



1. PROJECT SUMMARY			
Feasibility Study Title: Proposal to evaluate the creation of new protected areas and community conservation agreements in the Chocó of Cauca in southwestern Colombia			
Project period (dates): 01/09/2017 to 10/12/2017		Name of Organization: Foundation Ecohabitats	
<p>Please provide a summary of the major results of the feasibility study (500 words maximum). As an annex, please provide a map of the area(s) studied showing the locations of local communities, water bodies, and endangered and other key species found during the study:</p> <p>Los principales resultados de este estudio de factibilidad fueron:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The endorsement of the Santa Rosa Street Reservation and the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Cauca was ratified to begin the declaration process of the protected area. This institution is responsible for establishing regional protected areas. A potential conservation area of 27,831 acres was identified. Ratification has been achieved with the community with the presence of wildlife species in different categories of threat. Community interest in the conservation of the golden frog <i>Phyllobates terribilis</i> was confirmed 			
2. ACTIVITIES			
<p><i>List the study objectives specified in the original proposal and list activities needed to achieve those objectives. <u>What proportion of these activities have been completed?</u> If 100%, indicate date, if not please provide additional details in Section 3.</i></p>			
Study Objective	Activities	% Completed	Date finished
Develop a socio-environmental and land ownership characterization for potential conservation areas	Collection and analysis of secondary information, purchase and analysis of property information, mapping coverage of potential areas	01/09/2017	05/12/2017
Implement two workshops with local communities to socialize the initiative and identify potential conservation areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Design of scripts for the development of workshops, preparation and convocation of workshops Conducting two workshops: One with the lower community councils (Rio Guajui and Renacer Negro), and one other with the community councils of the upper zone (Rio Napi and San Francisco) Systematization of workshop results 	16/10/2017	03/12/2017
Structure final proposal of protected areas for community and institutional validation	Systematize documentary and cartographic information and information from the first workshop with communities. To elaborate definitive proposal of areas to be conserved and the figures or categories of conservation to be implemented to be proposed to the communities	16/09/2017	10/12/2017



Workshop of presentation of definitive proposal and of participatory and institutional definition of categories or conservation figures	<p>a. Design of scripts for the development of workshops, preparation and convocation of workshops</p> <p>b. Conducting two workshops: One with the lower community councils (Rio Guajui and Renacer Negro), and one other with the community councils of the upper zone (Rio Napi and San Francisco)</p> <p>c. Systematization of workshop results</p>	16/10/2017	10/12/2017
Preparation of final report with the proposals and route for its establishment and for the elaboration of management plans	Prepare the final report with proposal, cartography, results and evidence of meetings and workshops	05/12/2017	10/12/2017

3. OBJECTIVES NOT COMPLETED

For objectives not yet completed, please provide additional explanation and a timeline for anticipated results (e.g. further data analyses needed).

Study Objective	Activities	Problem Encountered	Anticipated Date of Completion
Workshop of presentation of definitive proposal and of participatory and institutional definition of categories or conservation figures	b. Conducting two workshops: One with the lower community councils (Rio Guajui and Renacer Negro), and one other with the community councils of the upper zone (Rio Napi and San Francisco)	Esta actividad no se realizó con comunidades negras de los consejos comunitarios. Se realizó con comunidades indígenas, debido a que existían más posibilidades de poder identificar áreas potenciales de conservación y la Corporación Autónoma Regional del Cauca, tiene el área indígena como su prioridad	

If additional space is needed please provide additional explanations below (500 words maximum):
 It was possible to carry out 100% of the proposed activities, only by chance, after the agreement with the Departmental CRC Environmental Authority and in accordance with its goals, the decision was made to start first, with the exploration of conservation opportunities with communities Indigenous peoples and, at a later date, continue with the identification of potential areas in the territories of the community councils of Afro-descendant communities.

4. STUDY RESULTS



A. In accordance with each of the objectives listed in Section 2, please provide detailed results, including methods utilized to attain each objective.

1. In relation to the objective “Develop a socio-environmental and land ownership characterization for potential conservation areas “:

The territory of the reservation, legally consists of eight (8) properties, 2 belong directly to the Reservation and 6 are private property of indigenous inhabitants of the Resguardo. Private properties occupy 0.4% of the area (223.5 Acres). (MAP No.1)

In relation to the limits of the Resguardo, small differences appear between the polygon of the Resguardo and neighboring properties of other indigenous reserves and community councils of Afro-descendant communities. (MAP No.2)

The multitemporal analysis of land cover, between 2001 and 2017, showed the loss of 1,871 Acres in 16 years (116 annual acres on average). Although the annual percentage of loss of coverage with respect to the potential conservation area, it seems small (0.41%), it can be seen in map 3, that the intervention is being carried out through the Bibango stream, towards the northwest the potential area of conservation and the Corozal river. The advance of the change in coverage, especially in the area of the Corozal river, could fragment the area into two large blocks. The following figure shows the behavior of the transformation from Forest to No Forest in the indigenous reservation in general and the potential conservation area in particular.

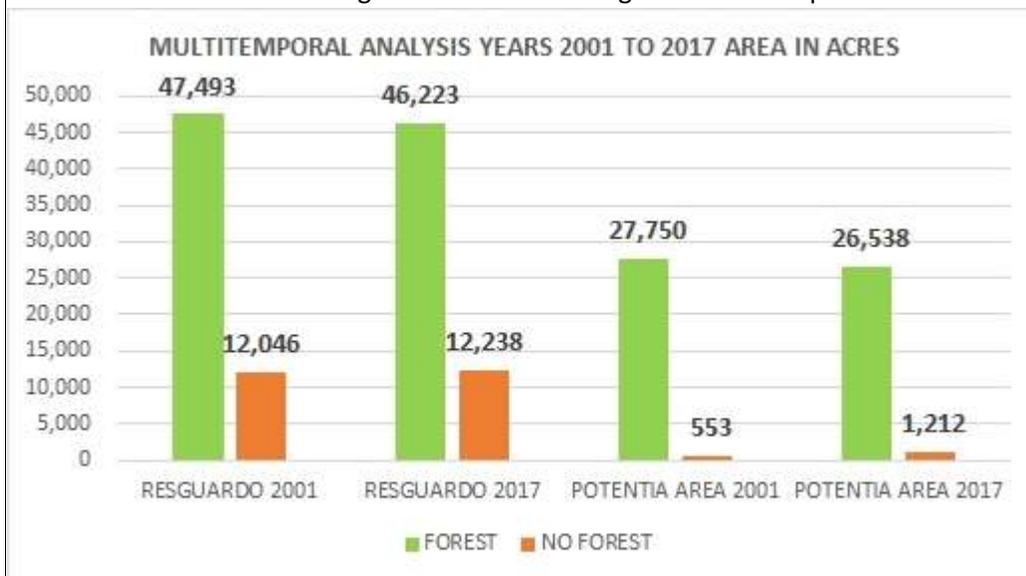


Figure 1. Behavior of the transformation from Forest to non-Forest during the years 2001 to 2017.

From the socioeconomic component, it was found that the resguardo is composed of four communities with 213 families and 1,016 inhabitants. The main economic activities are the crops of Pan-pick (crops of cane, banana, potato, corn and some fruit trees of the region, caimito, orange, bacao and cocoa) and food collection (hunting and fishing), manufacture of viche (sugar cane alcoholic beverage) and sometimes work with wood extraction.



The process of violence due to armed conflict, seriously affected these communities causing displacement from the year 2000 until the beginning of 2017. The pressure for the sowing of illicit crops has been permanent, but the Cabildo has controlled this situation.

In relation to environmental aspects, it was possible to confirm the good state of forest cover, and the presence of many species of plants, mammals, birds and herpetofauna.

During the visits for the third workshop, a lazy bear (*Bradypus tridactylus*) could be rescued and returned to its natural habitat (<https://youtu.be/FSEfRplhhNI>). Field trips recently made by the biologist Gustavo Piso, as well as field trips by indigenous leader Robinson Quiró, made it possible to confirm the presence of the golden frog *Phyllobates terribilis* (Photographic Annex 3 <https://flic.kr/s/aHsmbvj7Ar>).

Based on the bibliographic review and the realization of a workshop, indirect identification of fauna, with the indigenous inhabitants of the Reservation, as shown below, it was possible to confirm the presence of several species of herpes and mammals in different categories of threat. Photographic Annex 4 (<https://flic.kr/s/aHsme1qBQv>)

During the field trips it was possible to highlight the main threats of the protected area, such as the extraction of wood, the presence of illicit crops and mining. It is important to note that mining does not take place in the Resguardo, but there is pressure for illegal mining. In the same way, although the Resguardo does control, the illegal extraction of wood is presented.

In the development of this objective, it was learned that:

- a. The lack of clarity in the limits of land tenure may cause inconveniences in the management of the future protected area. Therefore, it is necessary to mark, signal, monitor and train the neighbors of the potential protected area, in order to achieve conservation.
- b. Faced with the threat of illegal extraction of timber, gold and intervention for illicit crops, it is necessary to strengthen the control and monitoring of the protected area, through training strategies, monitoring tours and coordination with the CRC to control the territory.
- c. It is necessary to implement training processes on knowledge of biodiversity and the need for its conservation.

2. In relation to the objective “Implement two workshops with local communities to socialize the initiative and identify potential conservation areas”:

In coordination with the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Cauca (the departmental environmental authority) and the Indigenous Cabildo of Calle Santa Rosa, three meetings were held with the indigenous communities, co-financed with resources from the Rainforest Trust, with the objective of analyzing the interest and feasibility of establishing a protected area in its territory:

1. 1. The first meeting (on October 16, 2017) allowed the protected area professional of the CRC to explain the official route for the declaration of protected areas and the different conservation categories. With the support of the Ecohabitats professional, and based on the work that has previously been done with the CRC and the Resguardo, a potential conservation area of approximately 28,000 Acres (12,000 Ha) was identified by the community (MAP No.4; Annex Photographic 1. <https://flic.kr/s/aHskrGKoZT> ; <https://youtu.be/aLTqqaXaTgo>)



2. The second meeting (November 24 and 25, 2017) was an internal process of the communities where the results of the first meeting were socialized and disseminated. This was a space for the indigenous communities, without the participation of the CRC and Ecohabitats. Based on information from the indigenous facilitator Carlos Robinson Quiro, we were informed of the ratification and interest of the communities to protect the forests of their Reservation.
3. The third meeting (on December 3, 2017) was held with the purpose of retaking the issues discussed at the first meeting and with the Indigenous Traditional Authorities, continuing with the coordination for the development of activities aimed at consolidating the issue of conservation. Results of this meeting ratified the limit of the potential area, the interests of other indigenous communities living in other reservations were manifested, to identify other potential protected areas. Emphasis was placed on the need to empower the community more about the advantages and disadvantages of the different conservation categories. It was suggested that this process should be placed before the Ministry of the Environment and the National Natural Parks Unit, as a pilot on the identification and management of protected areas in a manner shared with the state. There was also a boat tour of the area, corroborating the excellent state of conservation. (Photographic annex 2 <https://flic.kr/s/aHsm9EHN27>).

What was learned in the development of this objective, indicates that to be able to achieve the creation of the protected area in the Calle Santa Rosa Reservation, it is necessary, in coordination with the CRC, to involve the indigenous authorities and the community in all phases of development. the official Colombian route for the creation of protected areas¹.

B. Please provide a table of all species identified during the study; their IUCN Red List status, mode of identification (i.e. photo, direct observation, tracks, community interview, etc.); relative abundance (i.e. common, occasional, rare, unknown); and any additional remarks. As an Annex, please provide a list of other species confirmed present at the site during previous studies, if any.

Table. Species identified during the study

Sp	UICN RED LIST	Community interview	Photo	Direct observation
Phyllobates terribilis	EN	X	X	X
Penelope ortonii	EN	X		
Neomorphus radiolosus	EN	X		
Oophaga sylvatica	NT	X		
Ranitomeya minuta	LC	X		
Epipedobates boulengeri	LC	X		
Atelopus famelicus	LC	X		
Gastrotheca trachyceps	EN	X		
Eleuthelodactylus cacao	EN	X		
Panthera onca	NT	X		

¹ http://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/normativa/app/resoluciones/95-res_1125_may_2015.pdf



Crax alberti	CR	X		
Dasyprocta punctata	LC	X		
Leopardus pardalis	LC	X		
Lontra longicaudis	NT	X		

For the identification of the fauna in the community workshop, the photographs of each species were exhibited in the room, and the participants (men and women) marked with a marker, the fauna that they have seen in the last three years.

Other species identified by the community were:

Nymphargus griffithsi (VU); Hyloxalus lehmanni (NT); Oophaga histrionica (LC); Andinobates viridis (VU); Pristimantis albericoi (CR); Strabomantis anatis (VU); Pristimantis hybotragus (VU); Pristimantis latidiscus (LC); Craugastor longirostris (LC); Craugastor opimus (LC); Strabomantis zygodactylus (LC); Leptodactylus ventrimaculatus (LC); Hyalinobatrachium valerioi (LC); Silverstoneia nubicola (NT); Allobates talamancae (LC); Cruziohyla calcarifer (LC); Agalychnis spurrelli (LC); Lithobates vaillanti (LC); Oedipina parvipes (LC); Ateles fusciceps (CR); Rhinella alata (DD); Leptodactylus rhodomerus (LC); Sachatamia illex (LC); Teratohyla spinosa (LC); Diasporus gularis (LC); Leptodactylus melanonotus (LC); Zamia chigua (NT); Pecari tajacu (LC); Bradypus variegatus (LC); Leposoma southi (LC); Lepidoblepharis intermedius (LC); Lepidoblepharis peraccae (LC); Didelphis marsupialis (LC); Basiliscus basiliscus (LC); Anadia vittata (LC); Alopoglossus festae (LC); Mazama rufina (VU); Proechimys semispinosus (LC); Philander oposum (LC); Leopardus tigrinus (VU); Tinamus osgoodi (VU); Lepidothrix coronata (LC); Hylophylax naevioides (LC); Phyllobates bicolor (EN); Gonatodes albogularis (LC); Basiliscus galeritus (LC); Pholidobolus vertebralis (LC).

Additionally, the CRC is working in a participative way the Conservation Plan for the management of the Jaguar (*Panthera onca* (NT)), with a presence in the area (<http://www.crc.gov.co/index.php/784-socializacion-del-plan-de-manejo-para-la-conservacion-del-jaguar-panthera-onca-en-el-pacifico-caucano>).

5. CONCLUSIONS



Please provide the major conclusions resulting from the study.

The presence of the Golden Poison Frog - *Phyllobates terribilis* (EN) was evidenced.

The area is suitable to be designated as a protected area due to the following aspects:

1. There are forests in excellent condition
2. There is a presence of threatened species of flora and fauna.
3. The golden frog, is part of the indigenous culture and as a flag species, facilitates conservation processes
4. The CRC is the environmental authority in charge of designating the Protected Areas at the regional level. This entity has defined the potential area of conservation as a priority conservation area (Annex Aval CRC)
5. The community has manifested the conservation interest of the identified potential area (Annex Aval Resguardo Calle Santa Rosa)

There exists legally for Colombia, a methodological route to create protected areas, which establishes how to create the area. Basically the route has the following steps::

- a. **PHASE I:** Preparation: Evaluation of the initiative, Appropriation of social, economic and cultural information, Generation of participation spaces, Strategic assessment of the area.
- b. **PHASE II:** Appointment: Identification and description of actors, active participation of actors, Technical base, Delimitation of the area, Categorization of the area, Sectorial legal analysis of the proposed area, Prior consultation,
- c. **PHASE III:** Declaration: Sustainability of the declaration process of the protected area, Construction of agreements and development of strategic actions for the management of the area, Final protocol of declaration, Administrative Act of Declaration, Registration of the administrative act of declaration before the Office of Public Instruments , Complementary actions.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Please provide the recommendations resulting from the study in relation to conservation of the site.

It is necessary to identify within the framework of indigenous autonomy, a figure of management that can be homologated with national categories.

It is necessary for the CRC, in the declaration process of the protected area, to establish very clearly the co-administration of the protected area.

It is necessary that the park guard teams, are indigenous of the designated directly by the community.

It is necessary to identify and implement a strategy of financial sustainability based on: a. in the ecological and cultural tourisms and b. the social and institutional appropriation of the protected area.

The next proposed steps are:

- a- Continue strengthening through training processes to the members of the councils, on the declaration route of the area
- b- Promote a meeting between the CRC, the Ministry of Environment and the Resguardo, to explore the possibility of recognizing this process as a pilot for the establishment of protected areas in their own categories within the indigenous legislation



c- Submit a request to the Rainforest Trust to obtain resources to declare the area and establish a management strategy of its own (for the indigenous inhabitants of the Reserve) and another strategy for the financial sustainability of the protected area.

7. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please submit the following additional information to the Conservation Officer at Rainforest Trust with whom you have been corresponding.

- Project photos. Please submit high resolution photos of project activities especially of species, habitat, and photos from camera traps. If the photos are too large to send via email please upload photos to Dropbox or WeTransfer
- Shape or KMZ files (If the project area has changed or you have obtained new shape files of the project area)



IDENTIFICATION OF PROTECTED AREAS IN FORESTS CHOCOAN OF CAUCA COLOMBIA

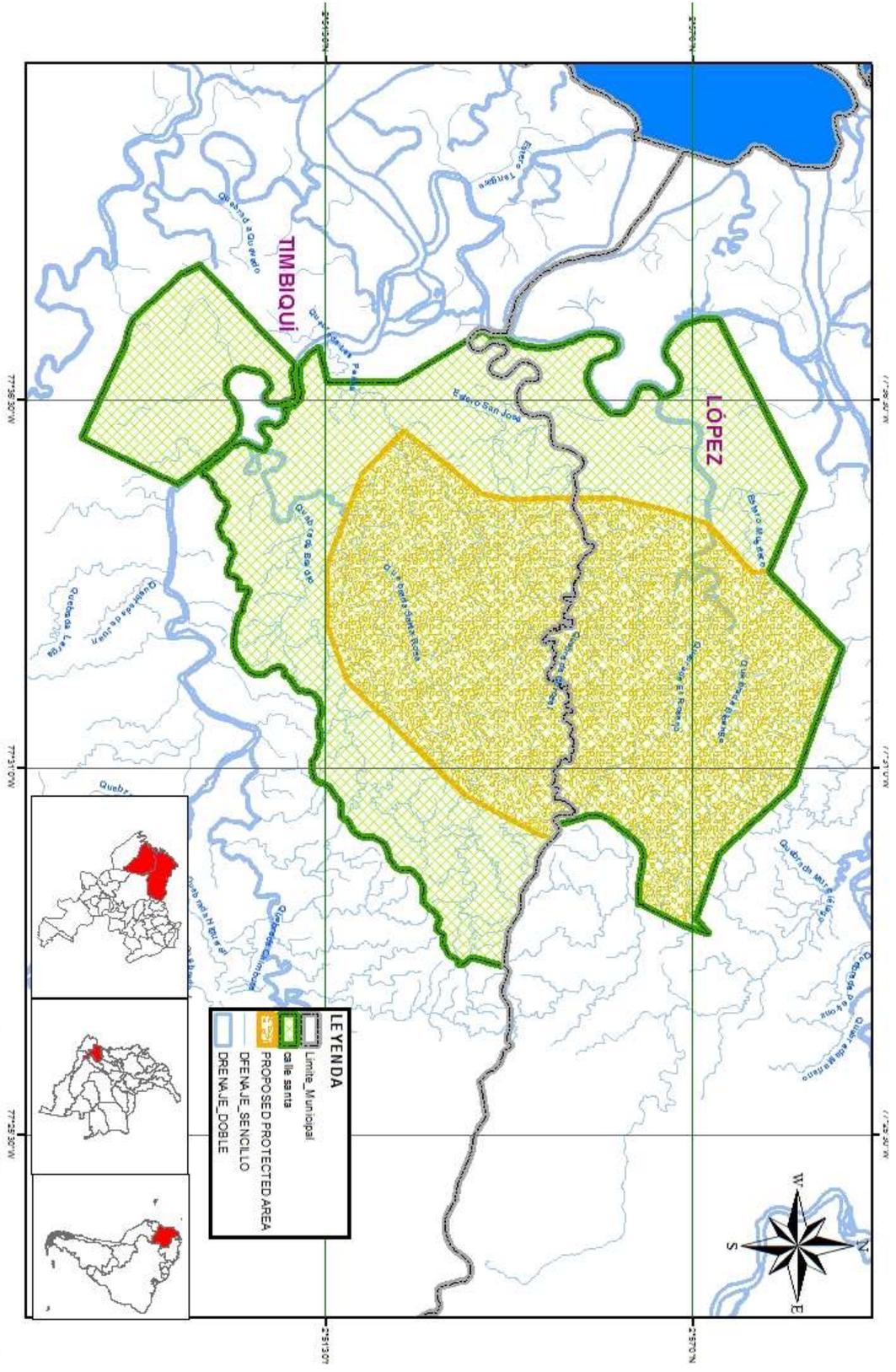
MAP 3. POTENTIAL PROTECTED AREA

ESCALA: 1:124,000
05250502, 1008, 150 Mt

INFORMACION DE REFERENCIA
Proyecto: Transición al sector
Fecha: 10/06/2017
Sistema de Coordenadas: UTM, WGS 1984
Datum: D_2011_584
THIS IS NOT A PREDIAL MAP OR CATASTRAL

FUENTES:
INFO OF SIGOT (SAC) Community Association December 2017

DIBUJÓ: Luis A Ortega
REVISÓ: Liliana Paz B
FECHA: Dic-12017



77°26'30"W 77°31'0"W 77°35'30"W 77°40'0"W

7°26'30"N 7°31'0"N 7°35'30"N 7°40'0"N



IDENTIFICATION OF PROTECTED AREAS IN FORESTS CHOCCAN OF CAUCA COLOMBIA

MAP 4. MULTITEMPORAL ANALYSIS

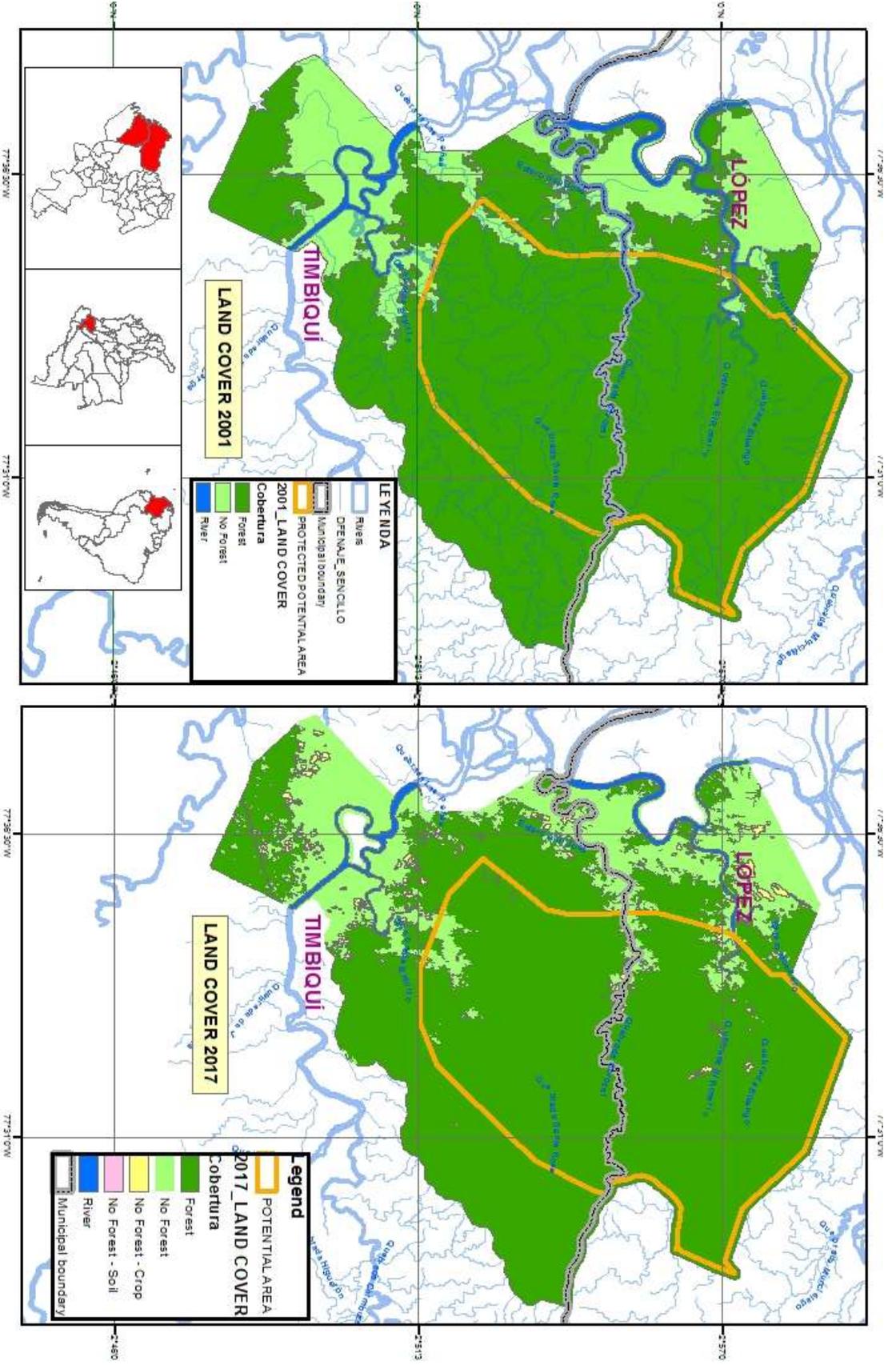
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Folio: 1000000.000.0000
Folio serie: 1000000.000.000000
Sistema de Coordenadas Geograficas: GCS_WGS_1984
Datum: D_WGS84

THIS IS NOT A PREDIAL MAP OR CATASTRAL

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INFO OF SIGOT IGAC
Comunuri/ elaboration December 2017
Landsat 7 USGS
Landsat 8 USGS

DIBUJÓ: Luis A Ortega
REVISÓ: Liliana Paz B
FECHA: Dic-12017





Photographic annex No.1

Workshop No 1: Socialization official route to establish protected areas in Colombia. Identification of potential conservation area in Resguardo Calle Santa Rosa (Municipality of Timbiqui, Department of Cauca, Southwest of Colombia in Choco Biogeographic)



Indigenous Embera (youth and adults) members of the community that participated in the workshop



Women group participating in the workshop No 1



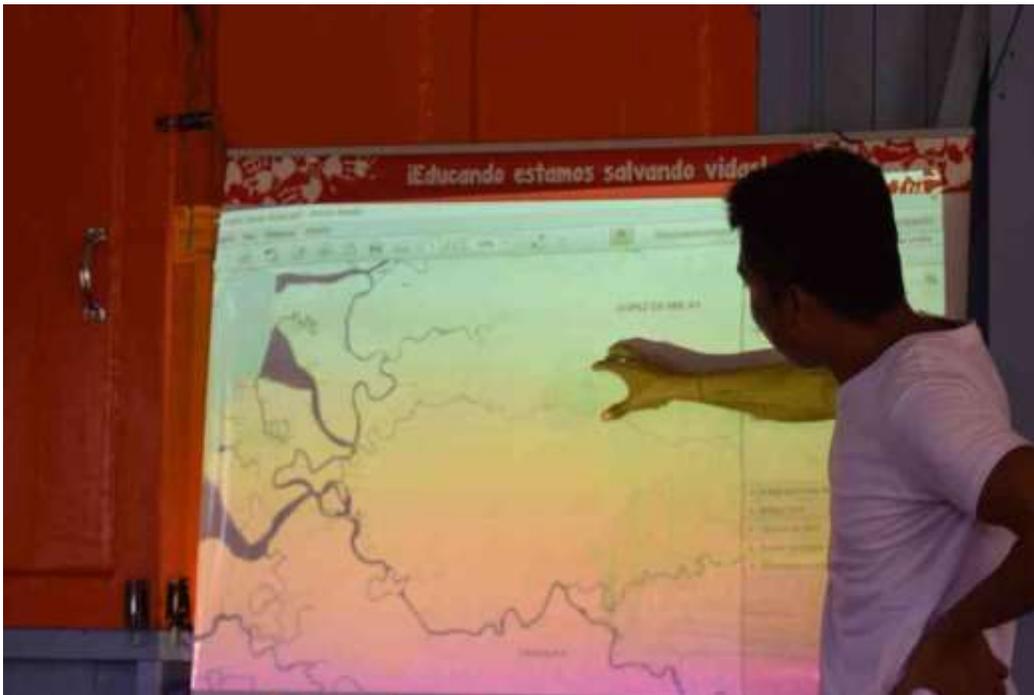
Men group participating in the workshop No 1



Professional of the CRC, presenting official Colombian route for the declaration of protected area in the in the workshop No 1



Professional of Ecohabitats, presenting experiences of conservation and the objectives of Rainforest Trust in the workshop No 1



Indigenous leader Carlos Robinson Quiro, in participatory process of identification of potential areas for conservation in the workshop No 1



Photographic annex No.2

Workshop No 3: with the purpose of returning to the matters discussed in the first meeting with the Indigenous Traditional Authorities and continue with the coordination for the development of activities aimed at the consolidation of the conservation issue (Municipality of Timbiqui, Department of Cauca, Southwest of Colombia in Choco Biogeographic)



Women group participating in the workshop No 3



Men group participating in the workshop No 3



Professional of the CRC, presenting official Colombian route for the declaration of protected areas in the workshop No 3



Indigenous leader Carlos Robinson Quiro, in participatory process of identification of potential areas for conservation areas in the workshop No 3



Indigenous member of the council in the workshop No 3



Quiró family, leaders promoters of the protected area



Annex Calle Santa Rosa Stream



Landscape of the indigenous reservation



Photographic annex No.4

Workshop No 3: identifying the presence of wildlife in the indigenous reserve Calle Santa Rosa



