



Ensuring chapter cohesion - Colombia

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First moment: Scoping document.

1. Unit of analysis.

2. Conceptual framework

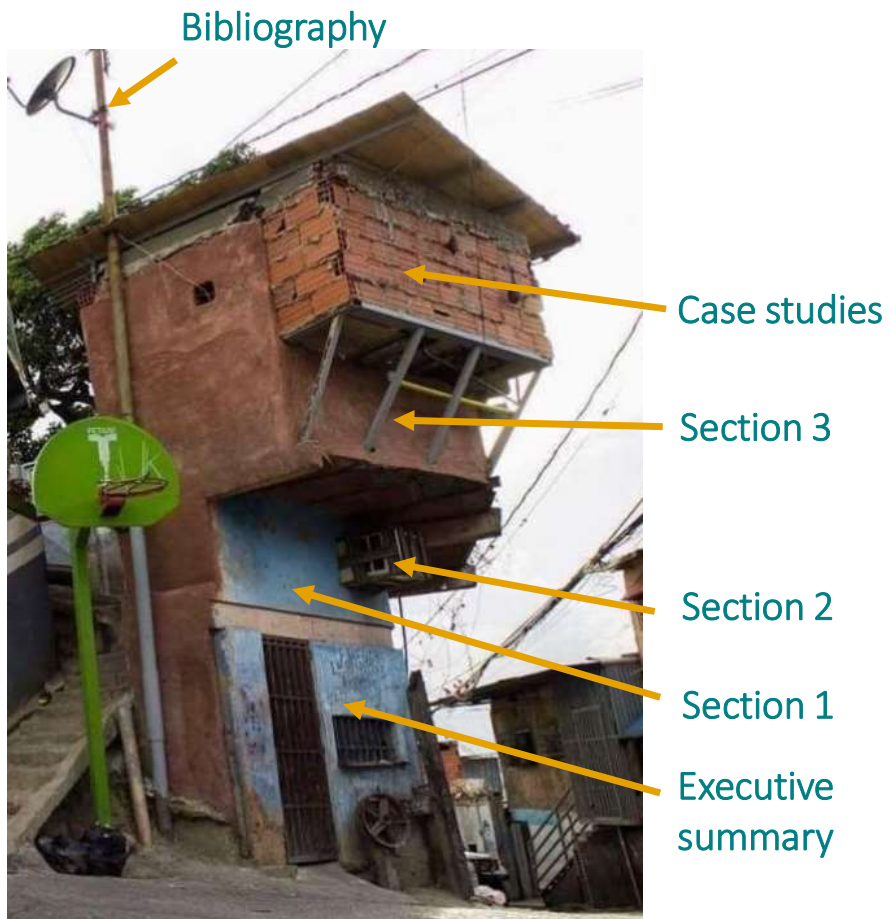


No sobra resaltar que, como su nombre lo indica, el RTD está dirigido a tomadores de decisión. Después de varias discusiones realizadas a lo largo de la evaluación, se llegó al acuerdo que al hablar de *tomadores de decisión* no solo se hace referencia a aquellos actores estatales del orden nacional que establecen el marco político y legal nacional, sino también a los actores locales y regionales, tanto estatales como del sector privado y de las comunidades organizadas, que toman decisiones que de una u otra manera inciden sobre la biodiversidad y las contribuciones de la naturaleza para la gente. De hecho, para esta evaluación el término “gobernanza de la biodiversidad y sus servicios ecosistémicos” incluye la totalidad de las interacciones entre el sistema de instituciones públicas, el sector productivo, las organizaciones sociales, la sociedad civil, las normas, las regulaciones, los procesos y procedimientos de toma de decisiones, la rendición de cuentas y las organizaciones destinadas a resolver problemas socioambientales y que son capaces de afrontar el cambio ecológico y social y reorientarse hacia las transiciones socioecológicas hacia la sostenibilidad (TSS)³. Por lo tanto, estos cuatro mensajes son válidos e incluso mucho más relevantes a escalas regional y local, dado que es en las regiones y localidades donde se desarrollan estos ejercicios de gobernanza y donde las decisiones se implementan e impactan, ya sea positiva o negativamente, en la biodiversidad y servicios ecosistémicos tan estrechamente ligados con el bienestar humano en Colombia.

After many discussions →

- ✓ Decision maker.
- ✓ Governance.

Second moment: Technical report.



1. CoChairs – Editors - TSU.
2. Meetings with CLAs.
 - ✓ Interactions between chapters.
 - ✓ Information.
 - ✓ Cross-cutting issues.



Second moment: Technical report.

Cross-cutting issues

Marine & coastal ecosystems



David Alonso - Invemar

Deforestation



Nicola Clerici - UR

Climate change



Ma. Eugenia Rinaudo - EAN

Water resources



Silvia Lopez. WCS

Protected areas



Felipe Guerra - PNN

Urban



Ricardo Peñuela - MinAmbiente



Paula Ungar - TFM

ILK



Edith Bastidas - RMIB

Third moment: SPM.

KEY MESSAGES

1. Knowledge gaps for environmental planning

The Americas region is highly biologically and culturally diverse. It hosts 7 out of the 17 most biodiverse countries of the world and spans from pole to pole, with some of the most extensive wilderness areas on the planet and high levels of endemism. The Americas is also a highly culturally and socioeconomically diverse region, home to 15 per cent of global languages and a human population density that ranges from 2 people/km² in Greenland to over 9,800 per km² in several urban centers. The region's diverse economic and ecological characteristics make it challenging to develop general conclusions that apply uniformly across all subregions of the Americas.²

2. Nature's contributions to people and quality of life

3. The Americas are endowed with much greater capacity for nature to contribute to people's quality of life than the global average. The Americas contain 40 per cent of the world's "natural" capacity to produce nature-based materials consumed by people and to assimilate by-products from their consumption, but only 13 per cent of the total global human population. Such capacity results in the Americas being "crowded by nature" per capita.³ The Americas also have a high average global climate. These resources contribute in essential ways to food security, water security,⁴ and energy security, as well as to production and consumption such as pollination, climate regulation and sequestration, and non-material contributions such as physical and mental health and "cultural continuity".⁵

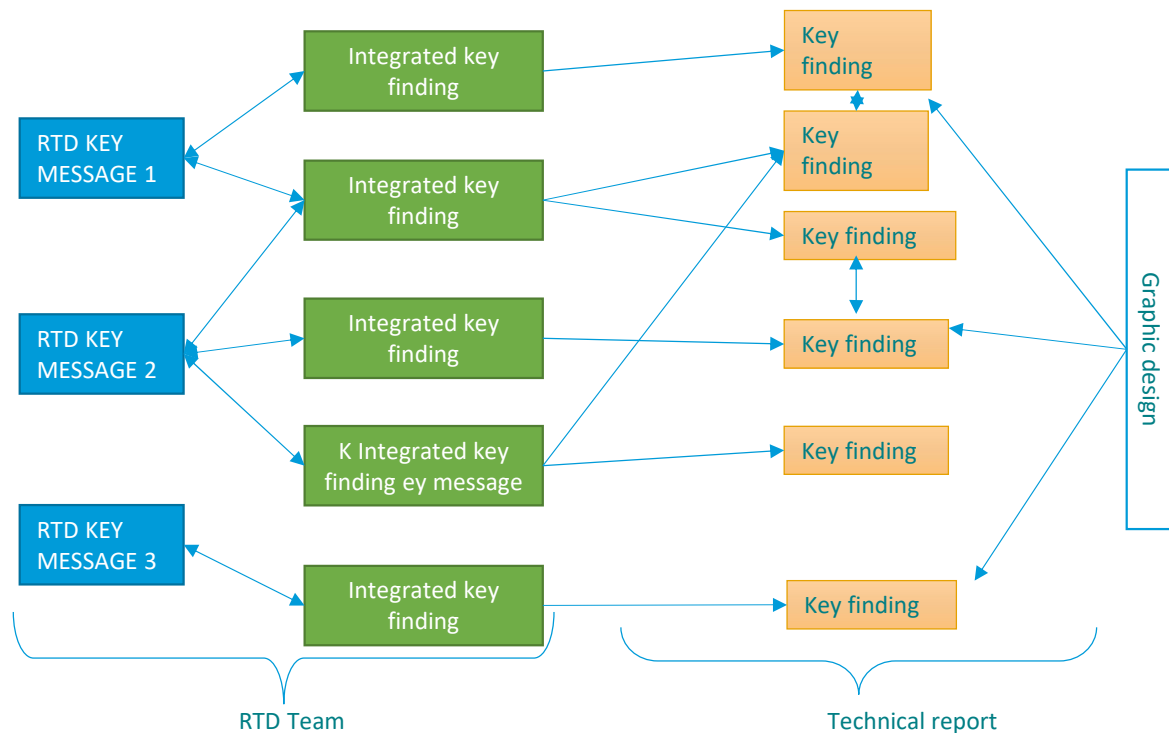
2. See chapters 1 and 3 for more details on where this information was obtained.
3. See appendix 2 for further information on the concept of nature's contributions to people.
4. The definition that follows is for the purpose of this assessment only: water security is used to mean the ability to access sufficient quantities of clean water to maintain adequate standards of food and goods production, sanitation and health care and to preserve ecosystems.
5. The definition that follows is for the purpose of this assessment only: cultural continuity is the contribution of nature to the maintenance of cultures, livelihoods, economies and identities.

4. The economic value of terrestrial nature's contributions to people in the Americas is estimated to be at least \$24.3 trillion per year, equivalent to the region's gross domestic product. The countries with the greatest land area account for the highest values, while some of the smallest countries account for the highest values per hectare of land. Such differences occur partly because the monetary value of specific ecosystem types varies, with units of analysis such as coastal areas and rainforests having particularly high economic values. Difficulties in valuation of non-market nature's contributions to people make comparative evaluations among subregions or units of analysis inconclusive.

5. The cultural diversity of indigenous peoples and local communities in the Americas provides a plethora of knowledge and world views for managing biodiversity and nature's contributions to people in a manner consistent with cultural values promoting the respectful interaction of people with nature. Major indigenous and local knowledge systems in the region have shown their capacity to protect and manage the territories under their particular set of values, technologies and practices, even in a globalized world. In addition, the many cultures that immigrated to the Americas over the past five centuries contribute to the diversity of values. This collective diversity provides many opportunities to develop world views compatible with sustainable uses of and respect for nature in a globalized world.

6. Many aspects of quality of life are improving at regional and subregional scales. However, the majority of countries in the Americas are using nature and exceeding nature's ability to renew the contributions it makes to quality of life. The 13 per cent of the global human population that resides in the Americas produces 33 per cent of the global ecological footprint,⁶ with North America accounting for 63 per cent of that proportion with only 35.9 per cent of the Americas population. Moreover,

6. The definition that follows is, for the purpose of this assessment only: ecological footprint has a variety of definitions, but is defined by the Global Footprint Network as "a measure of how much area of biologically productive land and water an individual, population or activity requires to produce all the resources it consumes and to absorb the waste it generates, using prevailing technology and resource management practices". The ecological footprint indicator is based on the Global Footprint Network, unless otherwise specified.





¡GRACIAS!