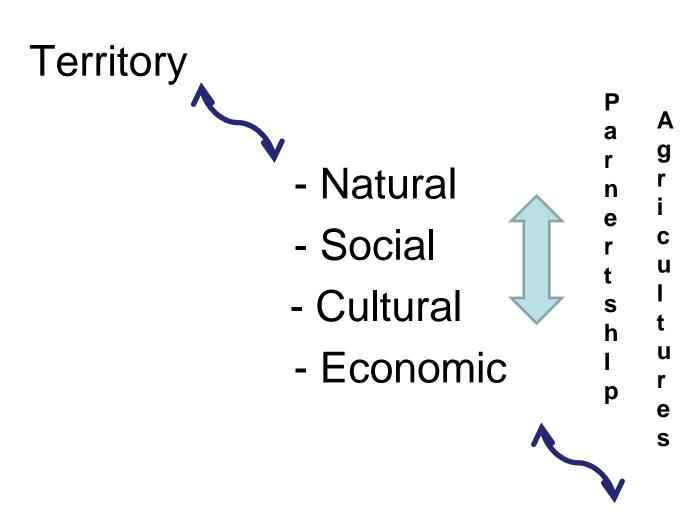


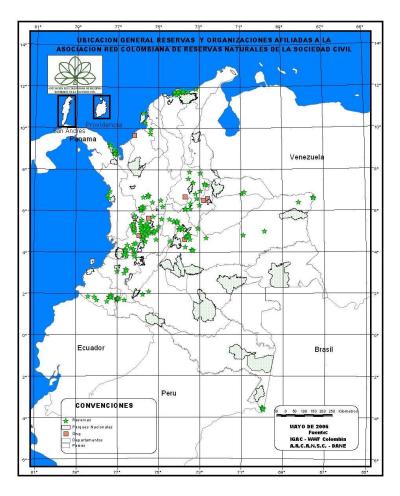
The organization works to promote sustainable development through the conservation of biodiversity and has a diverse base of stakeholders, which include producers of cocoa, coffee and raw sugar, as well as ecotourism ventures, environmental groups, rural schools and women's associations. Serraniagua Corporation leverages this dynamic social network to advance a comprehensive communications program that employs community radio, newsletters, environmental murals, educational videos, and community tours.





Territory – Conservation corridor

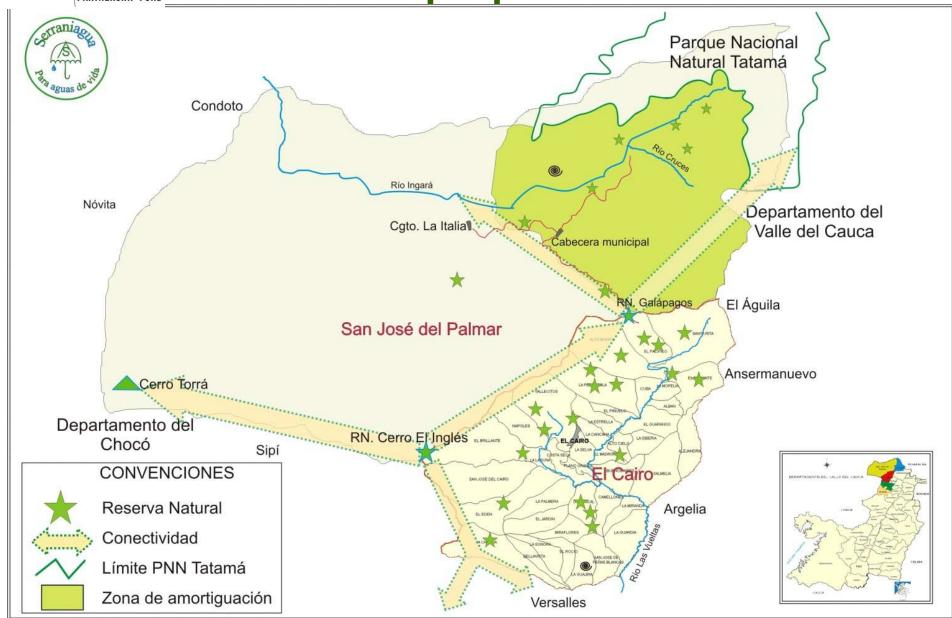




The Serranía de los Paraguas Mountains and the Natural Tatamá National Park in Colombia are two important eco-regions that form part of the Cordillera Occidental mountain range and the Chocó-Manabí Conservation Corridor. The high level of biodiversity and connectivity in these regions has made them the focus of a significant conservation effort.

The connectivity strategy: a long
CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND

The connectivity strategy: a longterm proposal





The strategy to connect, not only allowed us to communicate local and regional scale, but, also the private and the public sector, to plannified from a small piece of land to a much larger; also the cultural with the environmental, biodiversity with poverty aliviation, our dreams with our needs

Cerro El Inglés Natural Reserve Site of interest for endemic species conservation

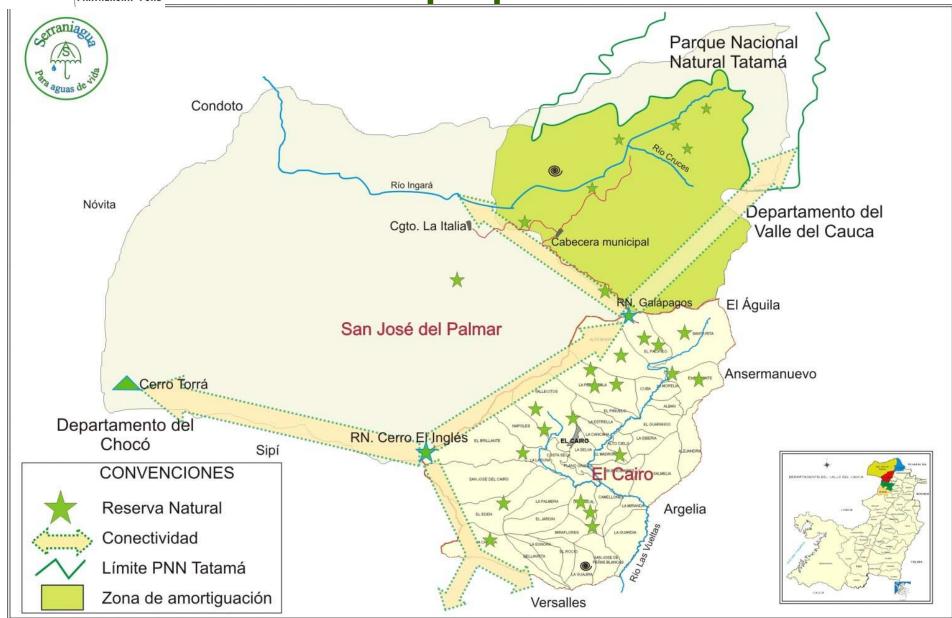


- Birds
- Frogs
- Plants



The connectivity strategy: a long
CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND

The connectivity strategy: a longterm proposal



Birds

More than 244 species have been recorded in this natural reserve. Many of them are restricted to the biogeographic Choco

- 6 endemic species
- 27 near endemic species
- 16 threatened species
- 1 new Tapaculo (Scytaolpus RHYNOCRIPTIDAE) was recorded in the zone. No research is being done with this species at the time

Indigo-flowerpiercer



Gold-ringed Tanager Munchique Wood-Wren Purplish-mantled Tanager Black-and-gold Tanager









Frogs

24 colombian endemic frog species (8 are endemic to the natural reserve)

Batrachoquitrium dendrobatidis: a chytrid fungus that causes the disease of some frogs species; this fungus is being investigated in the reserve to learn more about its development and how is affecting diferent species in diferent habitats.



Castro-Herrera, F & W. Bolívar-García. 2010 Libro Rojo de los Anfibios del Valle del Cauca.

Plants

Many plant species have been discovered in the reserve and are endemic to this.



The Melastomataceae, Orchidaceae and Gesneriaceae plants families, are the best represented and with most endemic species in the reserve.

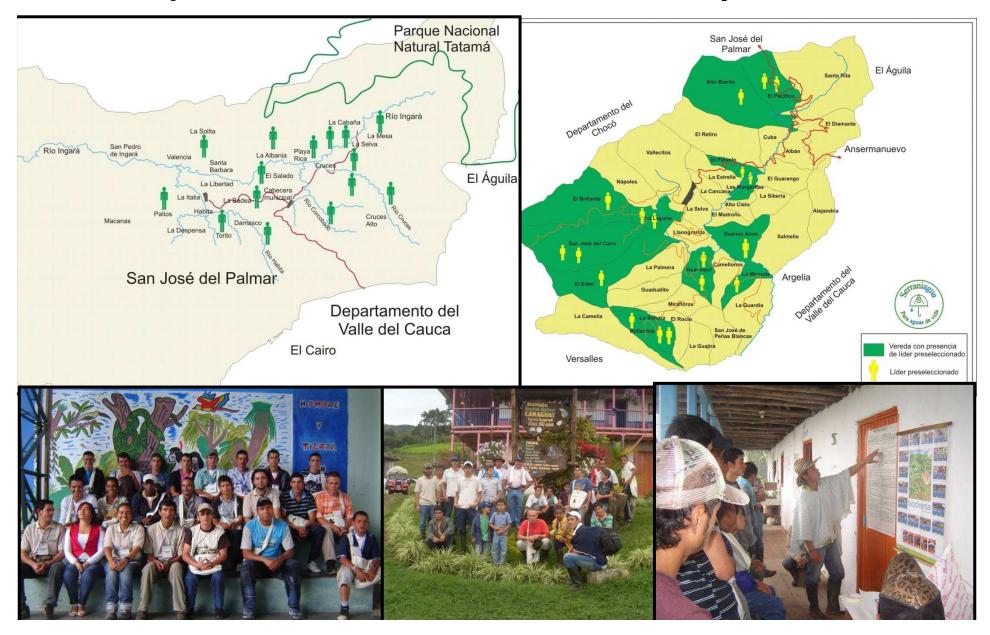
In the last year 5 new plants were presented to the world in different sciences journals:

- Laura Clavijo. *Drymonia droseroides* (Gesneriaceae), a new species from the pacific andean froests of Colombia. Journal of the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens. USA
- Paola Pedraza-Peñalosa. Three new species of Disterigma (Ericaceae: Vaccinieae) from western Colombia, with comments on morphological terminology. The New York Botanical Garden, Institute of Systematic Botany. USA
- Eduardo Calderón. A new species from the Western Andes in Valle del Cauca. Orquideología XXVII(2). Colombia

Orchids from Cerro El Inglés Natural Reserve by: Eduardo Calderón-Saenz



Network of small holder farmers Municipios de San José del Palmar-Chocó y El Cairo-Valle





Grupos de Herederos del Planeta y observadores de aves (Heritage of the planet and birdwatching groups)

RED DE MUJERES CAMPESINAS NETWORK OF WOMEN FARMERS











Green Network of Colombia – organizations of environmentally friendly stakeholders





Apellation of origin



Communications program - network of community radio



Lessons learned:

- The organization achieved marked progress in establishing biological and social connections for the civil society natural reserves linked to the Tatamá-Paragua corridor, such as an increase in forest cover, and the participation of local and institutional stakeholders in the preparation and implementation of proposals to consolidate the medium and long-term goals for the conservation corridor.
- The connectivity strategy is considered a long-term proposal because of complex stakeholder involvement and the size of the area. Fundraising is important to ensure the continuity and sustainability of the regional proposal.
- Integrating conservation, sustainable production, and marketing actions to promote biodiversity conservation along with a sound social program that includes environmental education, communication, and Serranía heritage groups, has a greater impact on the regions and its communities and ensures the continuity of the efforts

iGracias!





The final questions:

The use posibility financiation of the economics activities, but the conservation is not, How can we paid for the rangers in our community reserve?