



Project BioCuencas

Andean Amazonian
Water Resources
and Biodiversity

Santa Marta,
Colombia
ALCUENET 5.3.2014





Project BioCuencas: Summary

Duration – 5 years: July 2012 – July 2017

Amount – 2,8 MEUR (total for both countries)

Funded 100% by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland

Objective – Promote ecosystems conservation through watershed management to improve human well-being and conserve high biodiversity Amazonian areas of Peru and Colombia

Partners –

- In Colombia Corpoamazonia
- In Peru the environmental authority of the San Martin regional government (ARA)

+ UNSM, CSF, UTU, Parques...



Project BioCuencas

Project area – The total area in both countries is 1,408,317 ha; The Orito, Mocoa, Guineo and Orteguáza River basins, cover 93,448 ha, 68,851 ha, 36,532 ha and 428,768 respectively, for a total area of 627,599 ha. The Alto Mayo River Basin covers approximately 780,718 hectares.

Areas of extremely high biodiversity and endemism, also very vulnerable (San Martín is the most deforested region in Peru).

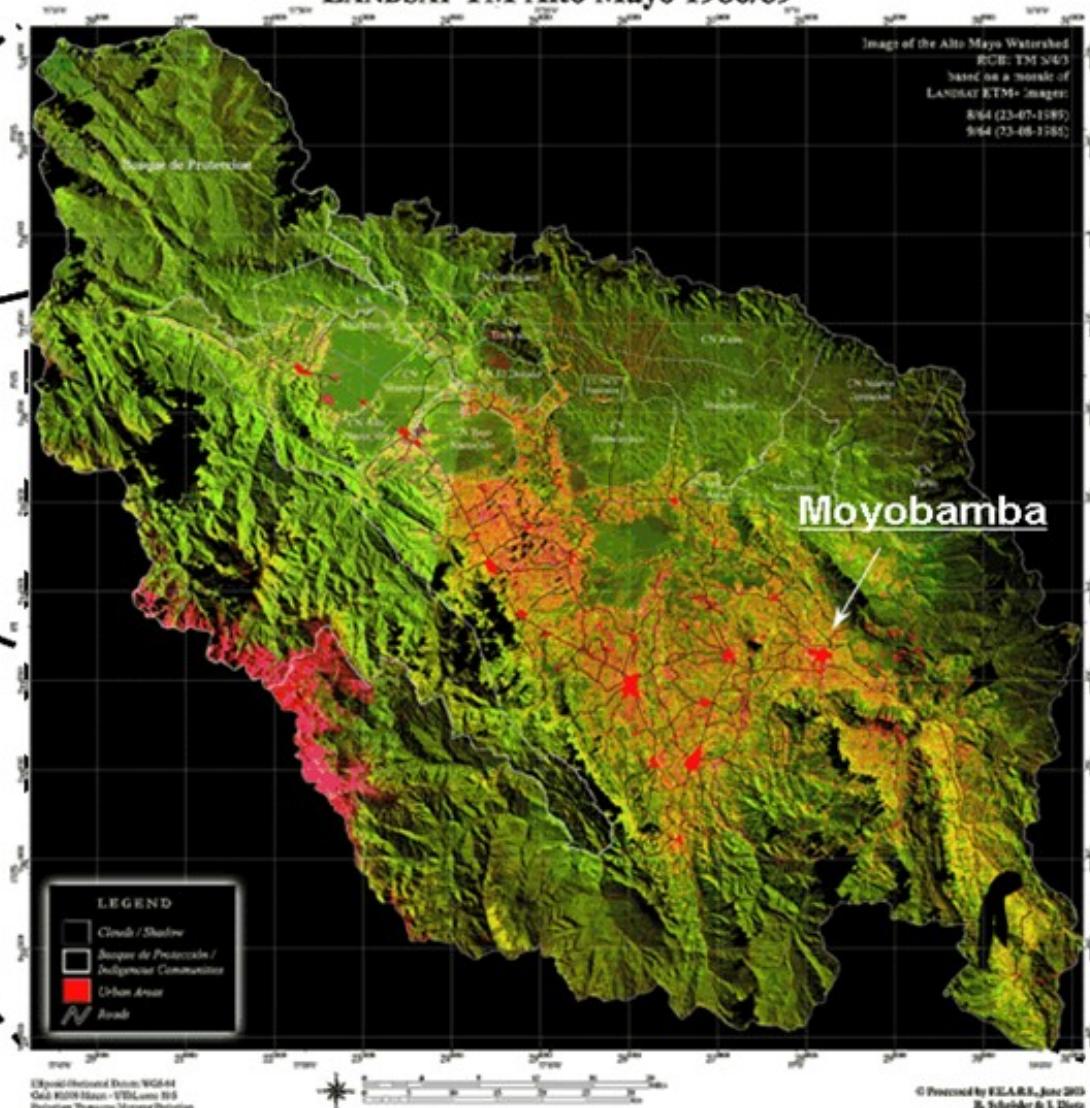
Ecosystems: paramos, aguajales, renacales, cloud forests...

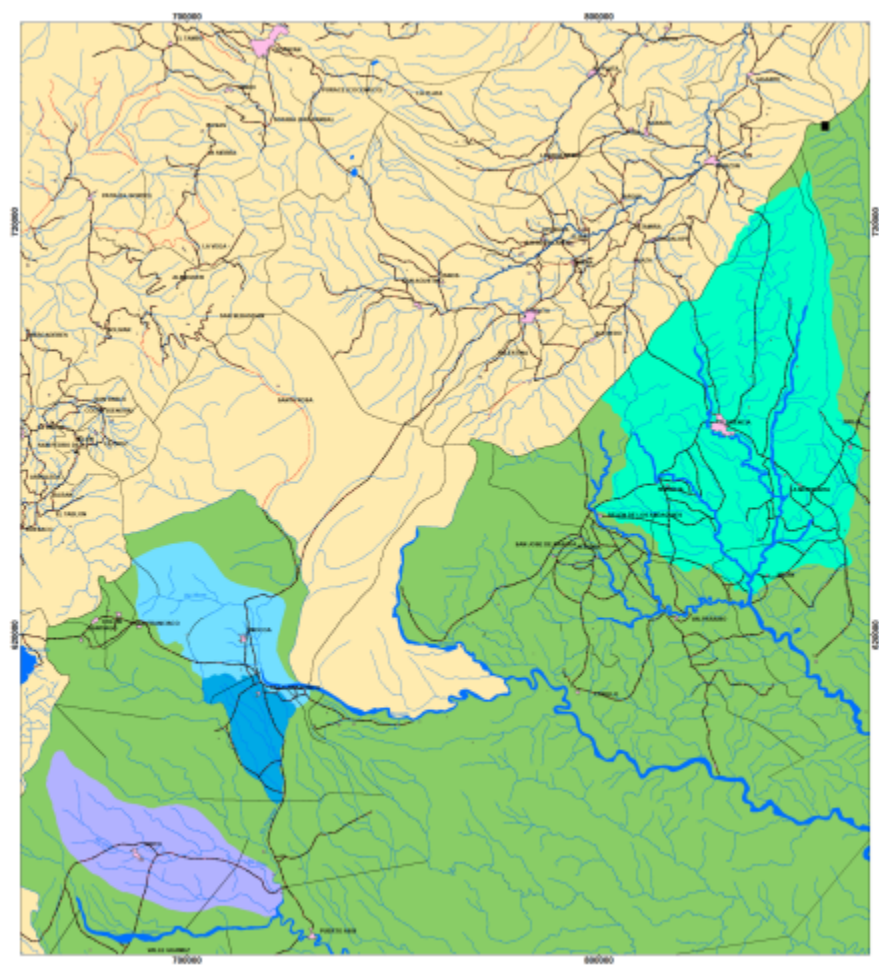


Area de Estudio



LANDSAT TM Alto Mayo 1986/89





WATERSHEDS LOCATIONS MAP



Escala Gráfica 1 : 5,000,000





Component 1 – Science

Develop baseline studies at a watershed level that will provide the scientific basis for watershed management

- Socioeconomic studies
 - Ecohydrology, hydrology
 - Biodiversity
- Publications
- Consultants
 - Travel grants for University student
 - Future alliances between universities



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Component 2 – Management and governance

Develop a participatory and science-based set of conservation actions to improve water management and watershed conservation for prioritized sub-watersheds with higher use and influence of human populations

- Pilot PES schemes
- Reforestation/recovering ecosystems
- Working plan with local governments to strengthen their environmental management systems
- Watershed management committees





Components 3 and 4

Component 3 – Capacity building

Build capacity and strengthen the institutional context for watershed management for diverse audiences, including local governments, regional environmental institutions and civil society.

Gender strategy in all our capacity building will ensure that our staff and partners are trained in gender mainstreaming approaches

Component 4 – Hydrological monitoring system

A monitoring system including key indicators for watershed governance and decision making will be put in place.



Transversal Objectives

Everything carried out with funding from Finland's development cooperation resources should:

promote gender equality

reduce inequality of all kinds

strengthen climate sustainability.

These three crosscutting objectives are based on Finland's Constitution, and the laws on equality, non-discrimination, and the environment, as well as on the international agreements which Finland is committed to on human rights and on the environment.

Lessons learned: Recommendations for prioritizing biodiversity research in Latin America

- Choose areas of high biodiversity and endemism.
- Choose areas vulnerable to climate change, but not “lost cases”.
- Choose areas where local conditions are favorable and political will exists.
- Link biodiversity studies to local development goals.
- Include local, “forgotten” universities.
- Capacity building
- Focus on biodiversity indicators.
- Link biodiversity to the ecosystem services.
- Improve economic valuation of biodiversity.

“People need nature to thrive”

“NATURE
DOESN'T
NEED PEOPLE,
PEOPLE
NEED
NATURE.”
-HARRISON FORD



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<http://www.conservation.org/global/peru/biocuencas/pages/default.aspx>

GRACIAS