



COLOMBIAWILD

COLOMBIA WILD CORPORATION

ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT 2021

COLOMBIA WILD CORPORATION

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Corporate objective:

Biodiversity conservation of the Colombian indigenous territory.

Geographic area of environmental intervention:

Forests, moors, coasts, seas, wetland and jungle in Colombian territory.



We are a private non-profit organization founded on January 12, 2010, committed to the Colombian indigenous territories in the conservation of their ecosystems, implementation of social projects that benefit vulnerable communities and generation of economic development through local actions and the construction of a post-conflict country.



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NOTE FROM THE GENERAL MANAGER

During 2021, the COLOMBIA WILD CORPORATION positioned itself as a leader in conservation processes in Colombian indigenous territories, through the implementation of 5 conservation projects, financed by international cooperation. Below, we show details and results of these projects, which were successfully implemented.

Juan David

[\(http://colombiawild.org/\)](http://colombiawild.org/)

PROJECTS EXECUTED IN VALIDITY 2021

PARTICIPATORY STRATEGIES FOR THE STUDY AND CONSERVATION OF JAGUAR (*Panthera onca*) IN AMAZONAS, COLOMBIA.

The jaguar, the most threatened cat in America. 6 years of work have led us to remove this species from extinction, although with almost 700 copies released, there is still much to do.

THE REINTRODUCTIONS HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL

Conservation efforts are working: In 2014 there were less than 100 copies left, now there are more than 800 living freely in Colombian forests.

This success of the recovery programs of the species has led to the “Iberian lynx threat” category from “Critically Endangered Extinction” to “Endangered Extinction”.

The jaguar is stealthy and inhabits some of the wildest natural areas left in Colombia, so chasing it is not an easy task. However, following their movements is vital for their protection. Few species in the world are followed as closely as the jaguar. The areas where they live, such as Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, are full of trap cameras,



placed by the people in charge of their protection and to censor their populations and study their behavior. The tracking of the specimens is so detailed that we know by name all the jaguars. Thanks to our technicians and photo-tramp cameras we have been privileged witnesses of births of jaguar puppies.

Radiation Tracking Collars

In addition to phototramp, the jaguars are placed to know where they move, detect poaching and potential black spots of abuses. These collars allow to study the dispersion and propose corridors and wildlife crossings on the roads.

THREATS TO JAGUAR

The rabbit, the basis of his diet, is disappearing. The JAGUAR is an excellent hunter. they have been seen hunting deer, but their specialty is to catch the rabbits, which make up 90% of their diet. Rabbits are the base of the trophic chain of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta: more than 40 species that share habitat with the most threatened feline in America prey on that small animal. The problem is that, in recent decades, successive diseases have devastated rabbit populations. The situation is still very complicated, but we are working to take measures to recover the rabbit. Meet the project: SOS CONEJO.

THE GREAT THREAT: THE ATROPELLOS

The number of abuses has multiplied to become the biggest threat to their future. Most of the deaths are concentrated in a few black spots on roads, which we have indicated and communicated to the administration and where it is necessary to act urgently enabling simple steps that can be used by jaguars and other fauna to cross them safely.

Specimens operated: 120

Date: 02 / January / 2021/

We must add another problem; smaller in number of victims but equally avoidable: poaching.

DON'T MIND A HORN! LET'S FIGHT SPECIES TRAFFICKING. IN SIERRA NEVADA (SANTA MARTA), COLOMBIA.

Illegal trade is the biggest threat to the different species of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and is taking them to the brink of extinction.

Animal skin is one of the most coveted products in the global black market where its price exceeds even that of gold. The false belief in Asia about its supposed properties to cure cancer has triggered the massacre of the last rhinos. Many populations of endemic animals are on the verge of extinction, as is the case of the titi monkey, of which only two hundred mature specimens remain

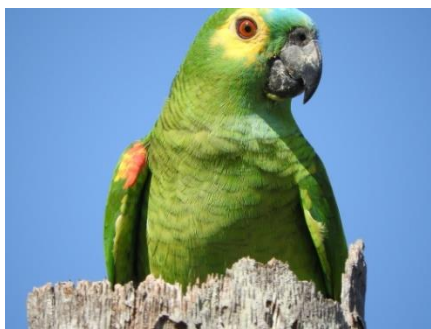


From the PÁRAMOS CORPORATION we fight tirelessly against the trafficking of species, supporting the Arahua indigenous guards who face melee to the poachers, working with the governments to harden the persecution of this crime and promoting the prohibition of consumption in the markets of destination, mainly in Latin America.

Poachers are part of very well organized and armed criminal networks that use helicopters to night vision to kill the last animals. From PÁRAMOS CORPORATION, we have been working on the ground for years to conserve these threatened species. We mark

these animals with GPS collars to facilitate their tracking and protect them from attacks by poachers. We also work with local governments to harden the persecution of illegal hunters.

Species trafficking is one of its main threats. Poachers place traps or stocks to hunt them and trade with their highly coveted skins or bones in Asian medicine. Often, these traps get amputated their legs and die unable to get food. It is estimated that since 2008 between 221-450 mammals have been victims of the furtive - a minimum of 4 per week.



The loss of habitat is another aggravating factor for its already decimated population. The increase in livestock and the construction of new infrastructure is reducing their living space. Finally, if we add the impact of climate change on these fragile high mountain ecosystems, the situation of victim animals has become critical.

In 2016, the CITES Convention, which involves more than 180 countries, reached an agreement to totally ban trade in pangolins, a great step to protect the species from extinction. However, illegal trafficking of the species continues.

Amount: US \$ 10,000
Beneficiaries: 300 Arahua indigenous families.
Specimens operated: 65
Date: 02 / January / 2021

CONSERVATION OF HAWKSBILL TURTLE (*ERETMOCHELYS IMBRICATA*) IN CRITICAL DANGER OF EXTINCTION IN TAYRONA PARK, IN SANTA MARTA.

Once widely distributed through mangroves in Tayrona Park, in Santa Marta, the Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), is now restricted to only 30 hectares, after extensive population reductions since the beginning of the 21st century. The current success of nesting is extremely low due to the high mortality of turtle babies.

The main objective of this project was to lead intensive conservation management to reduce the risk of extinction of the Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), by increasing the success of baby turtles every season, by reducing the mortality of baby turtles due to predation, introduced at the beginning of clutch eggs laid early (collection of eggs laid early with little or no chance of survival in situ, artificial incubation, manual turtle breeding and gentle release of juveniles in natural habitat, while wild couples must nest again



and potentially raise their young late in the season when the survival of baby turtles is higher). At the same time, the capacity of the indigenous people of the area will be developed, through practical training in the field of conservation of birds in danger of extinction and planned in manual breeding techniques. Meanwhile, the project raised awareness about Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), within the local community and used Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) as an emblematic species to highlight the importance of protecting mangrove habitat, such as the wetland of the Sierra surrounding the municipality.

Hawksbill turtle eggs (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) were incubated and raised by hand in Arahuac indigenous territory. Once this was done, the offspring were transferred to the pre-liberation coast located within the natural habitat, to be released. Telemetry monitoring was carried out after short-term launch, as well as population monitoring and nest success. Predators, previously identified as a cause of nest failure and successfully monitored by the past, were also controlled.

Field assistants and coastal volunteers were employed during the start season and GNPD field rangers were involved. Outreach products focused on the Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) were produced and distributed by the community. Videos and slide shows were presented to students and local naturalist guides in this community. Finally, peer-reviewed reports and articles related to the conservation of Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) were published.

Amount: US \$ 10,000

Beneficiaries: 300 Arahuac indigenous families.

Specimens operated: 16

Date: 02 / January / 2021



STATUS: Finalized
FOCUS SECTOR: Conservation
ORGANIZATION: PÁRAMOS CORPORATION
CITY/COUNTRY: Amazonas, Colombia.
IMPLEMENTATION AREA: Caquetá, Colombia.
BENEFICIARIES: 210 families; Specie: Jaguars (Panthera Onca),
IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD: 06/May/2021
IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: STALEY FOUNDATION
TOTAL BUDGET: US \$ 8,000

STRENGTHENING THE CONSERVATION OF SPIDER MONKEY IN THE COLOMBIAN AMAZON FORESTS.

CORPOPÁRAMOS CORPORATION Is A Nonprofit Research and Conservation Organization Working in Colombia since 2010 and officially Registered as an NGO in 2010. Our Mission is to contribute significantly to the Conservation and Study of neotropical primates in Colombia Ecuador and through Research, Conservation Strategies and Development of local Capacities. The Main Goals of FPP are to Conduct Science-Based Conservation for Endangered Primates in the Neotropics.

As well, we HAVE the objective of m Creating Awareness About the Threats of primates and their habitats at a local, national and international level and to Foster the Capacity that the locals will reinforce our conservation efforts in Colombia. Finally, WE ARE COMMITTED TO WORK with Colombian Authorities and State Agencies in order to Help a Concept of Sustainable Development and Environment to develop socially responsible management and Conservation. Creation date: May 2010.

Geographic Area. Colombia (and Ecuador), mainly focused on the biodiversity hotspot of the Chocó Biogeografico and inter-Andean lowland rainforests and wetlands in the Northern Andes. Target Species m. Neotropical primates in the lowland rainforests in the Northern Andes.

We have worked for the last 10 years in the rainforests and wetlands of the Río Magdalena Medio basin in Colombia. WE HAVE used THESE taxa as general Species that trhought Conservation heir will also protect the wild populations of Native Species in the Magdalena River basin and El Norte de Colombia.



STATUS: Finalized
FOCUS SECTOR: Conservation
ORGANIZATION: PÁRAMOS CORPORATION
CITY/COUNTRY: Amazonas, Colombia.
IMPLEMENTATION AREA: Caquetá, Colombia.
BENEFICIARIES: 300 families; Specie: Iguana (Iguana Iguana)
IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD: 02/Jan/2021
IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: WWF, UNISUCRE
TOTAL BUDGET: US \$ 22,000

RESTORING THE IGUANA (IGUANA IGUANA), IN AMAZONIAN FORESTS

It is not evaluated by IUCN, however, it is the third most illegally trafficked species in Colombia. According to the Humboldt Institute and different national environmental authorities, 11,882 iguanas were seized between 2005 and 2009. The main reason for illegal trafficking in the case of this species is the high demand for their eggs for some seasons of the year.

Research in the early 2000s showed that the species was suffering a rapid decline in its range. In 27% of the sites, it became virtually extinct while suffering a rapid decline in another 30% of the sites. Only 8% of the sites admitted stable populations. The main threats to the population are the loss of wetlands and the consumption of turtles by impoverished local communities.

Currently, one of the most important sites for Iguana (Iguana Iguana) is the Amazonian forests, where the species is found in three main lakes: Ticuna and Arawak. Lake Ticuna is the most important for the species. In addition, it is a sacred lake with great cultural importance for the local population and an additional well-defined set of traditional rules for the use of resources for the six surrounding villages is established through a GPT. This project, implemented by the Colombian Forest Corporation, aimed to restore the Iguana population (Iguana Iguana) using the species as a flagship to restore local wetlands.

First, the real population was reinforced in Ticuna through liberations of initiated individuals. Pre and post-release monitoring will be used to assess the conservation impact of this intervention. In March 2015, there was a single launch in Ravelobe of 114 people with annual post-launch monitoring. This project allowed a second release of 44 people in March 2020 when water levels are at their highest point.

Second, the team worked with local communities and law enforcement to increase the number of night patrols and, therefore, reduce the amount of illegal fishing in the lake. Since 2016, members of the Ranger Association have conducted weekly patrols. In addition, quarterly mixed patrols are conducted that include members of the local police and government and quarterly night patrols with the military to maintain and strengthen the relationship between them and the local communities. As most of the illegal activities occur at night, this project allowed to increase the frequency of night patrols to weekly. Data on effort, confiscations and arrests were collected using the SMART system and compared with previous years.

PROJECTS EXECUTED FROM 2020-2021

N ° INTER-ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRACT NO.68 / 2020-2021

OBJECTIVES: Conservation of 6 species of marine turtles in the Caribbean coast, Colombia.

BENEFICIARIES: 5050 specimens of sea turtles nested on the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean.

VALUE: US \$ 5,720

Validity: year 2021

ALLIES: Fundesabanas Foundation.



NO. CONTRACT:

INTER-ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRACT NO.80 / 2020-2021

OBJECTIVES: Reduce the vulnerability of communities and wetlands in the San Onofre region, Colombia to the risks of flooding and drought associated with climate change and climate variability.

BENEFICIARIES: 1598 inhabitants of San Onofre, Colombia.

VALUE: US \$ 11,023.

VALIDITY: Validity year 2021

ALLIES: Government of Sucre, Colombia (sposor). University of Sucre; Fundesabanas Foundation



NO. CONTRACT:

INTER-ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRACT NO.64 / 2020-2021

OBJECTIVES: Contribute to the fulfillment of the process of socialization and regulation of the Forestry Law, Protected Areas and Wildlife.

BENEFICIARIES: 808 inhabitants of the rural area of Montes de María, Colombia.

VALUE: US \$ 15,090

Validity: year 2021

ALLIES: CECAR University Corporation



N ° INTER-ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRACT NO.23 / 2020-2021

OBJECTIVE: Conservation of the Magdalena turtle on the banks of the San Jorge River, in Sucre.

BENEFICIARIES: 1200 specimens covered.

VALUE: US \$ 13,749

Validity: year 2021

ALLIES: Fundesabanas Foundation; University of Sucre.

