



Colombia

Reunión Fundación Rufford **2017**

Rufford Foundation Meeting- Colombia 2017: Improving collaboration between field practitioners and policy makers





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Reunión Fundación Rufford **2017**

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia
3-4 April, 2017

Exhibition: Library Banco de la República, Leticia, Amazonas
2-25 May, 2017

Organisers: Angela M. Maldonado and Diana C. Guzmán.

Designer and Art Exhibition: Andrea Peralta.

Volunteers: Felipe Aramburo, Daniela Linero, Edna Beltrán, Juliana Cortés, Nathalia Bustamante, Julian León, Jeisson Castro, Diana Acosta and Andrea Hinek (Leticia).

Recommended citations: Report: Maldonado AM. & Guzmán-Caro DC. 2017. Proceedings of the Rufford Foundation Meeting Colombia: Improving collaboration between field practitioners and policy makers. Bogotá DC, 21 pp.

For single abstract: Authors, 2017. Title of abstract. In: Guzmán -Caro DC. & Maldonado AM. (Eds.). Rufford Foundation Meeting Colombia 2017: Compilation of abstracts. Asociación Primatológica Colombiana, Bogotá DC, 27 pp.



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INTRODUCTION

The Rufford Foundation Meeting Colombia was carried out on the 3rd and 4th of April at the Andes University in Bogotá. The meeting was attended by 62 people: 17 grantees and 45 participants from governmental institutions, academia and NGOs. Bearing in mind that short-term meetings fail to have a long-term impact, we decided to be creative in order to maximise the impact of the meeting. Thus, the meeting was divided into four sections: 1) **Rufford grantees conference** with 17 oral presentations (see programme). We provided space for panel discussions to gather baseline information on biodiversity threats the grantees identified in their study areas and possible ways to tackle these threats. The majority of the talks were done in Spanish, and a few talks in English. 2) **Workshop**: revision of the first draft of the National Strategy for the Conservation of Primates in Colombia. 3) **Conservation exhibition** at the Andes University. 4) **Conservation outreach campaign in Leticia**: educational talks for schoolchildren and visitors about the art exhibition on display at the Museum of the Banco de la República from the 2nd to the 25th of May, 2017.

In the following document we present the results of the Rufford Foundation Meeting Colombia, its impact and recommendations for further work. Included is the list of participants, conference and workshop schedules, and abstracts in Spanish and in English.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to deeply thank The Rufford Foundation and Mr. Josh Cole for giving us the opportunity to organise a Rufford Meeting in Colombia. This meeting could not be made possible without the collaboration of several people and organisations. Thanks to Prof. Pablo Stevenson and the Faculty of Biological Sciences of the Andes University for the logistical support, the volunteer team from the Asociación Primatológica Colombiana, the Andes University and Entropika. Thanks to Sam Shanee for helping us with the revision of the abstracts in English. Thanks for the collaboration by WCS during the organisation of the workshop to carry out the revision of the first draft of the National Strategy for the Conservation of Primates in Colombia.



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OBJECTIVES OF THE RUFFORD MEETING COLOMBIA

1. Provide a forum for grant recipients to share research results, improving networking opportunities.
2. Identify main threats to biodiversity and possible actions to curb their impacts.
3. Facilitate communication/collaboration between field practitioners and policy makers.
4. Make advancements in the Strategy for the Conservation of Primates in Colombia.
5. Promote conservation of three heavily traded wildlife species and raise awareness against illegal trade.

IMPACT

- 1) **Rufford grantees conference:** We had a wide variety of presentations ranging from species and ecosystems that are traditionally difficult to fundraise to charismatic species that have successfully used as flagship species. For instance, we learnt about the ecological importance of bees for flora diversity and human livelihoods; as well as the important role of dragonflies for monitoring aquatic microhabitats. Both studies emphasised on the difficulties to fundraise for the conservation of these species. On the other hand, charismatic taxa such as sea and river turtles are facing the risk of extinction owing to increasing threats including poaching of their nests and loss of breeding females through incidental capture in fishing gear and collisions with boats. The current IUCN conservation status of some of these taxa do not reflect their critical population status, as it is the case of the olive ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) which IUCN status was downgraded from Endangered (EN) to Vulnerable (VU). In both sea and river turtles conservation projects it was clear that the funding provided by Rufford Small Grants (RSG) was critical for raising local awareness, training and capacity-building of local conservation groups, as well as long-term monitoring of these charismatic taxa.



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Several presentations showed how Rufford grants have provided seed funding to build capacity. This is the case for the study conducted on the herpetofauna of the Munchique National Park. The environmental education strategies developed effectively contributed to the dissemination of general knowledge about snakes, as well as the prevention and treatment of snake bites, improving local perception towards these animals which favours their *in-situ* conservation. Rufford Foundation has also supported studies focused on understanding the role of skin bacteria as potential defence mechanisms that allow explaining why some Andean amphibian species can coexist with a fungal pathogen without signs of declines.

Regarding the identification of conservation needs and the development of replicable models for future projects, we have the case of the long-term strategy for the conservation of primates at the Colombian-Peruvian Amazonian border. With the funding provided by the RSG, through community-based research hunting bans have been implemented for woolly monkeys in Tikuna communities in Colombia. This model was replicated in Peru, with the inclusion of hunting bans for night monkeys. Peruvian communities that were involved in illegal trade of these monkeys for malaria research are now part of a conservation project that envisages wildlife tourism as a sustainable livelihood for habitat and species conservation. In addition, the work in progress conducted on the Pacific coast in small-scale fisheries, aims at providing decision makers and resource users with critical information for the long-term management of this important source of protein in Colombia. For this purpose, baseline information on current stock condition of main target species, fishing gears and socio-economic dynamics will be crucial for the implementation of a strategy that will increase sustainability of this threatened resource.

Several projects have produced a significant amount of peer reviewed and popular literature about species, ecosystems and their conservation challenges. For instance, the long-term study carried out on the brown spider monkeys distributed in the Magdalena Medio provides a complete description of their ecology and demographic dynamics. Also the effects of fragmentation on brown spider monkeys' stress levels and parasitic loads suggest inbreeding problems. Likewise, as part of the Crossing the Caribbean project based in northern Colombia, a wonderful pictorial guide about the



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fauna of the Darién and Urabá region was published, illustrating not only the highly strategic region for migratory birds, but also important facts about its wildlife. The long-term project at the Colombian-Peruvian border published baseline information on primate population densities for a ten year period as well as detailed information about wildlife trade.



Photo 1: Rufford speakers from day 1 and Mr. Josh Cole – Rufford Foundation.

2) Workshop: With the collaboration of different stakeholders, the two day workshop provided comments and corrections for the first draft of the National Strategy for the Conservation of Primates in Colombia. We have the input of policy makers, field primatologists, academics and members of NGOs, institutions from environmental authorities and CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) management and scientific authorities. The outcomes of this workshop were:

- 2.1. Progress was made on chapters 1 (General aspects of non-human primates (NHP) and 2 (Assessment on the current conservation status of NHP species in Colombia) of the document.



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- 2.2. The contents of the five lines of action in chapter 3 of the Program (Line 1: Research and Monitoring, Line 2: *in-situ* Management and Conservation, Line 3: *Ex-situ* Conservation and Management, Line 4: Legislation/Law Enforcement, Line 5: Education and Communication). During the group work sessions the activities proposed for each line of action were evaluated one by one based on five criteria: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Timebound.
- 2.3. Ms. Claudia Rodríguez from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development presented a talk on the implementation and enforcement of the National Conservation Strategies in the context of the current legislation framework, with emphasis on the particular case of Primate Strategy.

Based on the results obtained and the valuable feedback received from the participants, we will proceed to make the necessary changes and adjustments to the set of activities for each of the lines of action. This will allow us to better adjust the contents of the lines for the fulfilment of the objectives and goals established for each one.



Photo 2: During the workshop different stakeholders contributed to the revision of the first draft of the National Strategy for the Conservation of Primates in Colombia.



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Conservation exhibition: The art exhibition clearly promoted the conservation of the three selected species: Woolly monkeys (*Lagothrix lagothricha*), IUCN conservation status upgraded from Vulnerable to Endangered; The Great Green Macaw (*Ara ambiguus*), classified as Endangered and the Nancy Ma's Night Monkey (*Aotus nancymae*), IUCN conservation status upgraded from Lower Risk (Lc) to Vulnerable. The exhibition presented in English and Spanish the main ecological characteristics of the three species and their importance for their ecosystems. In addition, it shows their main threats such as deforestation, hunting for consumption and illegal trade.



Photo 3: Conservation exhibition at the Andes University, Bogotá-Colombia.

4) Conservation outreach campaign in Leticia: By the time we wrote this report we had just started the campaign in Leticia. Nonetheless, the art exhibition at the Museum of the Banco de la República has been a success, attracting a variety of audiences. The exhibition has been promoted in the local media (radio stations and mailing list of the Banco de la República). We will give talks in Spanish to schools, tourist groups and in English for foreign visitors.



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Photo 4: Group from the Environmental Police attending one of the conservation talks given at the Library of the Banco de la República in Leticia, Amazonas.

ISSUES RAISED AND RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

Rufford grantees conference: During the panel discussion on Day 1, we approached the discussion bearing in mind the following points: i) The IUCN conservation status of ecosystems and/or species each grantee works on. ii) The biodiversity threats identified in their study area. iii) Government entities that they believe should act to reduce threats and how these entities should proceed. iv) Description of positive experiences/outcomes of their conservation projects funded by RSG. v) What they believe conservationists should do to improve the protection of biodiversity in Colombia. The results and recommendations are summarised in Table 1.



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Workshop: As a result of the Rufford Meeting, the Colombian Primatological Association established a complete document that will serve as the basis for the final version of the **National Strategy for the Conservation of Primates in Colombia**. The final document will be finished by September 2017. Once this document is approved by the Colombian Ministry of Environment, environmental authorities will have guidelines and protocols for the management of primates on a national level. This also will give the primatological community the tools to better enable law enforcement to successfully enforce conservation actions that protect primates.



Photo 5: Day 2: Rufford grantees and workshop participants, Andes University.



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Table 1. Summary of issues and recommendations provided by Rufford grantees to improve conservation in Colombia.

SPECIES/ECOSYSTEM/IUCN	THREATS	GOVERNMENT-ACTIONS	POSITIVE OUTCOMES RUFFORD GRANTEES	CONSERVATIONIST-ACTIONS
<i>Podocnemis sextuberculata</i> (six-tubercled Amazon River turtle) (VU) Amazon river-Colombia-Peru	Extraction of eggs and females/accidental fishing/ habitat pollution and destruction	In-situ conservation of nesting sites/environmental education with local communities	Participation of local communities/increased # protected nests and nesting sites	Work with local communities and other key stakeholders at local, regional, national level. Influence policy makers
<i>Chelonia agassizii</i> (Galápagos green turtle) (unclassified) <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> (olive ridley sea turtle) <i>EN 2008</i> (VU) <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> (hawksbill sea turtle) (CR) <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> (leatherback sea turtle) (CR)	Urban development, Degradation of nesting beaches and marine habitats (feeding and developmental grounds). Light pollution, nest-looting, direct harvest, bycatch in marine fisheries. Human induced and / or natural threats. Illegal hunting and trade	Ministry of Environment (MADS), Regional environmental authorities (CARs). Community councils: Apply current legislation, awareness campaigns, Integrated Coastal Zone Management.	Creation and strengthening of community organizations protecting turtles in the Chocó Pacific and Caribbean coasts.	Establish conservation priorities for conservation/management. Activism. Media coverage of current threats to increase public awareness and protection. Enforce law enforcement, broadly disseminate current legislation and prevent illegal hunting and trade



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SPECIES/ECOSYSTEM/IUCN	THREATS	GOVERNMENT-ACTIONS	POSITIVE OUTCOMES RUFFORD GRANTEES	CONSERVATIONIST-ACTIONS
<i>Aotus nancymae</i> (Night monkey) (VU) <i>Lagothrix lagothricha</i> (woolly monkey) (EN)	Biomedical research, illegal trade for pet market. Commercial hunting. Deforestation	MADS, Corpoamazonia, Procuraduría Ambiental: Apply environmental legislation. Penalise corrupt public servants. Determine conservation status of <i>Aotus</i> . Enforce biomedical research on captive breed primates.	Community-based research, improvement of local living standards. Hunting bans applied.	Law enforcement through legal actions. International support/media coverage to denounce lack of accountability from environmental authorities. Wildlife tourism as a sustainable income.
<i>Dendropsophus labialis</i> (LC) <i>Rheobates palmatus</i> (LC) Frogs - Andes	Highly infected with a widely distributed pathogenic fungus known as <i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i> , emerging infectious diseases. Deforestation. Lack of information about the infectious disease and its effects of wild populations of frogs.	MADS-CARs: support conservation instead of hindering it. Promote and support research	We found bacteria that can be studied to determine how good they are to prevent diseases in species of frogs that are more susceptible to infection.	Improve dissemination of research results. Promote the importance of ecosystem services given by frogs. Reach key stakeholders. Public access database.



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SPECIES/ECOSYSTEM/IUCN	THREATS	GOVERNMENT-ACTIONS	POSITIVE OUTCOMES RUFFORD GRANTEES	CONSERVATIONIST-ACTIONS
<i>Andino batesolimensis</i> (VU) <i>Andinbates dorisswansonae</i> (VU) <i>Phyllobates tembilis</i> (CR)	Mining, deforestation	MADS, ANLA: Regulate the use of soil. Facilitate the process to get research permits. Strength environmental education from schools. Fund conservation projects with tax deduction.		Publish research results. Propose the IUCN conservation upgrade of <i>Andinbates dorisswansonae</i> from VU to CR
Dry tropical forest – Caribbean coast – San Onofre. (This area has been classified as a priority for conservation by the IAVH.)	Lack of knowledge about the ecosystem and its wildlife. Decrease of wildlife by hunting and selective logging. Loss of habitat, cattle ranching. Lack of support by local communities in conservation initiatives.	MADS, CARs: Improve education and dissemination of knowledge at local level regarding the importance of ecosystems and its wildlife. Provide policies that enforce improvement of cattle ranching practices and use of land.	Empowerment of local groups. Working alongside cattle ranchers to improve their practices.	Increase the knowledge of mammals associated with this ecosystem. Promote the importance of private reserves for habitat conservation.



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SPECIES/ECOSYSTEM/IUCN	THREATS	GOVERNMENT-ACTIONS	POSITIVE OUTCOMES RUFFORD GRANTEES	CONSERVATIONIST-ACTIONS
Fisheries resources at the Pacific coast	Unsustainable fishing practices. Pollution. Insufficient management measures and lack of enforcement of existing ones. Lack of resources at government institutions in charge of managing fisheries in the country.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, AUNAP, Cars, Park System: enforce existing management measures for fisheries (e.g. catch quotas and size limits) and regulate fishing effort. Increase the coverage and frequency of monitoring of fishing, involving local communities and academic sector.	Integration of traditional ecological knowledge in the study. Outreach activities that increase the awareness of the current impacts of unsustainable fishing practices. Strategic alliances between communities and NGOs.	Increase the dissemination of research results. Approach private stakeholders to increase research funding. Constantly work alongside local organisations and share research results with them. Find out about economic alternatives for conservation from tax payments. Exchange knowledge and develop alliances among researchers and NGOs to increase conservation impact
Reptiles. Most of the species are classified as DD or LC despite their reduce distribution. <i>Saphenophis sneiderni</i> (EN) Pacific Region. Andean and Subandean forest.	Deforestation, agrochemical soil pollution. Mining.	MADS, CARs (Cauca): Implementation of sustainable livelihoods to replace mining and extraction of natural resources. Increase environmental education in rural areas. Control of invasive species.	Improvement of attitudes and perception regarding snakes, helping their protection. Local acceptance and involvement in research.	Improve dissemination of results at local level and publish popular articles for wider audiences.



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SPECIES/ECOSYSTEM/IUCN	THREATS	GOVERNMENT-ACTIONS	POSITIVE OUTCOMES RUFFORD GRANTEES	CONSERVATIONIST-ACTIONS
Dragonflies (more than 50% of the species found in Colombia are classified as DD or LC, owing to their wide distribution. Nonetheless there is not information to determine their conservation status in Colombia. Last publication of Andean species done in 2016.)	In Choco the main threats are mining, deforestation and lack of knowledge about the important role of dragonflies for water sources conservation.	MADS, CARs, community councils: Increase conservation programmes in the Choco to replace mining and marine salt extraction, including local communities.	Environmental education with local communities providing information about dragonflies as charismatic species that helps to monitor aquatic microhabitats.	To consolidate conservation associations to fundraise our projects.





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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

LAST NAME	NAME	ROLE
AMOROCHO	Diego	Rufford grantee
ARBELAEZ	Fernando	Rufford grantee
ARIAS AGUDELO	Catalina	Rufford grantee
BAYLY	Nicholas	Rufford grantee
CARVAJAL	Juan E.	Rufford grantee
CORTÉS HERRERA	José Oswaldo	Rufford grantee
FLECHAS	Sandra Victoria	Rufford grantee
GALINDO PANQUEVA	Mayra Alejandra	Rufford grantee
GÓMEZ RUIZ	Daisy Alejandra	Rufford grantee
HERRON	Pilar	Rufford grantee
HIGUERA DÍAZ	Diego	Rufford grantee
LINK	Andrés	Rufford grantee
LIZCANO	Diego	Rufford grantee
MONTES FONTALVO	Jenilee Maarit	Rufford grantee
VERA PÉREZ	Luis Enrique	Rufford grantee
PAYAN GARRIDO	Esteban	Rufford grantee
MALDONADO	Angela María	Rufford grantee/Organiser
ARAMBURO	Felipe	Organiser
BELTRÁN MANRIQUE	Edna Rocío	Organiser
COLE	Josh	Organiser
BARAJAS VALERO	Steven	Guest APC
CAMARGO RODRÍGUEZ	Nicolás Francisco	Guest APC
CÓRDOBA QUINTERO	Marcela	Guest APC
FONSECA ALDANA	Manuel Leonardo	Guest APC
GALLO MAHECHA	Angie Paola	Guest APC
GUTIÉRREZ CALVO	Diana Juanita	Guest APC
VALDÉS CARDONA	María Camila	Guest APC
LARA RIOS	Joe	Guest-University
RODRÍGUEZ SUSANA	Manuel	Guest-University
ROMERO	Raquel	Guest-University
SABOGAL GONZÁLEZ	Alexander	Guest-University
SABOYÁ ACOSTA	Liliana Patricia	Guest-University
SANTOS	Bárbara	Guest-University
ADALLA ARANDA	Nadia	Guest-University



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LAST NAME	NAME	ROLE
SEHUANES	Juan Felipe	Guest-University
RODRÍGUEZ POSSO	Marisol	Guest-University
VILLAGRÁN	Daira Ximena	Guest-University
GÓMEZ	Camila	Guest-University
BOLIVAR	Claudia	Guest-University
CORTÉS RINCÓN	Juliana	Asociación Primatológica Colombiana
DE LUNA	Gabriela	Fundación Proyecto Primates
ESTRADA CELY	Gloria Elena	Unidad de Apoyo Hogar de Paso para Fauna Silvestre de la Universidad de la Amazonía
FALLA BELTRÁN	Ana Carolina	Asociación Colombiana de Parques Zoológicos y Acuarios
GARCÍA LOAIZA	Lina Marcela	Instituto Alexander von Humboldt
GARCÍA VILLALBA	Javier Enrique	Fundación Herencia Natural
GUILLEN	Rosamira	Fundación Proyecto Tití
GUZMÁN CARO	Diana Carolina	Asociación Primatológica Colombiana
HERNÁNDEZ JARAMILLO	Alma	Instituto Alexander von Humboldt
LEÓN ORTEGA	Julián	Asociación Primatológica Colombiana
PEREIRA SOLÓRZANO	Jorge Hernando	Corporación Autónoma Regional de la Orinoquía
POCHES FRANCO	Robin Andrés	Asociación de Veterinarios de Vida Silvestre
RODRÍGUEZ	Claudia Luz	Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible
SOTO	Iván Darío	Universidad de Antioquia
STEVENSON	Pablo R.	Universidad de Los Andes
RAMÍREZ	Claudia Carolina	Estación Biológica Corrientes
CUADROS	Luz María	Secretaría Distrital de Ambiente
BLOOR	Paul	Embajada de los Estados Unidos - DIJIN
ROJAS	Liliana	Asociación de Veterinarios de Vida Silvestre
HENAO	Luis Francisco	Asociación Primatológica Colombiana
ATUESTA	Natalia	Instituto SINCHI
BONELL	William	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
CORDOBA	Marcela	



BECARIOS | *GRANTEES*

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2017

Día 1

Lunes 3 de abril | *Monday 3 April*

Edificio Julio Mario Santo Domingo – SD 701
Ver mapa | *View map*

8:45 – 9:15 AM	REGISTRO <i>REGISTRATION</i>
9:15 – 9:30 AM	Presentación – Introducción. <i>Opening remarks.</i>
9:30 - 9:55 AM	Rufford Small Grants: Apoyando la conservación de base en los países en desarrollo. <i>Rufford Small Grants: Supporting grassroots conservation in developing countries.</i> Angela Maldonado
9:55 - 10:20 AM	Análisis de la diversidad de abejas silvestres y su relación con las formaciones vegetales en el Parque Regional los Besotes, Valledupar – Cesar. <i>Analysis of the diversity of wild bees and their relation to vegetal formations in Los Besotes Regional Park, Valledupar – Cesar.</i> Mayra Alejandra Galindo Panqueva, Alexander Sabogal González, Allan H Smith Pardo, Óscar Efraín Ortega Molina
10:20 - 10:45 AM	Las libélulas para la conservación de ambientes acuáticos en Colombia: Proyectos Rufford. <i>Dragonflies for the conservation of aquatic environments in Colombia: Rufford Projects.</i> Jenilee Maarit Montes Fontalvo
10:45 – 11:15 AM	REFRIGERIO <i>BREAK</i>
11:15 - 11:40 AM	Tortugas marinas del Pacífico colombiano: entre la extinción y la esperanza. <i>Marine turtles of the Colombian Pacific: between extinction and hope.</i> Diego Fernando Amorocho Llanos
11:40 AM - 12:05 PM	Programa de conservación de tortugas amenazadas del río Amazonas con comunidades indígenas de Colombia y Perú - una estrategia de abajo hacia arriba. <i>Conservation program for three endangered turtle species of the Amazon River with indigenous communities of Colombia and Peru - a bottom-up approach.</i> Fernando Arbeláez, Andrés Felipe Aponte, Natalia Gallego, Mario Vargas Ramírez
12:05 - 12:30 PM	Diversidad y conservación de serpientes en el Parque Nacional Natural Munchique, departamento del Cauca - Colombia, y perspectivas para la investigación herpetológica. <i>Diversity of snakes and their conservation in Parque Nacional Natural Munchique, Cauca - Colombia, and perspectives for herpetological research.</i> Luis Enrique Vera Pérez, Jorge Alberto Zúñiga Baos
12:30 – 2:00 PM	ALMUERZO <i>LUNCH</i>
2:00 - 2:25 PM	Péptidos antimicrobianos y bacterias simbióticas: dos mecanismos que explican por qué algunas especies pueden sobrevivir al hongo quitridio. <i>Antimicrobial peptides and symbiotic bacteria: two mechanisms that explain why some species can survive the chytrid fungus.</i> Sandra Victoria Flechas Hernández, Alejandro Acosta-González, Douglas C. Woodhams, Laura A. Escobar, Zilpa Adriana Sánchez-Quitian, Claudia Parra, Louise Rollins-Smith, Laura K. Reinert, Vance T. Vredenburg, Adolfo Amézquita
2:25 - 2:50 PM	Evaluando la pesca artesanal multi-artes y multi-específica del Pacífico Colombiano. <i>Assessing the multi-gear and multi-species artisanal fisheries of the Colombian Pacific coast.</i> Pilar Herrón, Gustavo Castellanos-Galindo, Matthias Wolff
2:50 - 3:15 PM	Evaluación de la función ecológica de la raya de agua dulce <i>Potamotrygon magdalenae</i> en una red trófica de los Andes colombianos. <i>Evaluation of the ecological function of the freshwater stingray Potamotrygon magdalenae on a trophic food web in the Colombian Andes.</i> Viviana Márquez Velásquez, Ricardo de Souza Rosa, Andrés Felipe Navia
3:15 – 4:30 PM	CONVERSATORIO. <i>PANEL DISCUSSION.</i>
4:30 – 5:00 PM	REFRIGERIO <i>BREAK</i>
5:00 - 6:00 PM	EXPOSICIÓN: “ <i>Celebrando nuestra Biodiversidad</i> ”. Copa de vino. <i>EXHIBITION: “Celebrating our Biodiversity”. Cup of wine.</i> Andrea Peralta, Diseñadora
6:00 PM	FIN DE LA JORNADA <i>END OF ACTIVITIES</i>

8:45 – 9:05 AM	Presentación. <i>Opening remarks.</i>
9:05 - 9:30 AM	Rufford Small Grants y Fundación Entropika: Diez años promoviendo la conservación de la fauna en la frontera colombo-peruana. <i>Rufford Small Grants and Fundación Entropika: Ten years promoting wildlife conservation in the Colombian-Peruvian Amazon.</i> Angela Maldonado
9:30 - 9:55 AM	Efectos de la fragmentación sobre las poblaciones de monos araña café (<i>Ateles hybridus</i>) en Colombia. <i>Effects of habitat fragmentation on wild populations of brown spider monkeys (Ateles hybridus) in Colombia.</i> Andrés Link, Gabriela de Luna
9:55 - 10:20 AM	Sostenibilidad de la cacería, riqueza de especies y conservación de felinos en la Amazonía colombiana. <i>Hunting sustainability, species richness and carnivore conservation in the Colombian Amazonia.</i> Esteban Payán Garrido
10:20 - 10:45 AM	Abundancia relativa y patrones de actividad de mesocarnívoros (Carnivora, Mammalia) en un fragmento de bosque seco tropical, departamento de Sucre (Colombia). <i>Relative abundance and activity patterns of mesocarnívoros (Carnivora, Mammalia) in a tropical dry forest fragment (department of Sucre, Colombia).</i> Daisy Alejandra Gómez Ruiz
10:45 – 11:15 AM	REFRIGERIO BREAK
11:15 - 11:40 AM	Evaluación y conservación de aves amenazadas en Guayabetal (<i>Grallaria kaestneri</i>). <i>Assessment and conservation of threatened bird species at Guayabetal (Cundinamarca Antpitta Project).</i> Oswaldo Cortés Herrera, Alejandro Pinto, Ximena Villagrán
11:40 AM - 12:05 PM	Caracterización de la biodiversidad del dosel de un bosque de niebla del trópico y estrategias para su conservación. <i>Characterization of the canopy biodiversity of a tropical cloud forest and strategies for its conservation.</i> Diego Higuera Díaz, Héctor Gasca Álvarez, Juan Carlos Delascasas Serrano
12:05 - 12:30 PM	Evaluación a múltiples escalas de los efectos de la transformación del paisaje sobre los ensamblajes de reptiles en localidades de la región Caribe de Colombia. <i>Multi-scale assessment of the effects of landscape transformation on reptile assemblages in Colombia's Caribbean region.</i> Juan Emiro Carvajal Cogollo, Nicolás Urbina Cardona
12:30 – 2:00 PM	ALMUERZO LUNCH
2:00 - 2:25 PM	Cruzando el Caribe. <i>Crossing the Caribbean.</i> Nicholas Bayly, Camila Gómez
2:25 - 3:40 PM	CONVERSATORIO. <i>PANEL DISCUSSION.</i>
3:40 - 4:00 PM	Networking – Cierre de actividades con invitados. <i>Networking – Final activity with guests.</i>
4:00 - 4:30 PM	ACTIVIDAD: Mejorando la colaboración entre investigación, conservación y políticas ambientales (Parte 1). <i>ACTIVITY: Improving collaboration between field practitioners and policy makers (Part 1).</i>
4:30 – 5:00 PM	REFRIGERIO BREAK
5:00 - 5:25 PM	ACTIVIDAD: Mejorando la colaboración entre investigación, conservación y políticas ambientales (Parte 2). <i>ACTIVITY: Improving collaboration between field practitioners and policy makers (Part 2).</i>
5:25 - 5:50 PM	DISCUSIÓN: Conservación de la biodiversidad en el posconflicto – Perspectivas y retos. <i>DISCUSSION: Biodiversity conservation in the post-conflict era - Perspectives and challenges.</i>
5:50 – 6:00 PM	CLAUSURA CLOSING REMARKS



Presentación y Revisión de los Avances en la Propuesta del Programa Nacional para la Conservación de los Primates en Colombia

Abril 3 y 4 de 2017

Universidad de Los Andes, Bogotá

De acuerdo con el actual consenso sobre la taxonomía de primates neotropicales, en Colombia se encuentran distribuidas 47 especies y subespecies de primates, incluyendo 15 taxones endémicos (Asociación Primatológica Colombiana 2016). Esto lo ubica como el sexto país con mayor riqueza de primates en el mundo, y el tercero en la región después de Brasil y Perú. No obstante, más de la mitad de los primates presentes en Colombia, incluyendo nueve de las 10 especies endémicas, se encuentran bajo algún riesgo de extinción. De éstas, cuatro especies se encuentran clasificadas como en Peligro Crítico [CR], incluyendo dos endémicas; cinco como En Peligro [EN], dos de ellas endémicas; y 10 como Vulnerables [VU], la mitad endémicas (Primate Specialist Group IUCN/CSS 2015).

Considerando la situación actual de los primates en el país y la importancia de la elaboración e implementación de planes y programas para su conservación, los días 18 y 19 de noviembre de 2015, el Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible (MADS) con el apoyo de Fundación Proyecto Primates, la Asociación Primatológica Colombiana (APC) y Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), llevó a cabo el Taller para la Formulación y Concertación del *Programa Nacional para la Conservación de los Primates en Colombia*. Durante este taller se identificaron las amenazas que afectan a los primates en las diferentes regiones del país, y se definieron las líneas de acción del programa para la atención de las amenazas identificadas.

Tras el proceso de formulación y concertación, y con base en las propuestas resultantes, la APC con el apoyo de WCS ha venido trabajando en la construcción del documento base del *Programa Nacional para la Conservación de los Primates en Colombia*. En este documento se presentan el objetivo, la misión y la visión del *Programa*, así como también las metas, actividades, indicadores, actores y tiempos de ejecución preliminares para cada una de las 5 líneas de acción.

Reconociendo la importancia de contar con los aportes de los diferentes actores en la construcción del *Programa* para garantizar su adecuada orientación y facilitar su posterior implementación, la APC en conjunto con el MADS, la Fundación Entropika y WCS, proponen este nuevo espacio de participación abierto a todos los actores interesados en contribuir en la revisión de los avances en el *Programa Nacional para la Conservación de los Primates en Colombia*.



– OBJETIVO GENERAL –

Presentar los avances y revisar de forma participativa los contenidos del documento preliminar del *Programa Nacional para la Conservación de los Primates en Colombia*.

– ASPECTOS LOGÍSTICOS –

Fecha: Lunes 3 y martes 4 de abril de 2017 | **Lugar:** Universidad de Los Andes, Bogotá D. C.

Este evento es financiado por *The Rufford Foundation Small Grants*, y se lleva a cabo en el marco de la *Reunión Fundación Rufford – Colombia 2017* ([ver más información](#)). Este evento es facilitado por el Departamento de Ciencias Biológicas de la Universidad de Los Andes.

Se ofrecerán refrigerios y almuerzos a los participantes.

– AGENDA –

DÍA 1 | *Lunes 3 de abril*

Bloque W – Salón W 101 | Entrada: Calle 19A N° 1 - 37 Este | [Ver mapa](#)

8:30 – 9:30 am REGISTRO

9:30 – 9:40 am Apertura reunión: Agenda y objetivos.

9:40 – 10:00 am Resultados del Taller para la Formulación y Concertación del Programa Nacional para la Conservación de los Primates en Colombia (18 y 19 de noviembre, 2015).
Diana C. Guzmán Caro, *Asociación Primatológica Colombiana*

10:00 – 10:15 am Capítulo 1: Aspectos generales de los primates no-humanos.
Jeisson Castro Salamanca, *Asociación Primatológica Colombiana*

10:15 – 10:45 am Capítulo 2: Diagnóstico sobre el estado de conservación actual de las especies de primates no-humanos en Colombia.
Diana C. Guzmán Caro, *Asociación Primatológica Colombiana*

10:45 – 11:00 am REFRIGERIO

11:00 – 11:15 am	Capítulo 3: Programa Nacional para la Conservación de los Primates en Colombia. 3.1 Objetivo general 3.2 Misión 3.3 Visión 3.4 Plan de acción del Programa.
11:15 – 11:30 am	Subcapítulo 3.4: Plan de acción del programa. Líneas de Acción: Introducción y objetivos Metodología mesas de trabajo.
11:30 am – 12:30 pm	Línea de Acción 1: Investigación y Monitoreo. Introducción Objetivo Matriz preliminar. Mesas de trabajo: Revisión y discusión de contenidos.
12:30 – 2:00 pm	ALMUERZO
2:00 – 2:30 pm	Línea de Acción 1: Investigación y Monitoreo. Mesas de trabajo: Revisión y discusión de contenidos (<i>continuación</i>).
2:30 – 4:00 pm	Línea de Acción 2: Conservación y Manejo <i>In situ</i> . Introducción Objetivo Matriz preliminar. Mesas de trabajo: Revisión y discusión de contenidos.
4:00 – 4:30 pm	Título por confirmar Claudia Rodríguez, <i>Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible</i>
4:30 – 5:00 pm	REFRIGERIO
5:00 – 6:00 pm	EXPOSICIÓN: “ <i>Celebrando nuestra biodiversidad</i> ”. Andrea Peralta, Diseñadora <i>Copa de vino</i>

DÍA 2 | *Martes 4 de abril (Mañana)*

Edificio Mario Laserna – Salón ML 513 | Entrada: Cra. 1 Este N° 19A – 40 | [Ver mapa](#)

- 9:00 – 9:15 am Resumen actividades Día 1 | Día 2: Agenda y objetivos.
- 9:15– 10:45 am Línea de Acción 3: Conservación y Manejo *Ex situ*.
Introducción | Objetivo | Matriz preliminar.
Mesas de trabajo: Revisión y discusión de contenidos.

10:45 – 11:00 am	REFRIGERIO
11:00 – 12:30 am	Línea de Acción 4: Normatividad. Introducción Objetivo Matriz preliminar. Mesas de trabajo: Revisión y discusión de contenidos.
12:30 – 2:00 pm	ALMUERZO

DÍA 2 | *Martes 4 de abril (Tarde)*

Bloque W – Salón W 101 | Entrada: Calle 19A N° 1 - 37 Este | [Ver mapa](#)

2:00 – 3:30 pm	Línea de Acción 5: Educación y Comunicación. Introducción Objetivo Matriz preliminar. Mesas de trabajo: Revisión y discusión de contenidos.
3:30 – 4:00 pm	Conclusiones y cierre de la reunión.
4:00 – 4:30 pm	Mejorando la colaboración entre investigación, conservación y políticas ambientales (Parte 1). <i>Actividad con los becarios de la Fundación Rufford.</i>
4:30 – 5:00 pm	REFRIGERIO
5:00 – 5:25 pm	Mejorando la colaboración entre investigación, conservación y políticas ambientales (Parte 2). <i>Actividad con los becarios de la Fundación Rufford.</i>
5:25 – 5:50 pm	DISCUSIÓN: Conservación de la biodiversidad en el posconflicto – Perspectivas y retos. <i>Actividad con los becarios de la Fundación Rufford.</i>
5:50 – 6:00 pm	CLAUSURA

Referencias:

Asociación Primatológica Colombiana (2016) Lista de Primates Colombianos de la Asociación Primatológica Colombiana. www.asoprimatologicacolombiana.org.

IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group (2015) Neotropical Primate IUCN Red Listing Workshop. Houston, Texas.

