

COMET-LA: Community-based Management of Environmental Challenges in Latin America







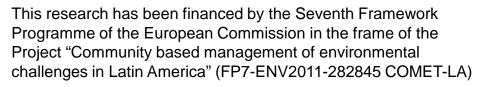


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CC-AMDA

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DELGADO-SERRANO



OUTLINE

• The Project

SEVENTH FRAMEWOR

The Case Studies

COMET

LA

- The Working Method
- The first results
- Some lessons learned
- Our main challenges













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COMET-LA. Basic information

- COmmunity-based Management of EnvironmenTal challenges in Latin America
- Objective: To identify <u>sustainable community-based governance</u> <u>models for the management of natural resources</u> that could be used in different social-ecological systems in a context of climate change and increasing competition in their use
- Scheme: Research for the benefit of Civil Society Organizations
- Total Budget: 2.473.699,80€
- **EU contribution:** 1.870.973€
- Date: 15 Jan 2012- 14 Jan 2015





COMET-LA Partnership

- UCO
- NILU
- JHI
- SGM
- PUJ
- UNAM
- IADO
- AQM
- ERA
- CEIUCN

- European research institution
- European research institution
- European research institution
- European SME
- Latin American research institution
 - Latin American research institution
- Latin American research institution
- Latin American CSO
- Latin American CSO
- Latin American CSO
- Branch of international CSO



ES

NO

UK

PT

CO

MX

AR

AR

CO

MX

ES



3 ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

COMET

SEVENTH FRAMEWOR

- Management of Water and Biodiversity
- Management of Forest and Land Use
- Management of Marine and Coastal Areas

3 CASE STUDIES

Colombia: Basins at the Pacific Coast Pontificia Universidad Javeriana 2 Community Councils of Black Communities

Mexico: Forest community at Sierra of Oaxaca UNAM ERA (a local CSO)

Argentina: Bahia Blanca Estuary Argentine Institute of Oceanography Aquamarina (a local CSO)





















Outstanding natural resources Big pressures on them









Water & Biodiversity Management in the Pacific Colombian Coast

- Very high biodiversity and water resources
- Community property of land recognised by CO Constitution
- Community-based management
- Black communities
- 2 Community Councils as partners (even if only one funded by EU)
- Strong conservation attitude
- Empowered actors and strong leaders
- Tradition of working with university partner: mutual trust
- Illegal mining & crops
- COMET-LA as a trigger







Forest Management in the Sierra of Oaxaca (Mexico)

- Extremely well conserved forest (timber & non-timber).
- Regeneration process
- Community property of land recognised by Government
- Small indigenous community
- Customary uses regime
- Strong social capital (leading to positive & negative effects)
- Conservation prevails over development
- Emphasis on 'isolating' community from external influences







Ocean & Coastal Management in Bahia Blanca Estuary (Argentina)

- High environmental value estuary
- Unique wetland system
- Strong archaeological and paleontological value of beaches
- Dune regeneration disturbed by building and housing
- Artisanal fishermen (disappearing)
- Important economic port (project to increase dredging in the estuary)
- Petrochemical and industrial site
- Incipient collective action and community-based conservation

















COMET-LA Working Method





COMET-LA Learning arena

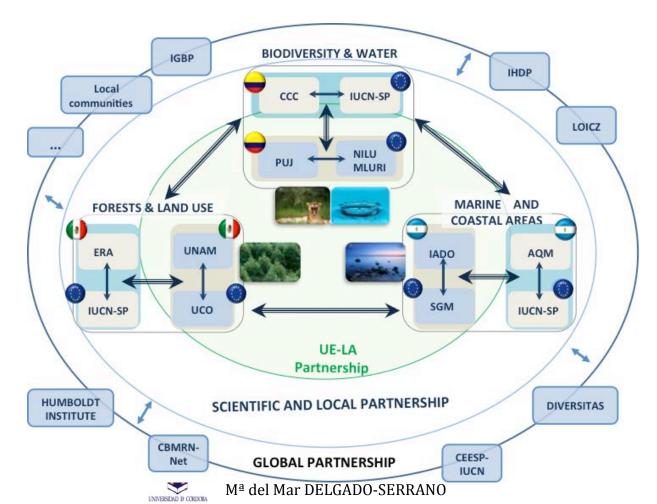
- A place to integrate local and scientific knowledge in the management of natural resources.
- Twin-objectives:
 - Scientists support local management by targeting their research and provide managers and local communities with understandable and useful information to take decisions
 - Local knowledge and good practices on sustainable community-based models are integrated in the management of environmental and climate changes.

Joining locally-owned knowledge with scientifically-supported methods to facilitate progress toward sustainable management of natural resources





COMET-LA Learning arena





COMET-LA Phases and Methods

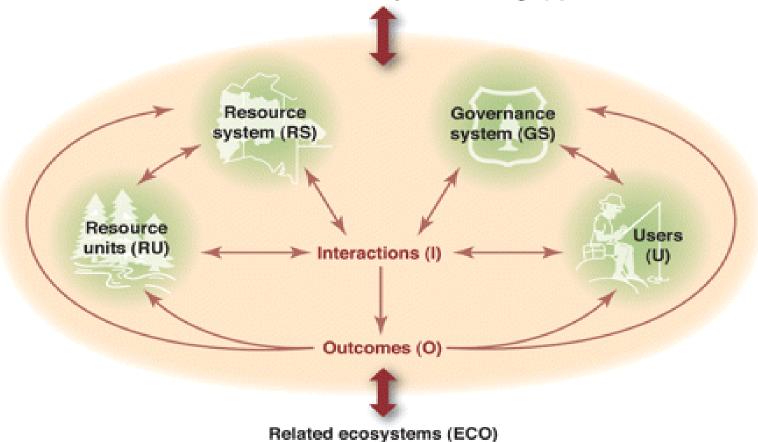
- 1. Characterization of Social Ecological Systems
- 2. Identification of current and future key variables using Prospective Analysis techniques
- 3. Building of Scenarios for future changes and challenges.





Applying Ostrom's Framework

Social, economic, and political settings (S)





Framework to Characterise SES

OSTROM Framework Battery of indicators: 8 first-tier variables 53 second-tier variables (broad and diffuse variables)

COMET-LA 132 third-tier variables

- Identification of key variables at each SES
- Data under final analysis













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COMET-LA First Results



First Results

- A locally-adapted framework to characterise SES
- Identification of key variables to analyse the sustainable evolution of SES, working with the local communities
- Proposal of locally-adapted tools to characterise and analyse SES
- Identification of shortfalls and good practices when working with local communities (building the learning arena)





Some Results

SUSTAINABILITY	MEXICO	COLOMBIA	ARGENTINA
ENVIRONMENTAL	Very High	Medium-High	Weak
SOCIAL	Weak	High	High
ECONOMIC	Weak	Weak	High







Result Analysis

MX and CO communities trapped by their environmental richness and by their economic poverty









Result Analysis

AR area: from few people and a lot of resources, to increasing pressure on resource use and the need to collective action for conservation & development





SEVENTH FRAMEWOR













COMET-LA Learnt Lessons





Learning Arena

• Knowledge must be:

- Salient (are communities worried by environmental challenges?)
- Credible (do we trust each other as K providers?)
- Legitimate (are all important stakeholders on board?)
- ... to foster Actions





Learning Arena

- Results are very dependent of the initial situation of the CS and of matching of the objectives with the needs of stakeholders
 - From immediate results in Colombia to longer term in Argentina. Mexico is an intermediate situation
- To define the working methods and discuss the strategies to develop the learning arena in advance
 - Not always scientific methods are the most adapted to local idiosyncrasy





Working Method

- To 'create' trust among the participants and not false expectations
 - Very important to know the 'history of research institutions' in the area
- To give time to create a 'common vocabulary'
 - We can't expect stakeholders to be familiar with scientists jargon
 - Misunderstandings due to 'official discourses' in 'fashion topics' such as climate change
- To use tools that facilitate broad participation and prevent floor holding





Working Method

To empower the community: co-researchers training

- Facilitators
- Trained in the working method
- To involve different social sub-groups: women, young people
- To **feedback** results and to discuss views and perceptions with the community
- To identify social structures that potentially hinder development
- To identify **dominant actors** and **key individuals** that can **foster interactions**, but also **block** them





Working Method

- To use different methods and to use different sources to avoid biased representation of the facts
- To avoid over-simplification of the reality
- Participatory techniques are costly in time, money and resources
- Local stakeholders can be ill-equipped to deal with the complex nature of SES
- Neither collective learning nor integrating local and scientific knowledge are easy tasks













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Challenges

How to link Nature Conservation and Economic Welfare How to help local people to access the benefits of their sustainable management actions How commons institutions can function accross levels How to solve conflicts posed by changing norms, values and world views about property rights How to effectively link local and scientific knowledge, local and global needs How to create interactions and K sharing in the CS

How to link Knowledge to Action



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THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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