working	
						Development of training activities, awareness, land use and ecosystem services, with the rural population located in the surrounding areas in order to avoid accidental contact.	X X X X X	Supporting documents for training and dissemination and reporting of the implementation of the planned activities.	
			No. of measures implemented to protect or safeguard uncontacted tribes	Number	4 4 4 4 4	Development of contingency plan and preparation for implementation in case of accidental contact.	X X X X X	Document on the proposed protection measures and contingency plans in cases of involuntary contact	
		Promote the protection of peoples in isolation and their territoriality, linking with strategic partners, to guide management actions in the AP and its zone of influence.				Generation of inputs for the formulation of public policies for indigenous peoples in isolation or initial contact, coordinated by the Ministry of Interior.	X X		



Strategic Objective 2: Prevent the pressures on protected areas from requirements of the buffer function area in the Caguan and Calamar-Miraflores axis through coordinated action with strategic partners, aimed at curbing the drivers of deforestation and loss of natural and cultural values in the area of forest reserve and maintenance of provision of services for local communities.

Subprogram	Goal pair	Management objective	Result / Goal	Unit of measurement	Goal by year					Annual programme of activities	Products
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
					Type of goal	Total five years					
3.2.2 Promote land use planning and mitigation processes in areas of influence of the areas of the National Parks System	3.2.2.2 100% of areas of National Natural Parks system promote and ensure compliance with buffer function	Manages, with the competent authorities, actions to mitigate pressures on forest reserve area in Caguán and Calamar – Miraflores axes, contribute to land use planning instruments and the generation of productive alternatives, within the buffer function requirements.	No. of municipalities with management actions that meet the buffer function required by the AP.	Number	1	2	1	4			
				sum							

Strategic Objective 2: Prevent the pressures on protected areas from requirements of the buffer function area in the Caguan and Calamar-Miraflores axis through coordinated action with strategic partners, aimed at curbing the drivers of deforestation and loss of natural and cultural values in the area of forest reserve and maintenance of provision of services for local communities.												
Subprogram	Goal pair	Management objective	Result / Goal	Unit of measurement		Activities	Annual programme of activities					Products
				Goal by year								
				Type of goal	2015		2016	2017	2018	2019		
				Total five years								



Strategic Objective 3: Coordinate in areas of common interest the role of conservation between NNP and indigenous authorities related to protected areas of common interest, for compliance with the conservation objectives of the buffer function, area maintenance services provision and contribution to regional connectivity.

Subprogram	Management objective	Result / Goal	Unit of measurement	Goals by year					Activities	Annual Program of activities	Products	
				Total five years								
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019				
Generate and implement conservation strategies between the NNP and the reserves in the framework of the commitments from the consultation prior to the expansion of the protected area, contributing to the strengthening of their forms of governance and protection of the territory.		No. of Indigenous Peoples Plans - IPP in the process of implementation.	Number	7	7	7	7	7	NPSC support to indigenous reserves in the development of social and cultural mapping to identify vital elements of cultural heritage (tangible and intangible) and define management strategy under the Plan of Life	X	Technical documents on resource use mapping and identification of places of cultural importance and environmental and cultural zoning of reserves and ancestral territories and regulating the use of natural resources (fishing, hunting, mining, forestry).	
				Constant								
										X	NPSC support to strengthening indigenous institutions and the exercise of self - government for environmental governance: Life Plans and / or Land Management Plans and / or Environmental Management.	Buffer zone function defined and regulated in coordination with the indigenous authorities and other relevant entities.
									Joint definition of the path and the requirements for research in indigenous territories and indigenous participation based on the recognition of their traditional knowledge, developing agreements from the prior consultation.	X	Arrangements to ensure respect for ancestral knowledge and participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making and research	

Strategic Objective 3: Coordinate in areas of common interest the role of conservation between NNP and indigenous authorities related to protected areas of common interest, for compliance with the conservation objectives of the buffer function, area maintenance services provision and contribution to regional connectivity.																
Subprogram	Goal pat	Management objective	Result / Goal	Unit of measurement		Annual Program of activities					Products					
				Type of goal	Goals by year					Activities						
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019			Total five years				
				1	1	1	1	1	5		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
		No. of follow up events, that will close the consultation process prior to the expansion of the PA.	Number	sum							Strengthening food autonomy of indigenous reserves and sustainable economic alternatives	X	X		Strategy document food self-sufficiency and sustainable economic alternatives.	
		Accompanying processes of dialogue between the Association of Indigenous Authorities of the Caqueta axis in local, regional, national and international spaces, in coordination with the DTAM										X	X	X	X	NPSC and AATI agreements on use regulations in the Caqueta axis in the PA area of influence.
		Support for the construction and / or strengthening of regional indigenous agendas within the axis AATI Caqueta, in coordination with the DTAM										X	X	X	X	
		Establishment and operation of joint monitoring bodies										X	X	X	X	7 Monitoring Committees



Strategic Objective 4: To prevent possible direct and indirect pressures on the protected area resulting from the existence of illegal dynamics in the area of influence, by means of mechanisms and instances of coordination and monitoring to allow identification of early warnings for areas defined as critical that contribute to the integrity of the NNP.

Subprogram	Goal	Management objective	Result / goal	Unit of measurement	Goal by year					Activities	Annual Programme Of activities					Products
					Type od goal						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
					Total five years											
Manage actions with the competent national and regional authorities for the control and prevention of illegal activities in the area of influence, which can generate pressures on protected area.			No. of measures implemented for the prevention and monitoring of illegal activities in area of influence of the PA, aimed at keeping it free from pressure.	Number	Constant	7	7	7	7	7	Identification of possible critical areas and design early warning system for illegal activity	X	X	X	X	Technical document with critical areas identified and early warning system defined for logging, illegal crops (Calar amar-Miraflores) and mining (Caqueta and Pacoa axis).
						7	7	7	7	7	Participation in municipal and deptal committees on Control and Surveillance	X	X	X	X	Reports on implementation of commitments pf the NNPSCH in the agreed work plans.
						7	7	7	7	7	Control and monitoring of pressure generated by illegal activities in conjunction with the competent authorities	X	X	X	X	Reports in formats PVYC
						7	7	7	7	7	SMART fed by information generated by the PVYC program C	X	X	X	X	SMART updated
						7	7	7	7	7	Analysis of the risk levels of PA posed by illegal activities from SMART information	X	X	X	X	Technical document levels of risk for illegal activities
											Prevention through environmental education to mitigate the negative impacts caused by illegal mining, logging and illegal crops	X	X	X	X	Minutes and dissemination products (video, audio, printed) on the impacts of illegal activities.



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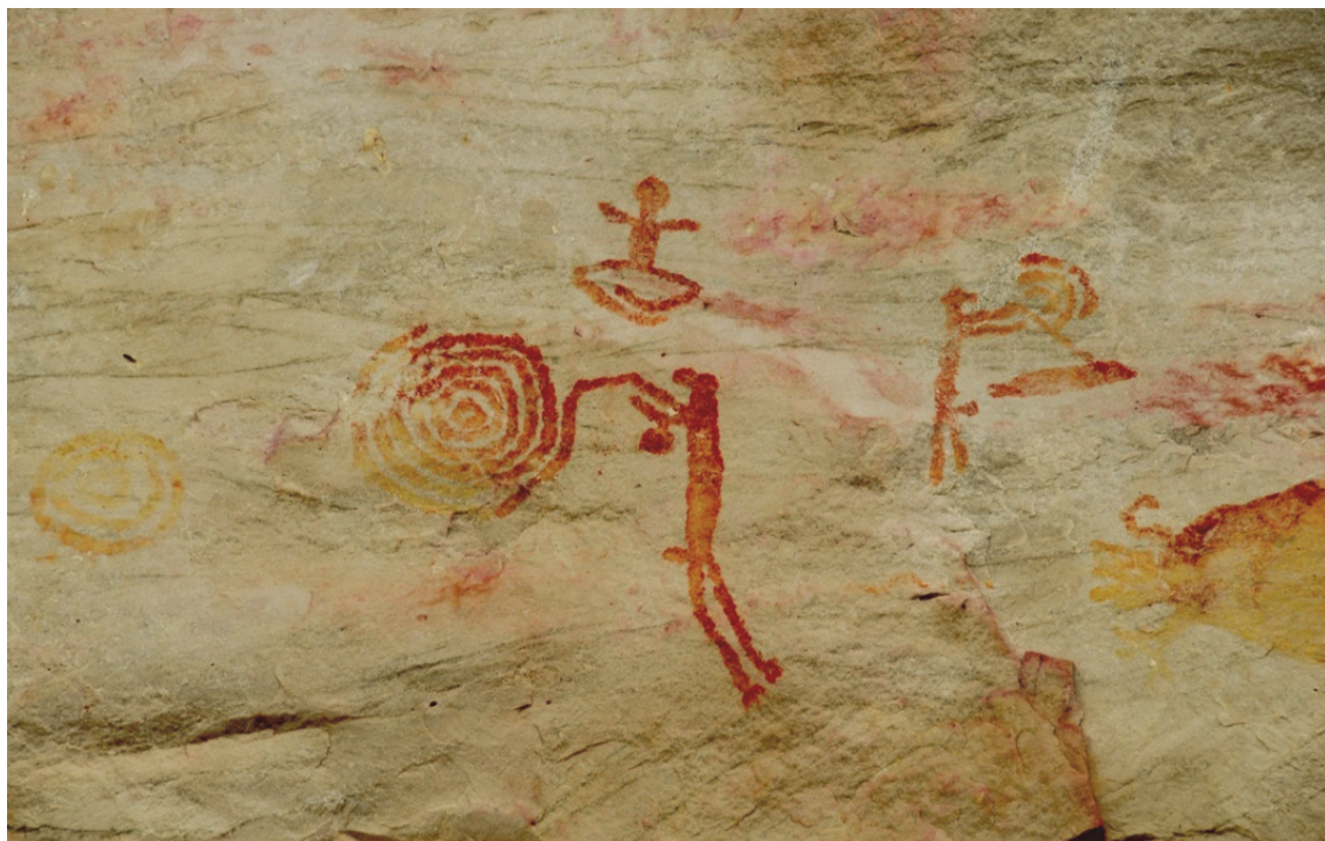
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<http://www.wrm.org> - Bosque Amazónico: 10 años después de la Cumbre de la Tierra



The Serranía de Chiribiquete National Natural Park was expanded in 2013 from a little over one million to almost three million hectares, in one of the most important attempts by the Colombian state to protect forests, with a view to achieving its goal of zero net deforestation in Colombian Amazonia by 2020. The existence of this large forest system, in an excellent state of ecological integrity, ecosystem services provided at national, regional and local levels, the possible presence of isolated peoples in three sectors and the inclusion of areas with archaeological remains, are the mainstays of this extension.

The enlargement of the NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete involved, for obvious reasons, a modification of its ra-

tionale, which is reflected in its conservation objectives, and made it necessary to develop a new management plan to respond to the interesting challenges of managing and administering the largest protected area in the Colombian National System of Protected Areas.

This document is a summary of the results of the formulation process of the Management Plan for 2015-2019 for the NNP Serranía de Chiribiquete in its three components; Diagnosis, Land Use Planning and Strategic Action Plan, and must be the instrument that enables and facilitates the articulation and coordination of the intervention of different actors with interests in the protected area, in order to achieve their conservation objectives.

