

Disturbance factors



Hunting



Illegal wildlife trafficking



Selective logging



Livestock



Fires



Poor solid waste disposal

Proyectos productivos sostenibles



Beekeeping



Woodlot



Vegetable garden

Strategies and actions

The La Lope Habitat Bank comprises different successional stages, with 146.61 hectares designated for restoration and 172.28 hectares for preservation. To ensure these strategies, actions such as the construction of fences to prevent damage by third parties, surveillance by park rangers, and the implementation of signage are carried out. Additionally, activities for socialization and awareness-raising with key stakeholders are conducted, along with firebreak barriers, the propagation of plant material, the planting of native species, maintenance of seedlings in restoration areas, and monitoring of fauna, flora, soils, and landscape.

Complementarity

The Tropical Dry Forest Habitat Bank of Cesar "La Lope" generates additionality by acting as a conservation mechanism for an ecosystem unit that lacks protection measures, has experienced significant loss of land cover, and has been affected by desertification, understood as land degradation in arid areas due to atmospheric factors. In terms of national plans and policies, this Habitat Bank contributes to meeting the objectives set out in the following instruments:

- Regional Environmental Management Plan (PGAR) / PLANEAR 2019-2040.
- National Program: Herencia Colombia (HeCo).
- In addition to other national policies and plans related to ecological restoration, biodiversity, climate change, and development.

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Habitat Bank

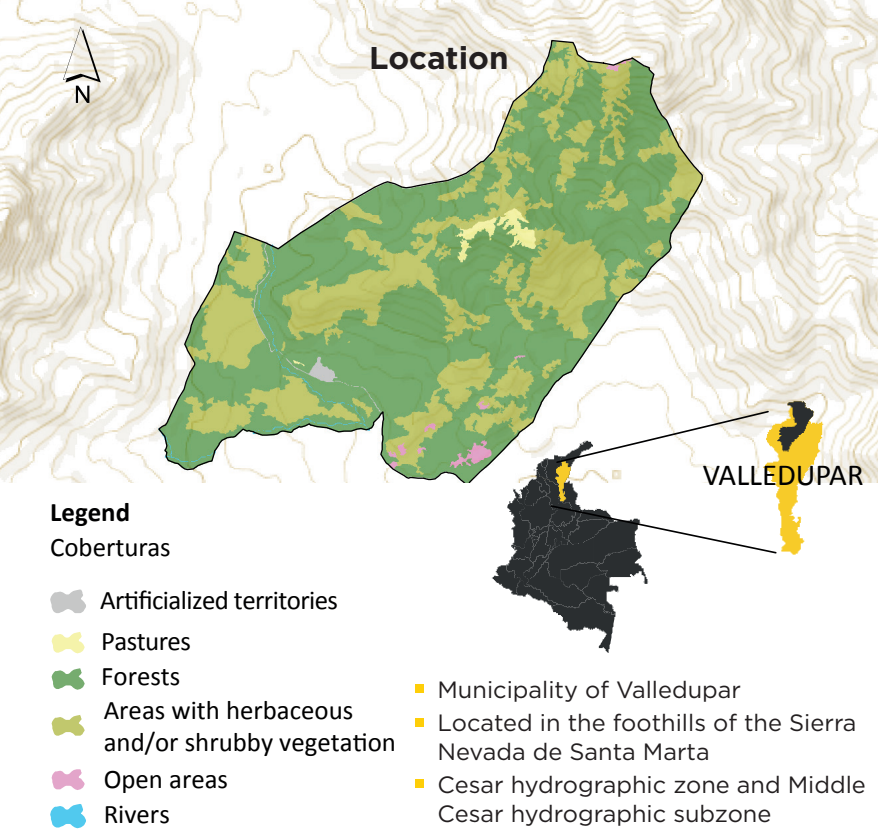
Tropical Dry Forest del Cesar - La Lope

¿What is a Habitat Bank?

Habitat Banks are a mechanism that allows adding compensation and investment requirements from various impact generators, as well as contributing from the voluntary market, to the establishment of environmental conservation areas with greater coverage and impact.

They are regulated and defined by Resolution 1051 of 2017 of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS). The linking of the areas is carried out through a process of technical, legal and financial analysis, in which ecosystem preservation and restoration strategies are implemented.

The Habitat Banks operate under a payment mechanism for environmental results, that is, payment is only made when milestones related to gains in biodiversity are met.



History

The Habitat Bank is made up of two properties that have historically been used for cattle ranching for more than 40 years. The management of these areas was carried out through traditional activities tied to the indigenous culture of the region, where there were no designated paddocks or rotational grazing. In other words, the cattle roamed across all the land cover within the Habitat Bank, including the most conserved areas, primarily affecting the regeneration of different species in the understory.

However, thanks to the establishment of the Habitat Bank and the conservation-focused commitment of the landowners, cattle ranching is no longer practiced, aiding in the recovery of the vegetation cover. This is particularly important given that the Tropical Dry Forest is considered the most threatened ecosystem in the Neotropics, due to the low percentage of this ecosystem that remains in good conservation status.

Gumbo-limbo *Bursera simaruba*



Xerophytic plant adapted to dry environments, ideal for restoration as it grows in almost any location.

Kapok Tree *Ceiba pentandra*



Fast-growing and long-lived trees. They are deciduous, losing their leaves during the dry season to withstand adverse conditions.

Blue-and-yellow Macaw *Ara ararauna*



Consumes clay to neutralize toxins from some of the plants it eats.

Blue-billed Curassow *Crax alberti*



Threats

IUCN **CR**

Endemic bird of Colombia, whose population is declining and is presumed extinct in many areas. It is omnivorous and inhabits mature lowland forests between the Magdalena River and the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

Jaguar *Panthera onca*

Threats

IUCN **NT**



It is the third largest cat on the planet, with "spots" called rosettes on its body, unique among individuals like fingerprints in humans.