

Community-based Conservation in Afro-Colombian Territories: Reaching Consensus through Conflict Maps

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Outline



- Background
- Location
- Practicum Objectives
- Stakeholders
- Process and tools
- Expected Outcome

Background

- UF Capacity Building Program in Community-based Conservation
 - Improve the skills and knowledge of institutions and individuals working in community-based conservation efforts, in order to respond more effectively to biodiversity threats.
 - Strengthen connections among organizations that could work together in a specific site, and draw on their different experiences to promote a process of collective learning.
- Ecuador, Colombia and UF
- 12/2003 – 12/2004
- Afro-Colombian Community of Robles

Location

Robles, Colombia



Practicum Objectives

- Meeting Facilitation
- 5 Afro-Colombian communities
- Purpose: Define common conservation priorities
- Areas of interest:
 - Wetlands (Madrevieja)
 - Organic Agriculture
 - Environmental (and Cultural) Education

Madreviejas



Objectives



- Wetlands Management
 - Coordinate Management Plans
 - Unite Resources
 - Obtain more resources



Objectives

- Organic Agriculture
 - Traditional farming
 - Land title
 - Organic certification
 - Sell products in Cali Market



Stakeholders

- 5 communities
 - Local Organizations
 - GO -(CVC)
 - NGOs
 - Educators
 - Farmers
 - Priest
 - Community Doctor
 - Children



Stakeholders



Stakeholders



Process



Participatory mapping

- Social Cartography
- Methodology
 - Useful for situational analysis
 - The community finds its geographic, socioeconomic, historic and cultural space.
 - Visual and graphic method
 - Good for group work



Participatory mapping

- Used when working with communities where
 - there is high illiteracy rates,
 - disparity of power relations
 - distrust among groups participating in the process
- In this case
 - Stakeholders highly diverse
 - Complex issues
 - Communities have used PM in the past

Participatory Mapping



Participatory mapping

- Process
 - Learning process.
 - Community members gain knowledge through the mapping exercise about their own reality.
 - The mapping process becomes a space where different stakeholders meet.
 - It reinforces the sense of belonging by acknowledging their land and constructing their identity.
 - Transformative and empowering process.

My Role



Expected Outcome

- Reach consensus on prioritization of issues.
- Elaborate proposals
 - Local government
 - NGO's
 - Other funding agencies