

Grúas II

Propuesta de ordenamiento territorial para la conservación de la biodiversidad en Costa Rica



Expert Workshop on Integrating Protected Areas into wider Land –and seascapes–

Costa Rican case

International Academy of Nature Conservation
The island of Vilm, Germany

2-4 Nov 2008



CONSERVATION
INTERNATIONAL



INBio
Instituto Nacional
de Biodiversidad



TNC
Conservando la naturaleza.
Protegiendo la vida.

CATIE
Asociación por el Ambiente y el Desarrollo Sostenible para el Ambiente y el Desarrollo



SGP
Programa de
Pequeñas
Donaciones
del IMAM

1. Getting started



SINAC-MINAE
Leads the
process
May 2004
until today



2. Assessing the ecological systems

Identifies gaps in conservation, 3 systems: land, freshwater and coastal -marine.

Identify routes of connectivity through the methodology of difficulty in movement.

Delimits the areas of highest conservation value.

Meet the current state of deterioration of biodiversity (threat assessment).

Seek to integrate planning in the 3 systems.

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ANÁLISIS DE VACÍOS DE CONSERVACIÓN EN COSTA RICA

VOLUMEN I.

Análisis de Vacíos en la Representatividad e Integridad de la Biodiversidad Terrestre

2007



Sistema Nacional de
Áreas de Conservación
(SINAC)

Grúas II

Propuesta de ordenamiento territorial para la conservación de la biodiversidad en Costa Rica

ANÁLISIS DE VACÍOS DE CONSERVACIÓN EN COSTA RICA

VOLUMEN II.

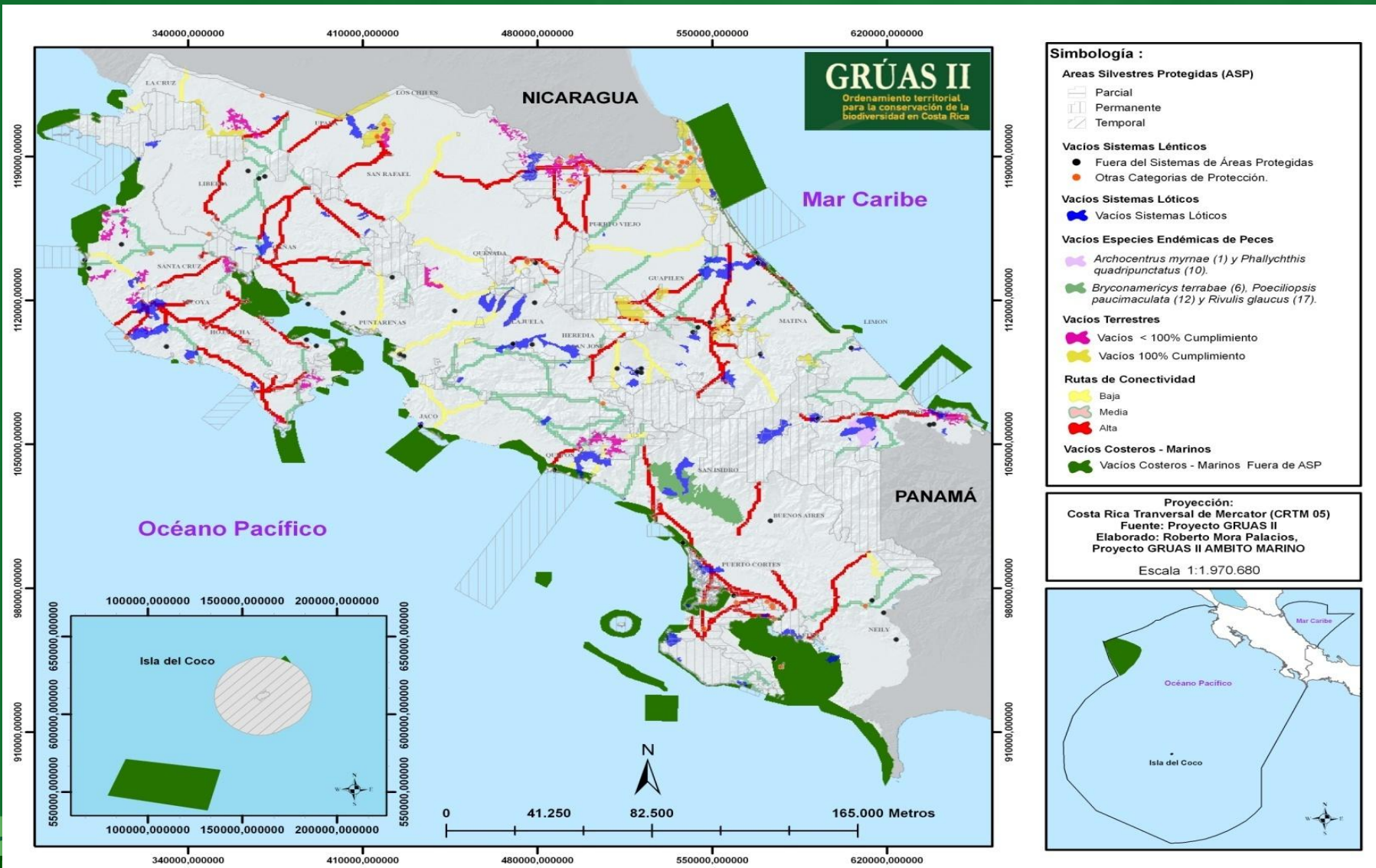
ANÁLISIS DE VACÍOS EN LA REPRESENTATIVIDAD E INTEGRIDAD DE LA BIODIVERSIDAD DE LOS SISTEMAS DE AGUAS CONTINENTALES

2007



Sistema Nacional de
Áreas de Conservación
(SINAC)

National Conservation Proposal



National Prioritization

National Land conservation gaps: 283,322 hectares (5.55% of CR)

128 routes of connectivity identified

National Freshwater conservation gaps:

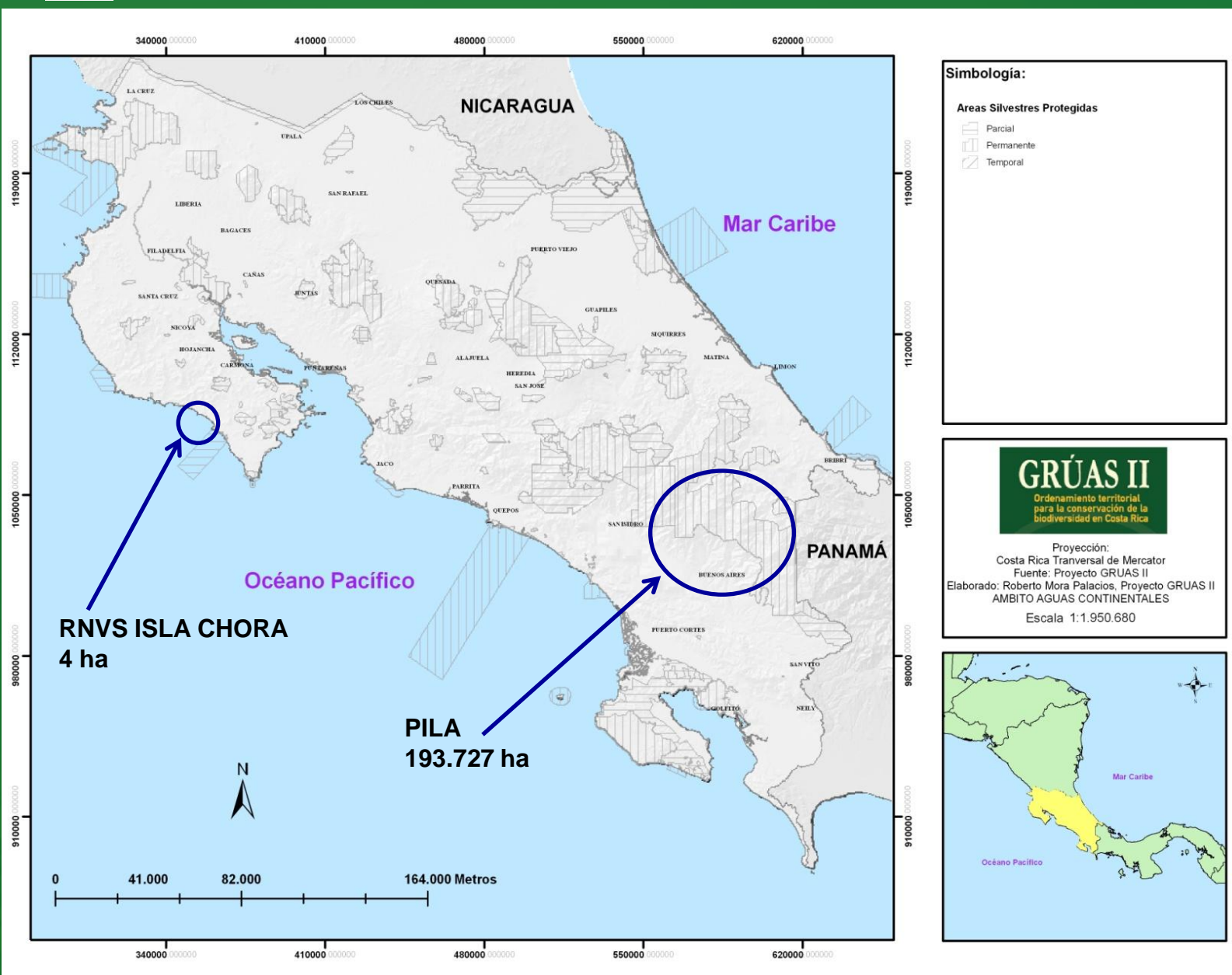
44 bodies of water, 14.3% of the total water bodies identified in Costa Rica (308)

43 types lotic ES (1223 Km² drainage area) 67.1% of the different types of rivers identified in Costa Rica (64)

5 endemic species of fish (2 different geographical areas = 456 km²), 27.7% of the species identified for Costa Rica (18)

National Coastal-Marine conservation gaps: 18,486 km² (including the Heat-Domo), 34 conservation gaps and 54 conservation targets identified

PA with sufficient size to conserve Biodiversity?



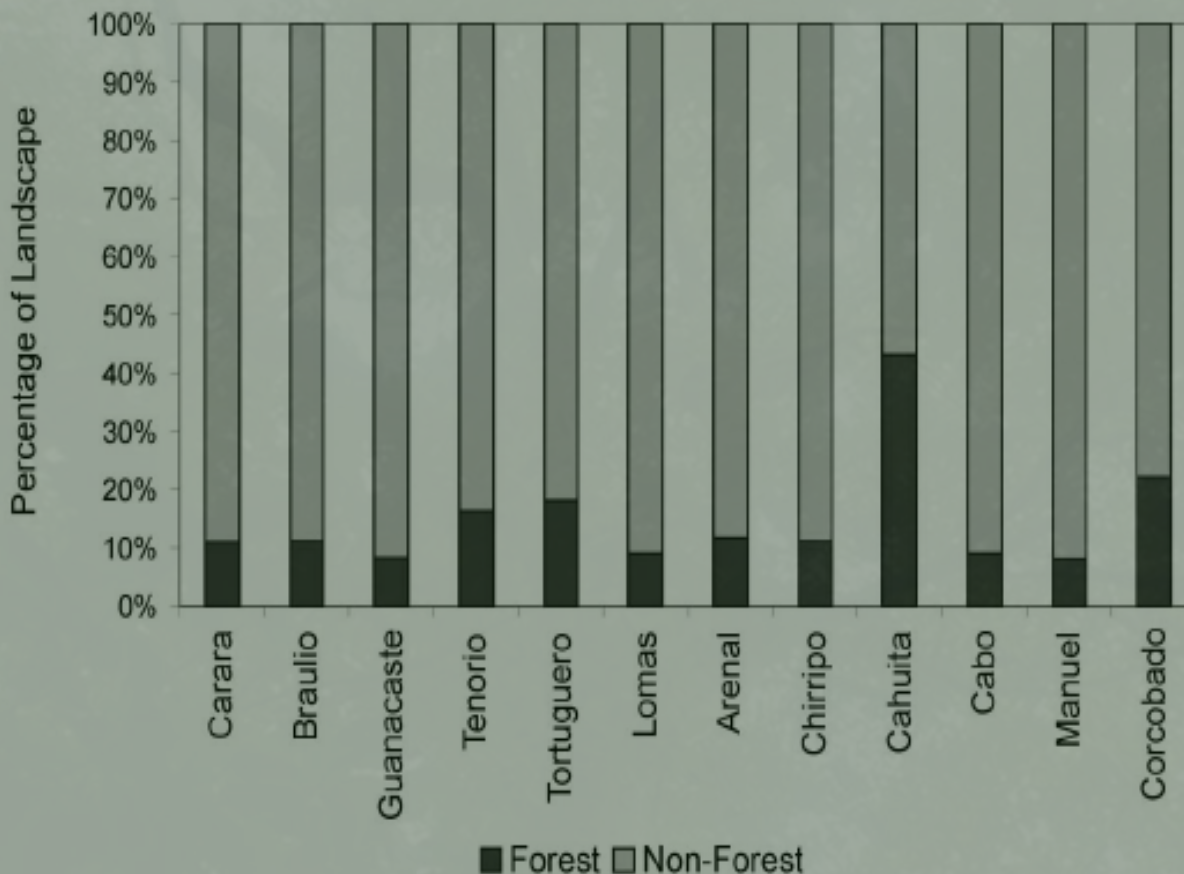


Fig. 4. Percentage of the total area of buffer zone (10-km) covered with forest around Level-1 conservation areas in Costa Rica. Black represents forest cover and gray non-forest cover.

PA insulated units?

3. Assessing protection and conservation status

**Ecological boundaries vrs
Administrative boundaries**

Managing processes

NPVI

Integrate PA to the landscape

4. Assessing resources and policies

NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR BIOLOGICAL CORRIDORS: A Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation

Executive Order: No. 33106-MINAE of May 30, 2006.

Official Diary: La Gaceta no. 103

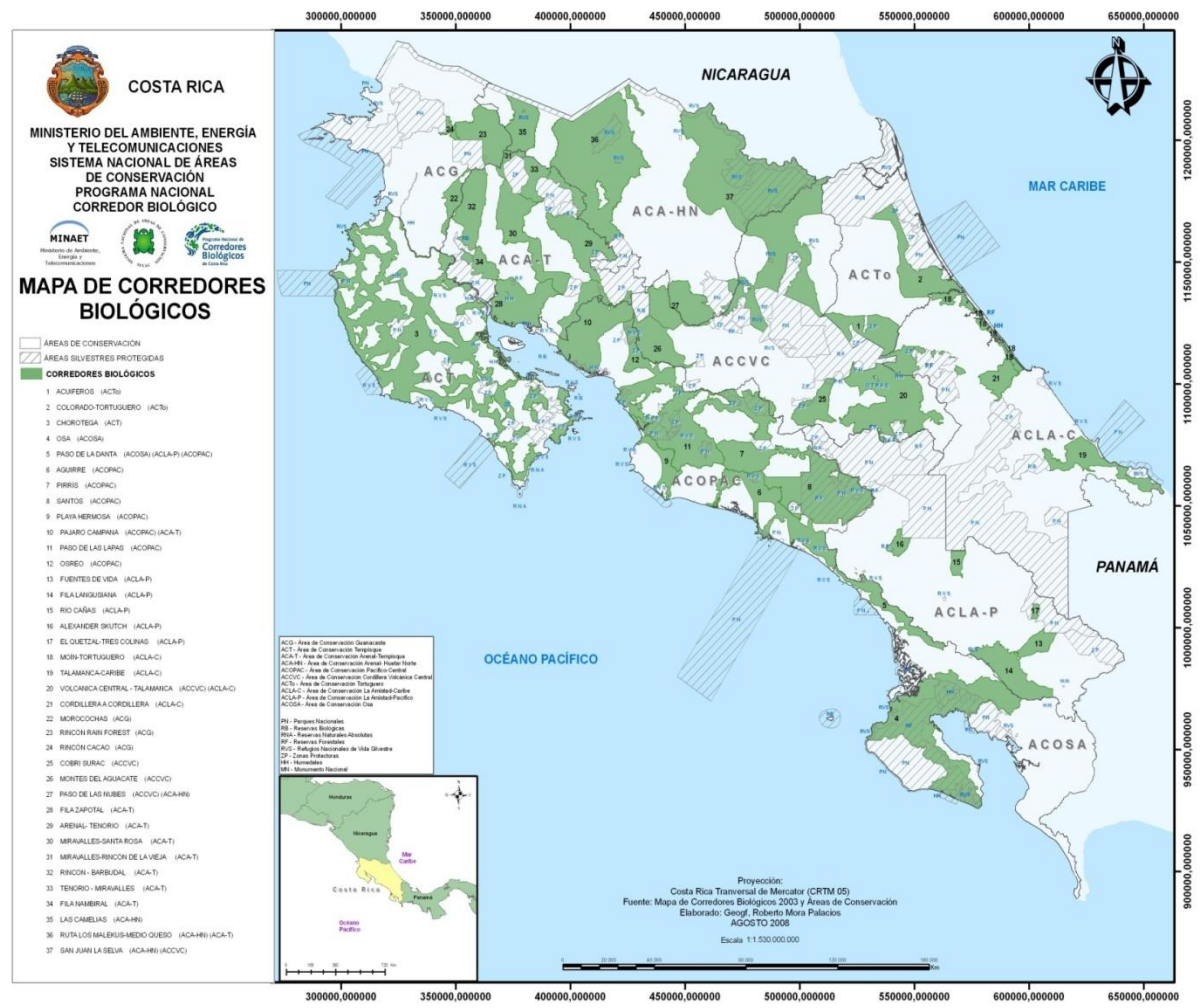
Importance of the Program:

Article 4, subsection c): The corridors approved by the National Program, will have priority in the policy and institutional strategies for conservation, particularly the payment for environmental services.

Participatory structures

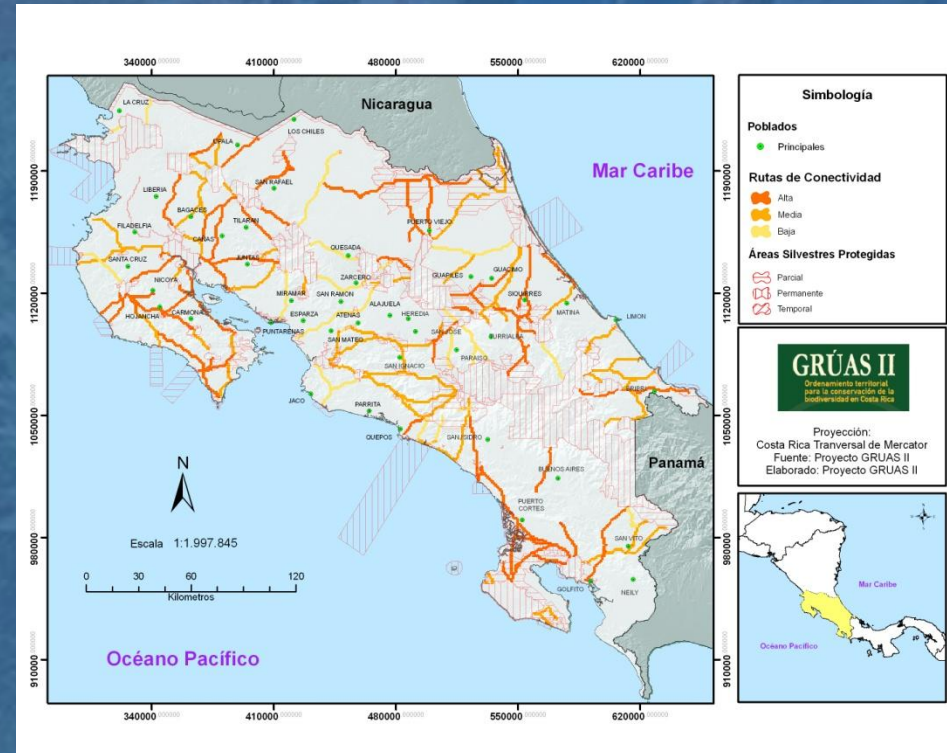
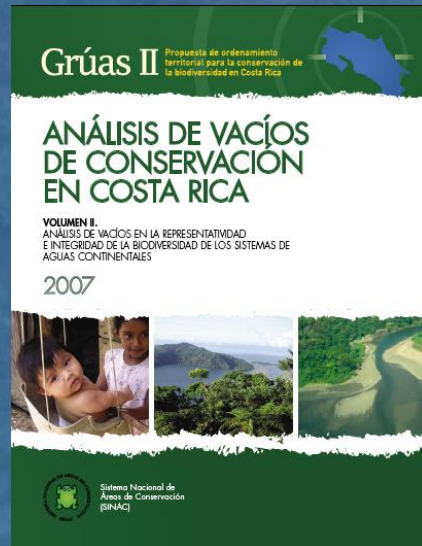
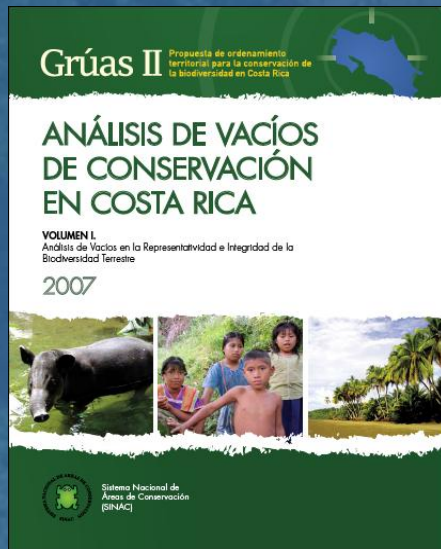
1. National Network of Biological Corridor (NPBC secretariat)
 - Technical and financial partners
 - Area Coordination (technical and financial)
 - Public and private counseling for consolidation of BC
2. Regional Programs of Biological Corridor
 - Institutional programs
 - Coordination and facilitation in the management of BC
3. Local councils of Biological Corridor
 - Social Coalition
 - Local management to consolidate the initiatives of Biological Corridor

5. Designing an integrated landscape



Scientific Basis

The network of conservation to be determined in Costa Rica should be based on scientific technical proposal that defines the conservation goals of the major continental ecological systems (land and freshwater) and the respective proposal of connectivity, both determinate in GRUAS II.



6. Developing and prioritizing strategies

I. Identifying strategies

Elaboration of the Implementation Plan for Continental GRUAS II

Volume 4: Strategic Actions for meeting the goals for the conservation of continental biodiversity in Costa Rica (2008-2012)

10 workshops in all the continental CA
1 Workshop with the managements of SINAC

January 29 to May 30

Publication outcome: into a month

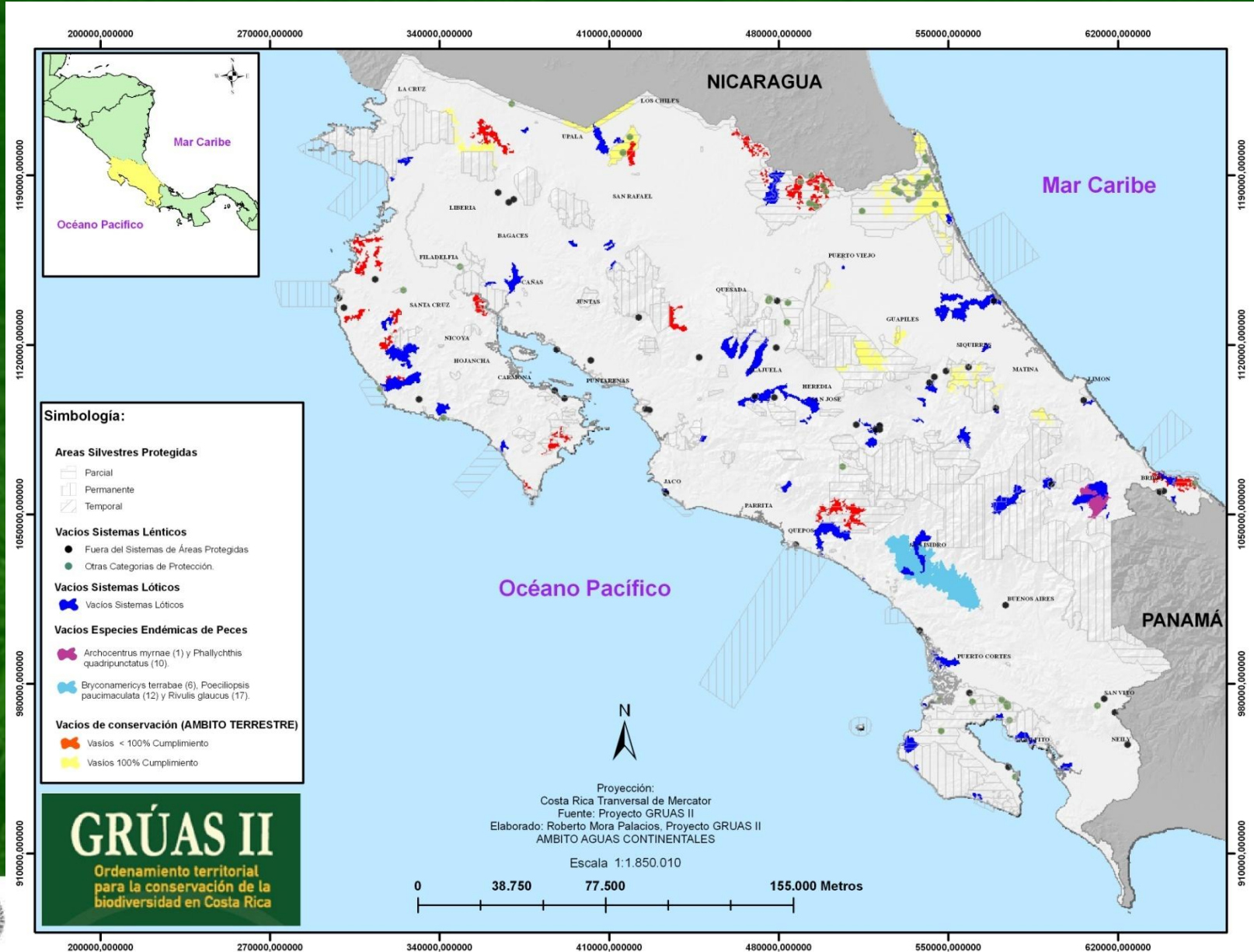
Summary of Proposed strategies for GRUAS II to overcome the continental gaps of Costa Rica

Strategy	Area (ha)		TOTAL (ha)
	Inside	Outside	
PA		24.349,53	24.349,53
PES	938,27	93.541,99	94.480,26
Private PA	2.218,19	584,76	2.802,95
B Corridors	2.615,49	25.503,35	28.118,84
Ecological easement		217,45	217,45
Master Plans PA	50.514,8		50.514,89
Watershed manageme	2.836,97	23.142,38	25.979,35
Municipalities	154,73	1.956,98	2.111,72
Integrated farms	30,84	811,45	842,29
TOTAL	59.309,39	170.107,88	229.417,27
Porcentajes (%)	24.15	75.85	100

Working defined by the AC in the regional workshops

Regional Workshops

+ routes of connectivity



Strategic actions at the National level.

1. Axis Coordination and Distribution

Establishment of the Coordination Mechanism; Outreach and awareness, coordination with the FONAFIFO

2. Axis Technical

Policy guidelines for the Acquisition of Lands, Policy Guidelines for Restoration, Rehabilitation and Recovery

3. Axis Legal Administration

Formalization of the Implementation Plan for Biodiversity Conservation Gaps

4. Axis Research and Monitoring

Research; Monitoring

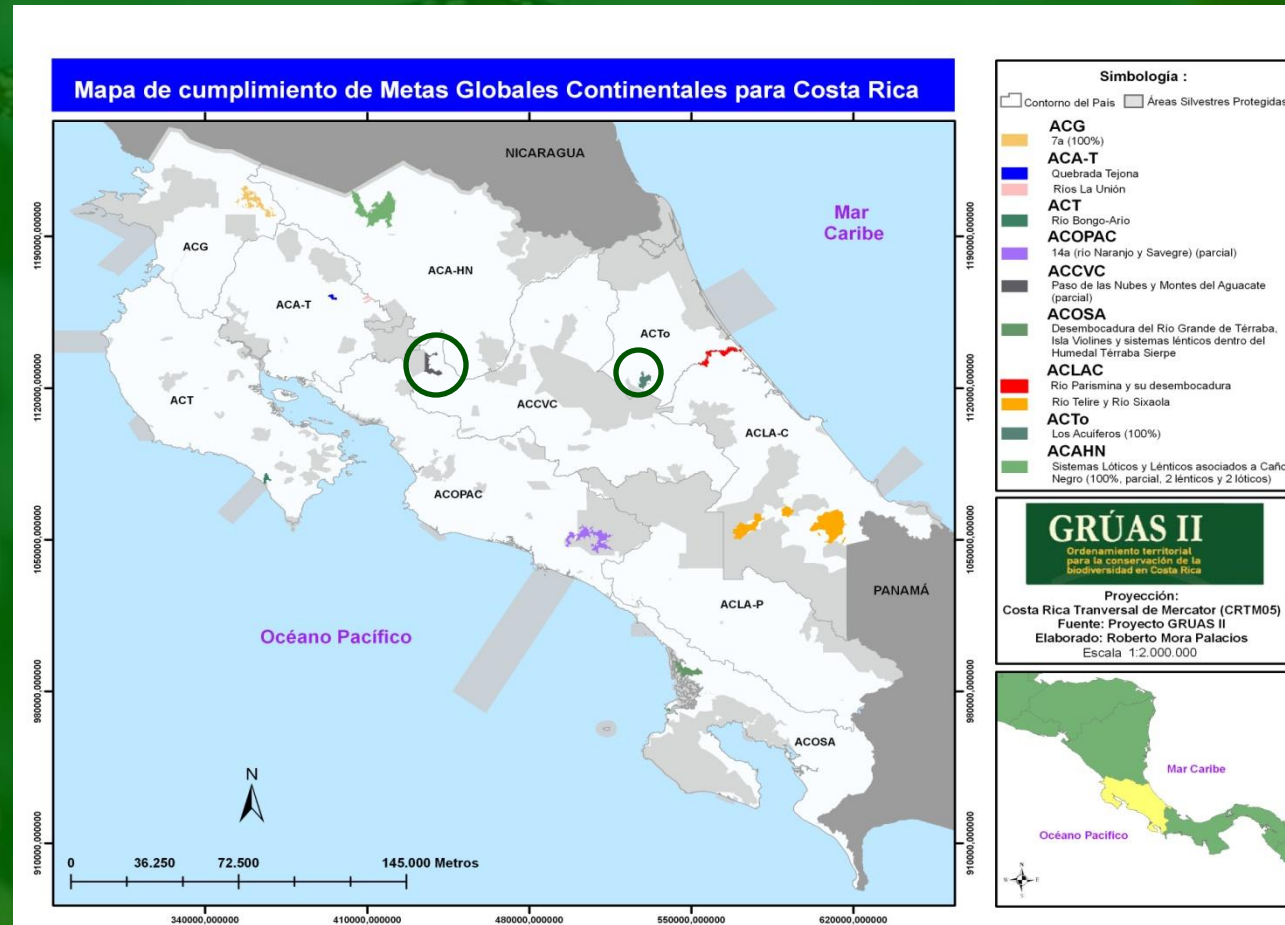
5. Axis Training (improve the skills of the SINAC staff)

6. Axis Information Management (for example, to consolidate a GIS Department)

II. Prioritizing strategies

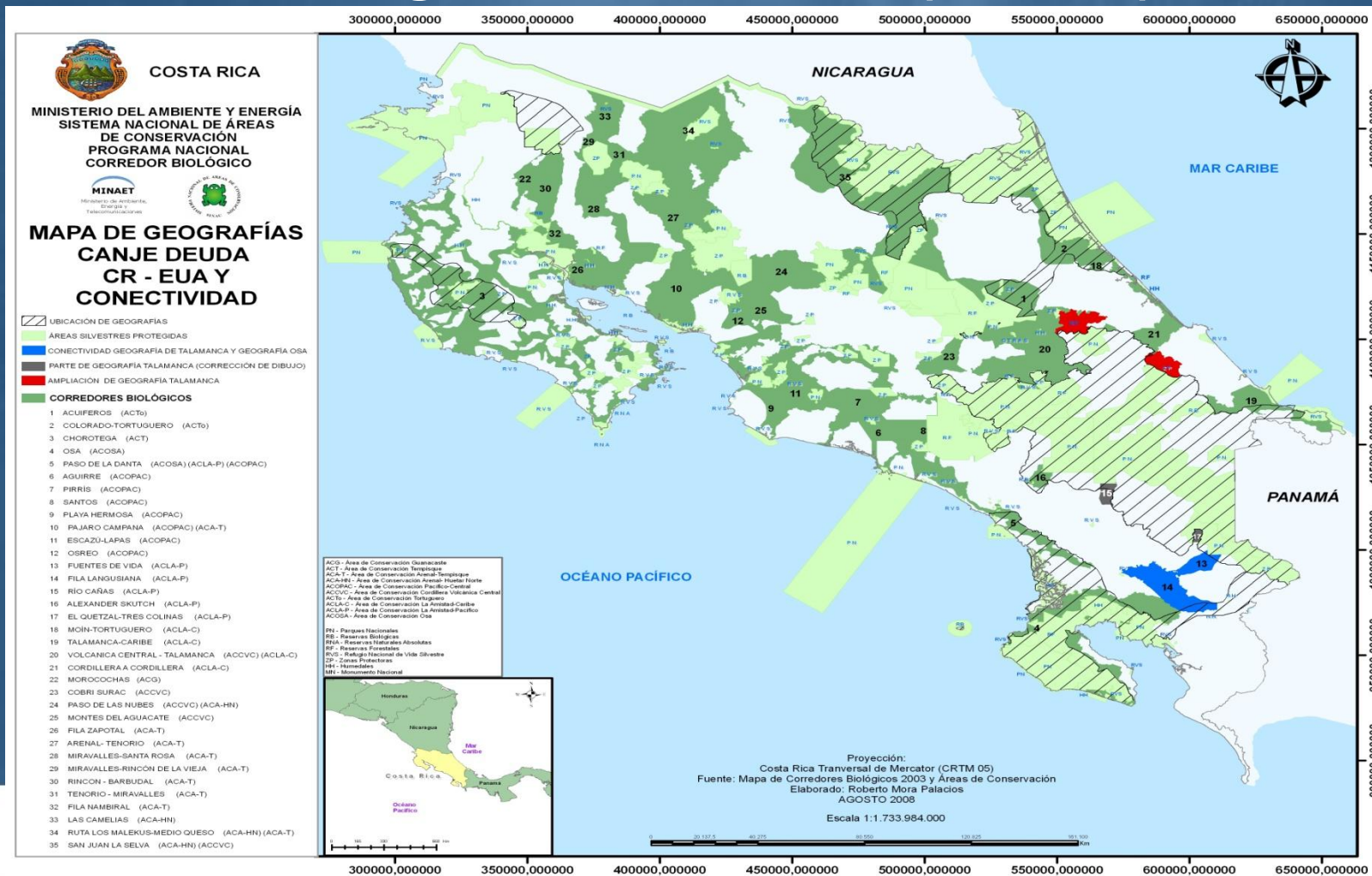
By 2010, up 26.5% from the mainland, in addition to promoting other conservation strategies elsewhere, to ensure the conservation of the rest of the gaps identified.

The declaration of the Protector Zone Pococí Guácimo as a National Park and the expansion of the Alberto Manuel Brenes Biological Reserve.



7. Implementing strategies

1. Debt Exchange Costa Rica-USA (10 of 37)



Activities to finance

- Organizational invigoration (local councils of CB and local ONG)
- Communal projects of Sustainable Rural Development
- Restoration
- Foment to the creation and handling of Private Reserves and community reserves
- Foment to innovative projects for the reduction of the hunt
- Investigation “applied” biophysics and socioeconomic
- Environmental education
- Conservation of aquifer
- Implementation of PA Master Plans

2. Prioritization of the Payment for environmental services

1. The private lands located inside the identified conservation gaps by GRUAS II, will be high-priority for the assignment of payment of environmental services, in all their payment modalities.

As priority 1 identified gaps in private lands inside PA.

As priority 2 identified gaps in private lands inside Biological Corridors.

As priority 3 identified gaps in private lands outside of PA and BC.

2. Private lands inside PA and outside of conservation holes.

3. Private lands inside Biological Corridors and outside of conservation holes.

4. Lands located inside the Indigenous Territories of the country.

8. Monitoring

Program of terrestrial ecological monitoring of the PA and BC of Costa Rica





Mario Coto Hidalgo,
E-mail:
mario.coto@sinac.go.cr
Tel: (506) 2256-0917 ext. 133



Thank you!!!



Mario Coto Hidalgo,
E-mail:
mario.coto@sinac.go.cr
Tel: (506) 2256-0917 ext.
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Thank you!!!