



Challenge address

Restore biodiversity and enhance human well-being



Proyecto Vida Silvestre - PVS

Introduction

The PVS is an initiative that implements strategies to achieve a positive nature, enhance resilience and adaptation to climate change, improve the livelihoods of communities, and respond to local needs for good governance of the territory. It is developed in three landscapes: Orinoco, Magdalena Medio, and Andean-Amazonian foothills (Putumayo), with a landscape species approach (twelve fauna and three flora).

Term

2014 - 2024

Key Message

- Co-designed models with communities through conservation agreements.
- Net biodiversity gain: Recovery and connectivity of forests, recovery of landscape species populations.
- Development of sustainable livelihood systems: productive yards, fair trade, technical support, and agroecological systems.
- Capacity building and knowledge management strengthening.
- Sustainment of social ownership.
- Monitoring to demonstrate impacts.

Challenges addressed by the alliance



Loss and fragmentation of forests



Decrease in populations of landscape species



Food security



Unsustainable and non-resilient productive systems



Low participation of women and families in decision-making



Lack of social and organizational cohesion for local decision-making



Key words



- Biodiversity
- Participatory governance
- Climate change
- Restoration
- Sustainable economy
- Socio-ecological systems
- Resilience
- Monitoring
- Gender equity



Solution Design

The PVS is an NBS because it identifies social challenges and designs strategies according to the socio-ecological context of the region to generate net biodiversity gain, strengthen inclusive governance, and enhance the well-being of people under adaptive management.

Objective: To maintain biodiversity in strategic areas of the country while improving the livelihoods of its inhabitants.

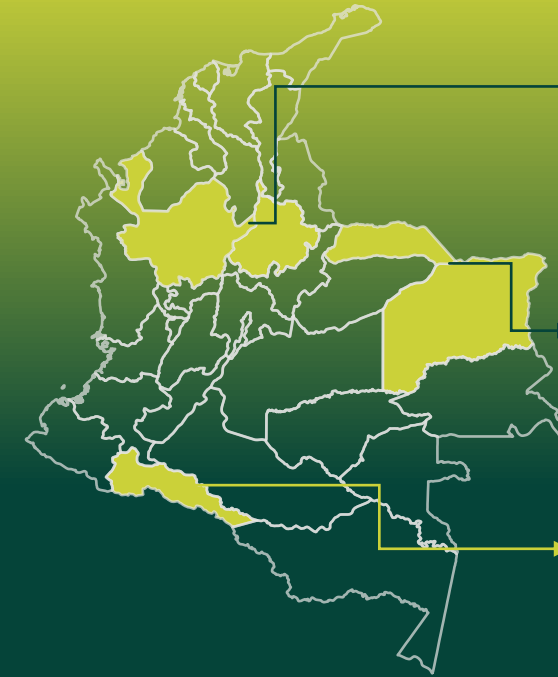
The PVS involves local communities of farmers, fishermen, large livestock owners, as well as educational institutions and local organizations, in the three working landscapes that actively participate in the planning and implementation of strategies.

The methodology for the development of the PVS includes the following steps:

1. Identify the socio-ecological system with communities, considering environmental and social challenges, and the impact on key elements of biodiversity (15 landscape species).
2. Plan and prioritize the most cost-effective actions, which are implemented at the property or community level through conservation agreements that ensure commitment between parties.
3. Implement the agreed-upon actions with relevant technical and social support.
4. Monitor the impact and results of the actions on biodiversity elements (forests and landscape species) and local governance.



Area of influence



Magdalena Medio Landscape:
Yondó (Antioquía), Cimitarra, Puerto Parra (Santander)

Orinoquía Landscape:
Puerto Carreño y La primavera (Vichada), Cravo norte (Arauca)

Piedemonte Andino Amazonic Landscape:
Orito (Putumayo)

Environmental Indicators

- 304,920 plants planted
- +540 hectares restored
- +110 properties restored
- 1.4 million tons of CO2 captured in preserved forests
- 74 threatened wildlife species benefited
- 6 species in the landscape with recovered populations.

Social Indicators

- +30,000 ha under agreements and reserves
- +430 people trained in environmental issues
 - +400 community monitors
 - 22 community groups created/strengthened

Economical Indicators

- 75 eco- jobs generated
- 72 productive initiatives promoted
- 23 properties with livestock conversion
 - 172 people trained in sustainable livelihoods
- +20 nurseries propagating native species
 - 11 allied local organizations



Impact Metrics



Economic sector

Investigation and Development, Fishing, AFOLU



Foto: "EL PATO" Salcedo / WCS Colombia



Sustainable Development Goals - SDG



Achievements and Lessons Learned

Cumulative as of December 2023

1

The integration of different strategies allows the creation of NBS that address various challenges in a more cost-effective manner.

2

The strengthening and development of social fabric are necessary to provide sustainability to NBS.

3

Long-term projects allow for influencing and demonstrating social changes, and their impact on biodiversity and human well-being.

2023

1

The continuous monitoring of strategies allows for making relevant adjustments.

2

Tangible results enable the consolidation of new alliances and strategies in the territory.

3

The participation of communities in academic spaces allows for their empowerment and enriches knowledge management.

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