

PNN CHIRIBIQUETE-SERRANÍA DE LA LINDOSA

Sector	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism.	
Thematic area/sub-sector	Tourism, hotel and tourism infrastructure.	
Entities/Areas	National Natural Parks (PNN), Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism (MINCIT).	
Strategy of the National Development Plan to which it is aimed at	Strategy for the global and regional positioning of Colombia as a World Power of Life.	
Target SDGs	7. Affordable and non-polluting energy. 8. Decent work and economic growth. 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.	
Description of the Project	Purpose of the project	Take advantage of the natural resources of the Chiribiquete National Natural Park as a tourist destination through the improvement of sustainable infrastructures that serve to improve the economy of the communities while protecting the water, archeological, social and cultural heritage.
	Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guarantee the quality and stability of Chiribiquete NP's tourism infrastructure. 2. Guarantee the quality of tourism services, ensuring the integrity of the park's visitors. 3. Improve the experience of tourism activities through the construction of infrastructure in Chiribiquete NP. 4. Preserve the unique biodiversity essential to global ecological balance. 5. Promoting sustainable ecotourism projects in the area to preserve biodiversity and natural resources will generate local economic opportunities. The promotion of sustainable tourism is aligned with the principles of sustainable socioeconomic development that, within the framework of the world meetings, has been prioritized. 6. Promote investments that are responsible with the territory and framed in the climate crisis.

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		<p>7. Promote practices that help counteract greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>8. Ensure the preservation of water recharge areas, thus supporting the objectives of climate change adaptation and water security.</p> <p>9. Develop infrastructure that minimizes environmental impact by promoting environmentally friendly construction and design practices.</p> <p>10. Include indigenous communities and reservations in the development of sustainable tourism to improve the quality of life of their members while empowering them even more, but also as a vehicle to generate more environmental awareness and appreciation of the natural, archaeological and cultural heritage, thus marking a new and hopeful alternative towards the conservation of the park.</p> <p>11. Contribute to the conservation of sustainable traditional practices outside the protected area, within the framework of Use Agreements that contribute to the environmental management of the region.</p> <p>12. To conserve the landscape quality, geological particularities and historical values that include the cultures of the indigenous communities present in the area, as spaces for research, education, recreation and leisure.</p>
	Geographic Area of Influence	<p>Municipality of San José del Guaviare.</p> <p>Latitude: 2.569623</p> <p>Longitude: -72.884192</p>
	It is included in the NDP goals:	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Structuring Phase	Formulation.
	Goal: (km), (panels etc)	<p>1.35 km of trail</p> <p>13.75 km of trails in bird watching and rest areas.</p>
	Located in a protected area or	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Which <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Protected area of National Parks</u></p> <p><u>Indigenous communities of peasant organizations and Nukak</u></p>

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	with indigenous/ Afro-descendant communities:	Makú__ <u>Indigenous communities</u>
Duration by Phases	<p>Phase I: Construction of ecotourism infrastructure for the practice of social and scientific activities that guarantee the socioeconomic and environmental sustainability of the communities.</p> <p>Duration Phase I: 6 months.</p>	
Contributions	Total Value	\$ 20.440.000.000
	National Contribution	\$ 20.440.000.000
	Contribution from Territorial Entities	\$ 0
	Private Contribution	\$ 0
Opportunity to Investment	<p>International investment in sectors crucial to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in developing countries increased in 2022, including infrastructure, energy, water, sanitation, agri-food systems, health and education. Despite this, progress since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015 is modest.</p> <p>Halfway through the 2030 Agenda, the investment gap in all SDG sectors has grown from \$2.5 trillion to over \$4 trillion annually, highlighting significant gaps in energy, water and transport infrastructure due to underinvestment and additional needs.</p> <p>As a result, the following types of investments are emerging in the international fund market:</p> <p>Sovereign Wealth Funds Institutional investors Private equity funds Investment funds</p> <p>However, only a fraction of the overall investment of these funds is allocated to the achievement of the SDGs. Public sector financing capacity alone is insufficient, and a significant shift in both public and private investments is essential.</p>	

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Market Analysis	<p>International investment in sectors crucial to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in developing countries has increased in recent years, including infrastructure development, renewable energy, drinking water, basic sanitation, agri-food systems, health and education.</p> <p>In response to the above, sustainable investment funds become relevant and employ a variety of different strategies to incorporate criteria when constructing their portfolios. Some use a positive analysis and actively seek companies with strong performance and good medium and long-term growth prospects such as renewable energies or sustainable economic activities, others use a negative assessment to exclude companies involved in activities that are less attractive to investors and have little long-term growth prospects,</p> <p>As a result of the growing demand for sustainable investment on the planet, low environmental impact or sustainable projects have become highly attractive to the world market. In the case of Chiribiquete National Park, it is the largest state-owned environmental protection area in the country with approximately 4 million hectares of which a large percentage is intangible, however, it has small areas of tourist vocation within its area of influence and buffer zone such as the Serranía de la Lindosa.</p>
Financial Projections	<p>Unlike environmental protection areas with a tourist vocation, intangible zones are unique, protected areas of exceptional cultural and biological importance in the world, where investment funds are developed to guarantee their preservation.</p>
Sustainability and ESG considerations	<p>Sustainable investment funds employ a variety of different strategies to incorporate ESG criteria when constructing their portfolios. Some use positive screening and actively seek companies with strong ESG performance. Others use negative screening to exclude companies involved in controversial activities such as tobacco, weapons or fossil fuels.</p> <p>Choosing ESG funds can help align your investments with your values and support companies that prioritize sustainability, social responsibility and good governance. However, it is important to keep in mind that ESG investing does not guarantee superior financial returns.</p>
Risk Assessment and Mitigation	<p>Ecological conservation is a complex process in terms of financing, risk prevention and mitigation, but more successful in mitigating the effects of climate change. However, it is one of the most important strategies for global ecosystem recovery.</p> <p>Hazards are "natural or anthropogenic processes or phenomena, uncontrollable or partially controllable, with sufficient intensity in a specific space and time, that can cause damage (Keipi et al., 2005)".</p> <p>Risk is understood as "the probability of physical, socioeconomic and environmental</p>

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	<p>losses at a defined geographical point and at a specific time, which is a function of the two variables: hazard and vulnerability (Keipi et al., 2005)".</p> <p>For this purpose, a detailed study is proposed that combines qualitative and quantitative results, which arise from a documentary review, allowing the consolidation of a matrix with a list of threats, as well as the means of mitigation, such as, for example:</p> <p>Administrative</p> <p>Description: Delay in the activities related to this risk that may affect the correct execution of the project.</p> <p>Effects: Lack of technical assistance.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure: Proper planning of the administrative execution of the project.</p> <p>Technicians</p> <p>Description: Lack of skilled labor for project execution.</p> <p>Effects: Low quality in the execution of activities.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure: Carry out the correct quantitative and qualitative evaluation of existing resources, including the personnel necessary for project execution.</p> <p>Financial</p> <p>Description: Defunding of conservation investment funds.</p> <p>Effects: Failure to meet project development goals and objectives.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure: Correct management of the financing model.</p>
<p>Project Team and Experience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Natural Parks (PNN). <p>It is a Special Administrative Unit of the national order in charge of the administration and management of the National Parks System and the coordination of the National System of Protected Areas of Colombia, with 60 years of experience in the management of this type of territories, conservation and restoration of ecologically strategic ecosystems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism. <p>It is a national entity in charge of business growth, foreign investment, foreign trade, economic, industrial and tourism development of the country to improve the quality of life of citizens and entrepreneurs, through the formulation, adoption, leadership and coordination of policies and programs.</p>

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Additional Information	<p>Within the framework of its National Development Plan 2022 - 2026, Colombia based the country's importance on tourism as a privileged sector that supports its management, among others, in the goods and services of the country's protected areas. The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Trade promoted the Country Brand, 'Colombia, the country of beauty', which highlights the natural, cultural and historical attractions that make this a unique destination for business and tourism. This value proposition focuses on promoting and boosting social, environmental and economic justice in the territories, based on tourism, both domestic and international travelers, foreign direct investment and non-mining energy exports, all under the umbrella of sustainability.</p> <p>It is expected that by 2026 Colombia will have 7.5 million non-resident visitors, of which more than 2 million will be entering the National Natural Parks of Colombia in 2024, and projected to 2026 will be more than 3 million, aware and being honorary park rangers in the exercise of conservation. This commitment is the ultimate goal of the investments associated with the different lines of work that strengthen the National Natural Parks of Colombia.</p> <p>Within the Tourism sector plan are framed the projects In National Natural Parks, in accordance with the PND "Colombia World Power of Life" the MinCIT will generate a collaborative commitment with the National Natural Parks of Colombia to strengthen its infrastructure and inclusive tourism programs developed for the benefit of its protected areas" in coordination with the territorial entities and National Natural Parks of Colombia will promote the adaptation of the main tourist attractions of nature and culture, to the Braille system and other technological, digital, and informative media available for visually impaired people".</p> <p>Serranía de Chiribiquete National Natural Park is part of the protected areas of the National Natural Parks System that were created for the protection and conservation of the Amazon basin.</p>