

<b>Name:</b>	<b>8. INTEGRATED NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN – COLOMBIA HIGHLAND ECOSYSTEMS</b>		
<b>Region</b>	Latin America & the Caribbean	<b>Country</b>	Colombia
<b>Ecosystem</b>	Mountain; Inland water		
<b>Nature of approach</b>	Assessment of vulnerability; Improvement in capacity, design and policy measures (capacity building, identifying and/or developing adaptation approach); Implementation of EBA measures (pilot schemes, natural resource management)		
<b>Description of approach</b>	<p><b>Objective/Expected outcomes</b> Highland Andean ecosystems are vulnerable to climate change impacts. In particular, the fragile moorlands unique to the Northern Andes that also provide storage capacity for water and carbon in the soil are expected to be seriously affected by increases in temperature. As part of a broader adaptation plan, the project aims to ensure the continued delivery of vital ecosystem services, including water flow regulation, that are essential to local populations and people living in the surroundings of Bogotá, the capital of Colombia. Eighty percent of the people in Bogota currently rely on freshwater provided by the Chingaza Massif.</p> <p><b>Actions</b> The project generated knowledge of ecological and climate processes at the national level, as well as local scales including the Chingaza Massif, to support modeling of ecological processes in the study area, and enabled understanding of the impacts on water and carbon cycles and associated ecosystems. Local communities were involved in data collection. A programme of restoration activities was designed to address the climate change impacts in specific pilot areas</p> <p><b>Results achieved</b> Restoration processes have been implemented in upper watersheds, along riversides and in landslide areas, to improve the structure and functioning of ecosystems, enabling the continued delivery of ecosystem services. Native plants were selected by local people through educational workshops and native plant germination and propagation protocols were developed jointly with the community. Guidelines were developed the for land use planning in High Mountain Ecosystems of Colombia.</p> <p><b>Lessons learned</b> Benefits of an ecosystem-based approach include the development of an integrated vision of the land, based on fundamental ecological processes and beyond political-administrative boundaries;</p>		
<b>Type of organisation</b>	UN Agency; NGO	<b>Name of organisation:</b>	GEF; World Bank; Conservation International
<b>Further information and contact details</b>	<p><a href="http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?Projectid=P083075&amp;Type=Overview&amp;theSitePK=40941&amp;pagePK=64283627&amp;menuPK=64282134&amp;piPK=64290415">http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?Projectid=P083075&amp;Type=Overview&amp;theSitePK=40941&amp;pagePK=64283627&amp;menuPK=64282134&amp;piPK=64290415</a></p> <p><a href="http://gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=2019">http://gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=2019</a></p> <p><a href="#">Andrade Pérez, A., Herrera Fernandez, B. and Cazzolla Gatti, R. (eds.) (2010). Building Resilience to Climate Change: Ecosystem-based adaptation and lessons from the field. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN</a></p> <p>Contact: a.andrade@conservation.org</p>		