Natural Capital and Development

GDP /pc : $3,574.19

21% Forest cover

Population: 2.7 million

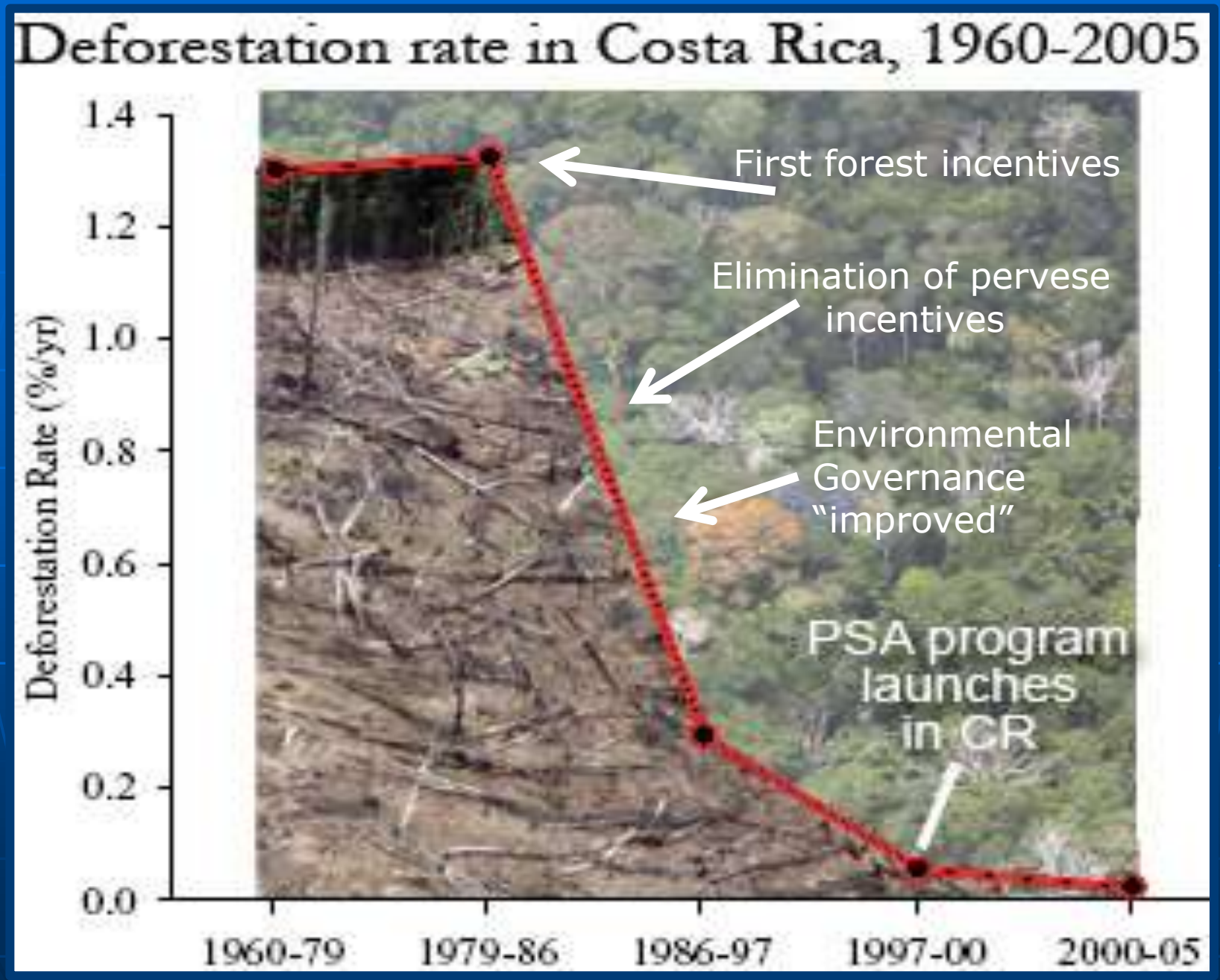
Energy: 80% Hydro, 20% fossil fuel

GDP /pc : $9,219.00

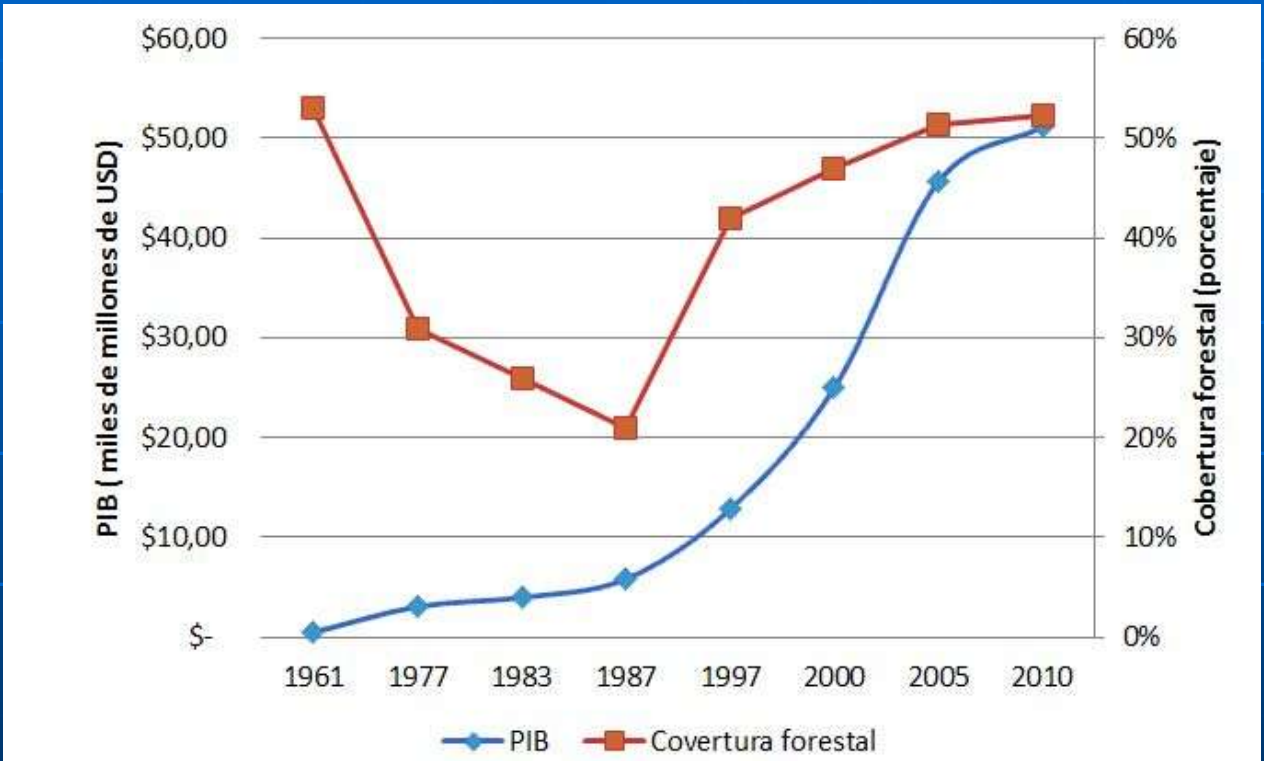
52% Forest Cover

Population: 5 million

Energy: 95% Hydro, Wind & Geothermal, 5% fossil fuel


Deforestation rate in Costa Rica, 1960-2005
Deforestation Rate (%/yr)
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
1960-79
1979-86
1986-97
1997-00
2000-05
First forest incentives
Elimination of pervese incentives
Environmental Governance "improved"
PSA program launches in CR

GDP and Forest Cover



Fuente: Index Mundi, Nation Master, FONAFIFO, MINAET

Elaborado por: G. Aguilar

United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

Living in harmony with nature

HIGH-LEVEL PANEL ON GLOBAL ASSESSMENT OF RESOURCES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020

Convention on Biological Diversity

Results of the **High-Level Panel** (Phase I)

For further information, visit
http://www.cbd.int/financial/hlp/
or email hlp@cbd.int

Through simple addition of the resource requirements identified for each Target, the costs for implementing the twenty Aichi Biodiversity Targets were estimated at **between US$ 150 billion and US$ 440 billion per year**.

However, it is expected that these resource requirements neither should nor could be met by biodiversity finance alone, and there is potential for considerable synergies among the Targets, so that **coordinated action could substantially reduce the total estimate**.

Results of the High-Level Panel (Phase I)

For further information, visit
http://www.cbd.int/financial/hlp/
or email hlp@cbd.int

Strategic Goal	Target	Investment needs (US$ million)	Recurrent expenditure per annum (US$ million)	Average annual expenditure (2013 – 2020) (US$ million)
A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	1: Awareness raising	54	440 – 1,400	280 – 890
	2: Biodiversity values	450 – 610	70 – 130	100 – 160
	3: Incentives	1,300 – 2,000	8 – 15	170 – 270
	4: Sustainable consumption & production	55 – 107	8 – 15	12 – 23
B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	5: Reducing habitat loss (forests and wetlands)	152,300 – 288,800	13,300 – 13,700	39,200 – 52,100
	6: Fisheries	129,900 – 292,200	800 – 3,200	16,900 – 40,000
	7: Sustainable Agriculture, Aquaculture and Forestry	20,800 – 21,700	10,700 – 11,000	13,200 – 13,600
	8: Pollution	77,600 – 772,700	24,400 – 42,700	35,400 – 139,200
	9: Invasive alien species	34,100 – 43,900	21,005 – 50,100	23,300 – 52,900
	10: Coral reefs	600 – 960	6 – 10	80 – 130
C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	11: Protected areas (terrestrial and marine)	66,100 – 626,400	970 – 6,700	9,200 – 85,000
	12: Species conservation	–	3,400 – 4,800	3,400 – 4,800
	13: Genetic diversity	550 – 1,400	15 – 17	80 – 190
D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	14: Ecosystem restoration	30,000 – 299,900	–	3,750 – 37,500
	15: Restoration of forests	100	6,400	6,400
	16: Nagoya Protocol	55 – 313	–	7 – 39
E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	17: NBSAPs	114 – 1,100	110 – 560	50 – 170
	18: Traditional knowledge	210 – 340	210 – 340	210 – 340
	19: Science base	1,800 – 4,200	1,400 – 1,600	1,600 – 2,100
	20: Mobilisation of financial resources	10 – 79	3 – 20	4 – 30

Emerging Key Findings of the High-Level Panel (Phase 2)

For further information, visit
http://www.cbd.int/financial/hlp/
or email hlp@cbd.int

7. All countries need to **invest in institutions and policy frameworks**, direct conservation and sustainable use actions, incentives and economic instruments

Developing and operationalizing cohesive, well-designed institutions, and effective policy frameworks that are a prerequisite for effective and efficient biodiversity financing systems.

8. Design and implementation of **appropriate policy and financial instruments** is essential to halt the loss of biodiversity

Much can be gained by phasing-out perverse incentives and unsustainable practices, good land-use and marine planning and the development of green fiscal policies.

Emerging Key Findings of the High-Level Panel (Phase 2)

For further information, visit
http://www.cbd.int/financial/hlp/
or email hlp@cbd.int

9. The monetary and non-monetary benefits of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use **far outweigh the costs**

The top-down estimates of resource needs in the High-Level Panel's first report are broadly consistent with available assessments at the national, regional and global levels. **This translates to investment requirements ranging from 0.08 to 0.25% of global GDP.**

10. There is a **need to increase investments substantially** to bridge financing gaps

Closing the financial gap can only be achieved through realigning existing expenditures with biodiversity objectives, particularly those which currently lead to biodiversity loss, and improved sectoral integration





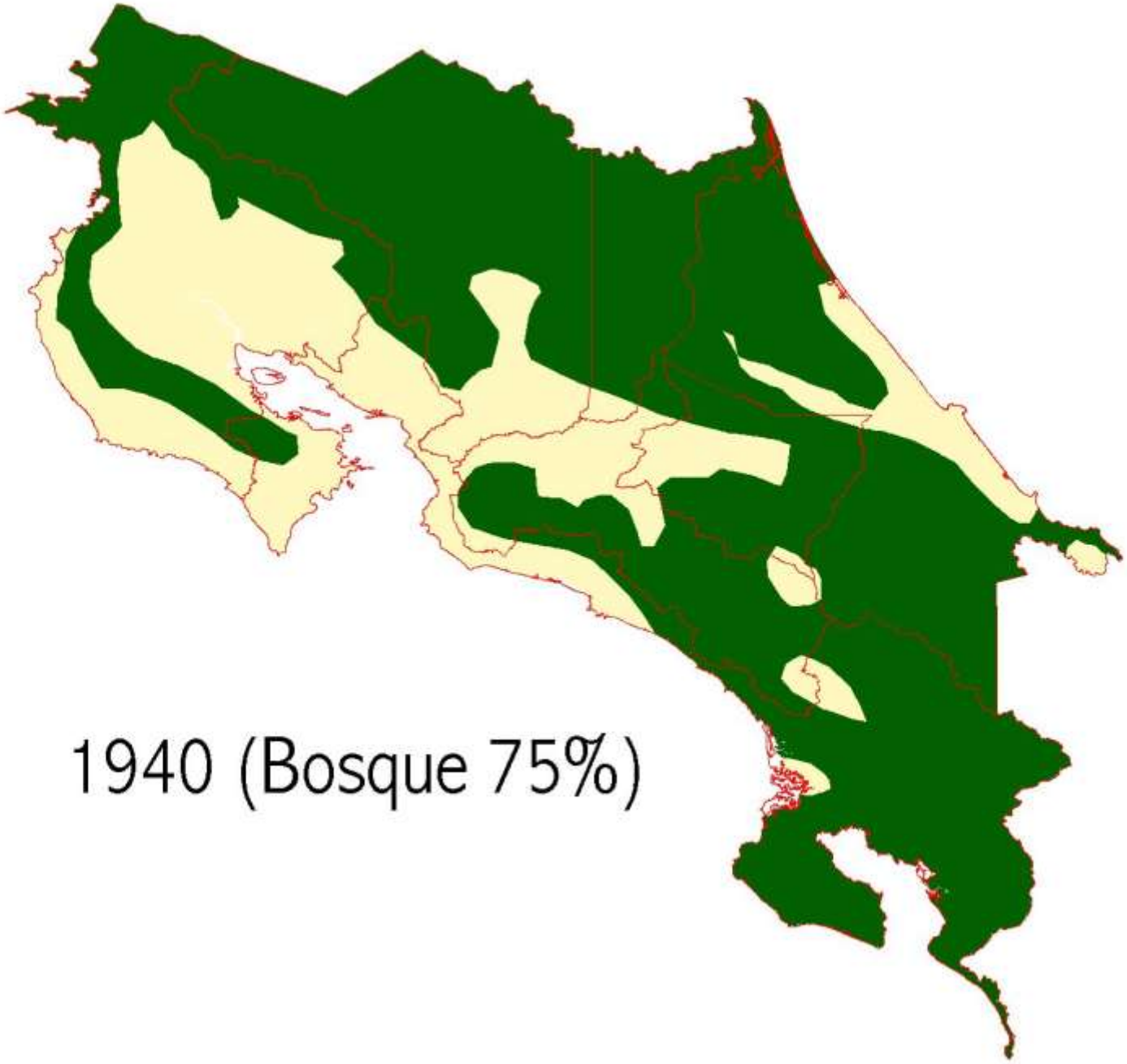


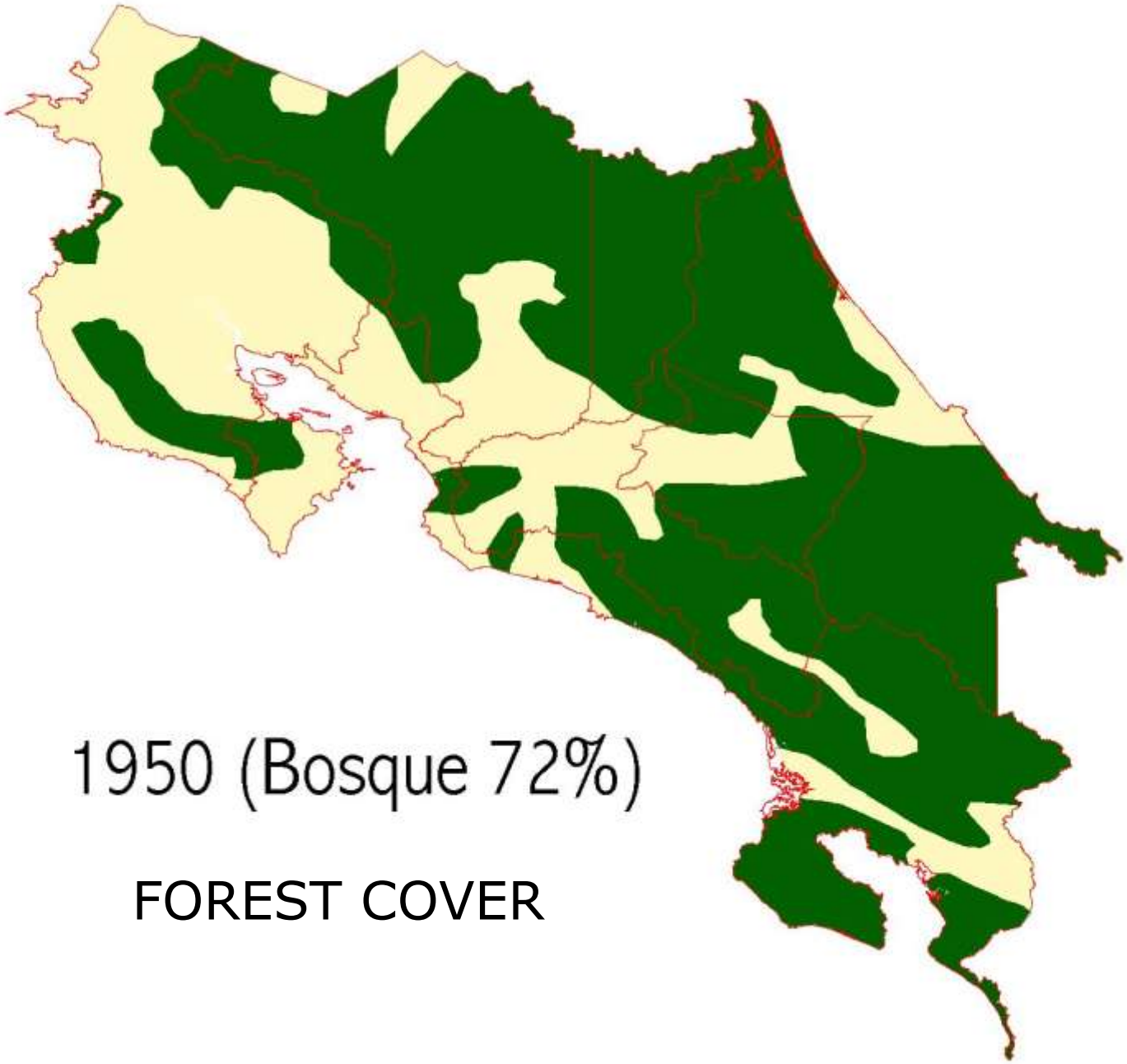


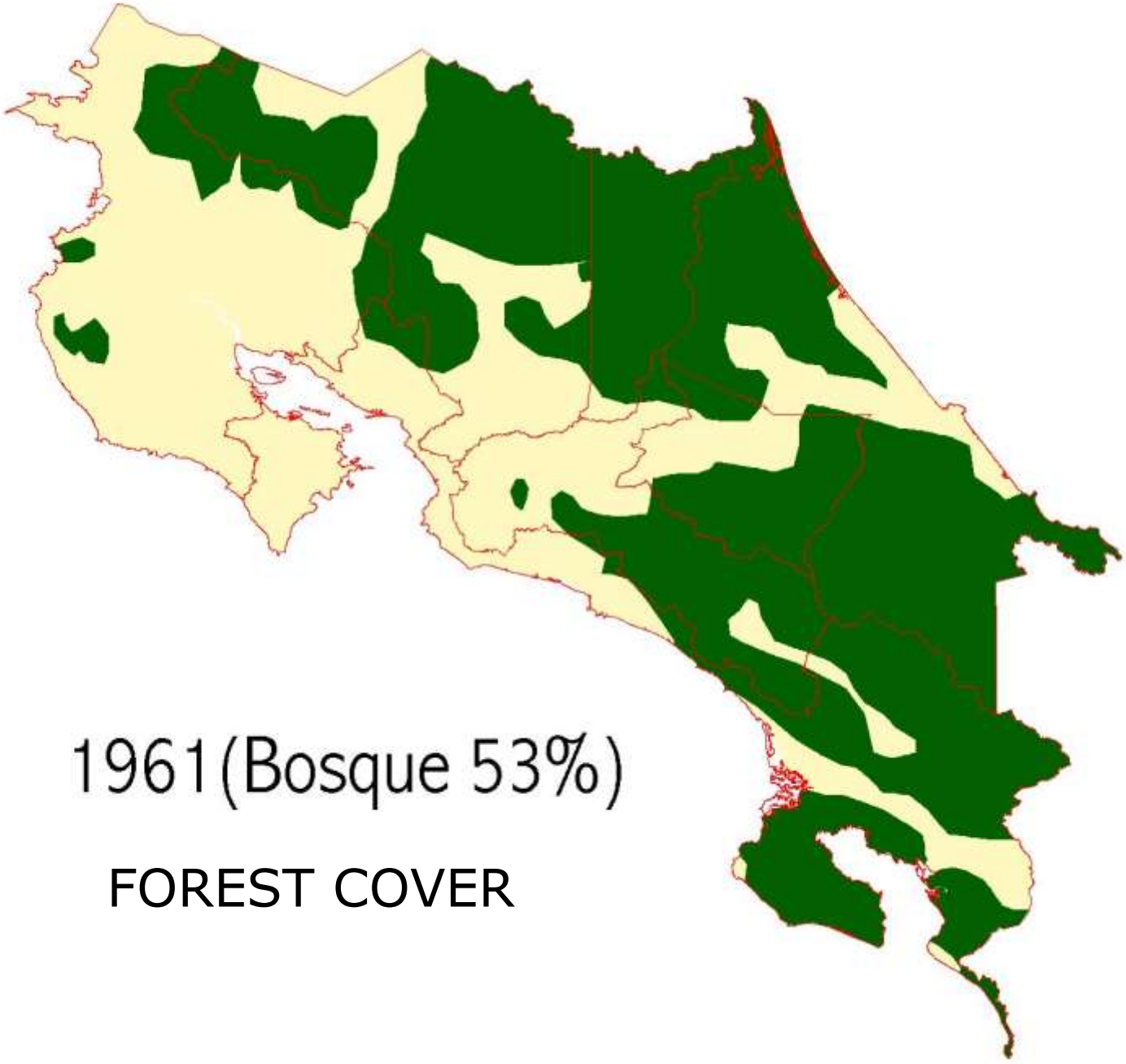

mimundo.org

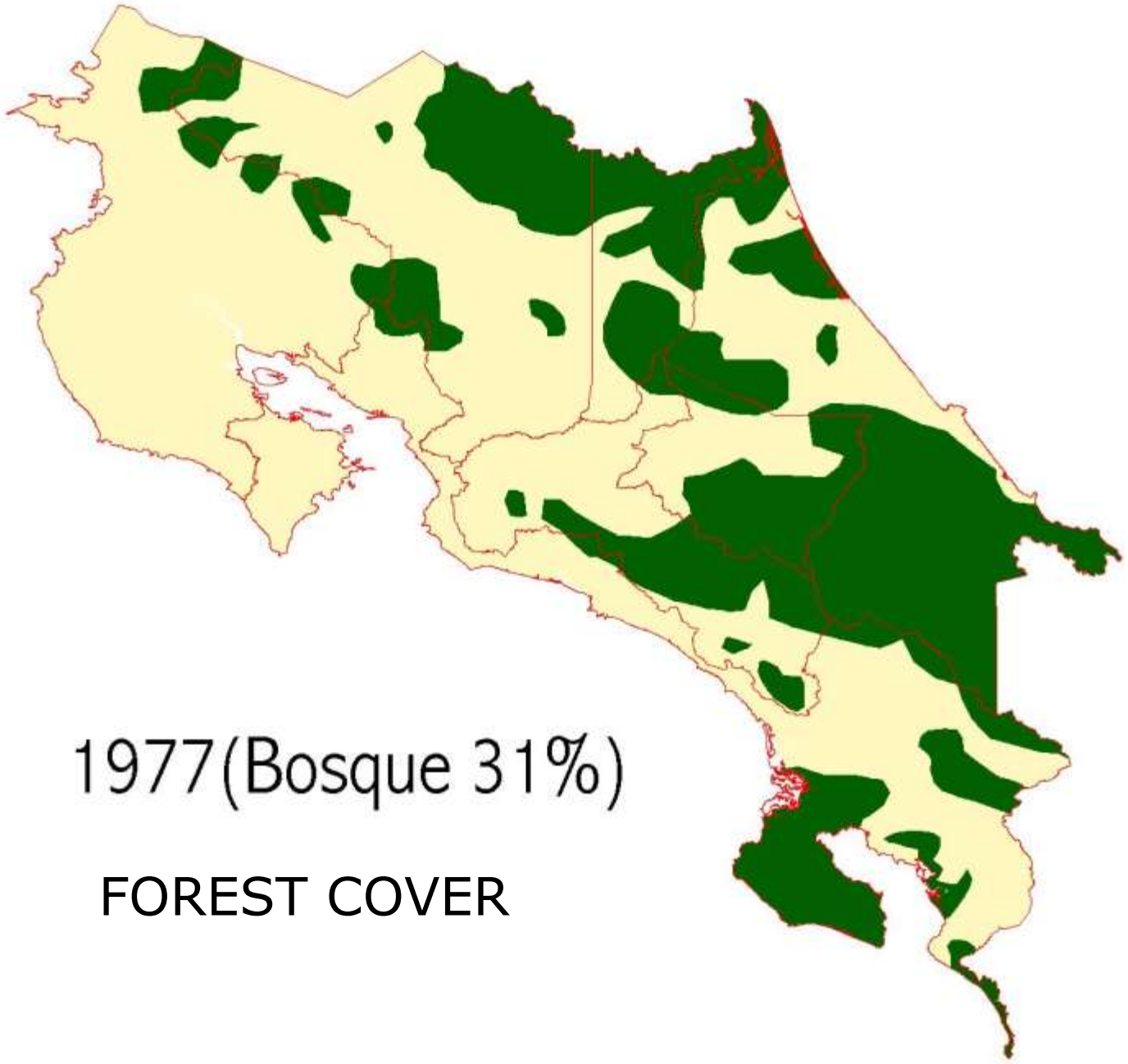

GREENPEACE


© mongabay.com

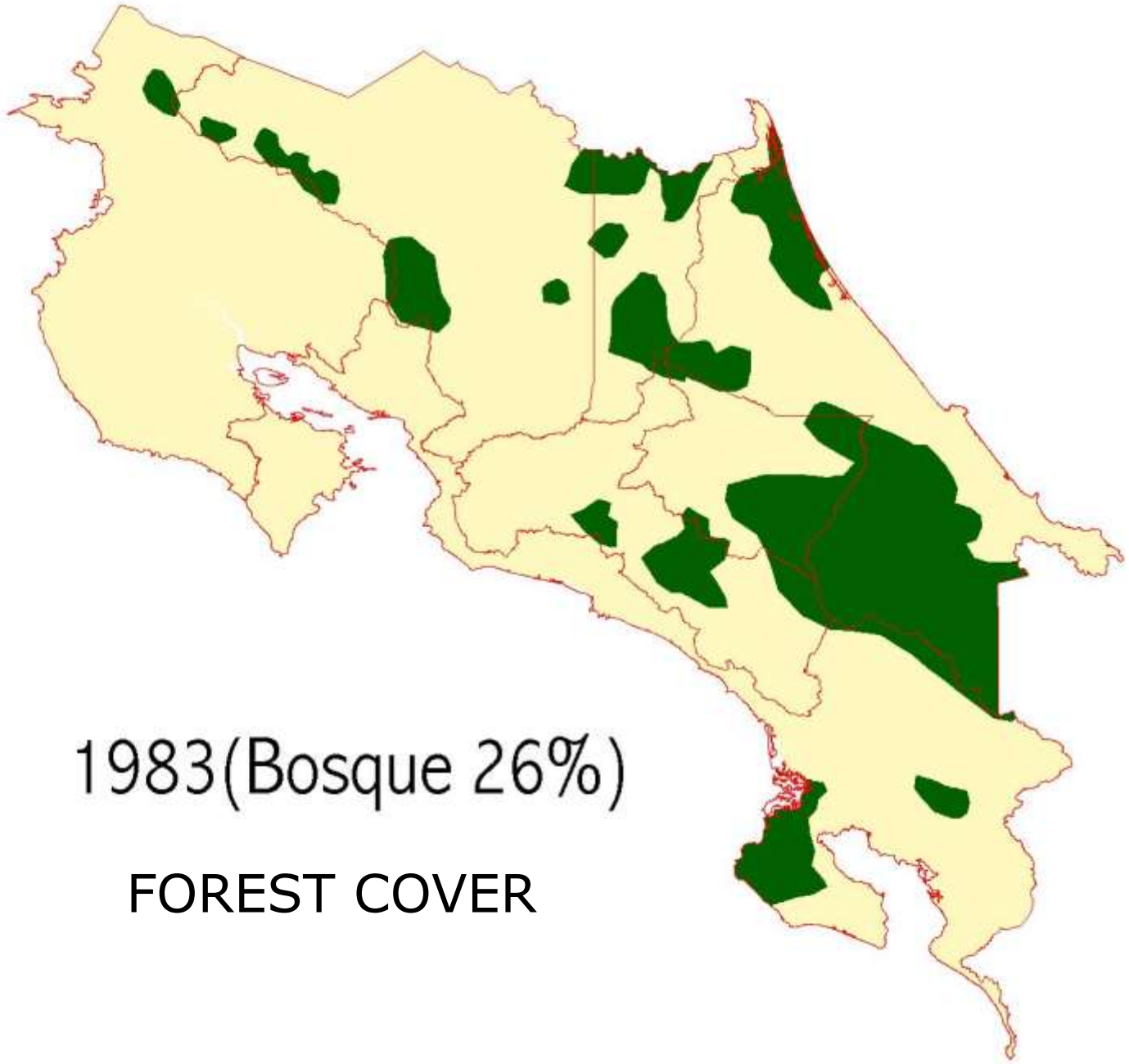

1940 (Bosque 75%)

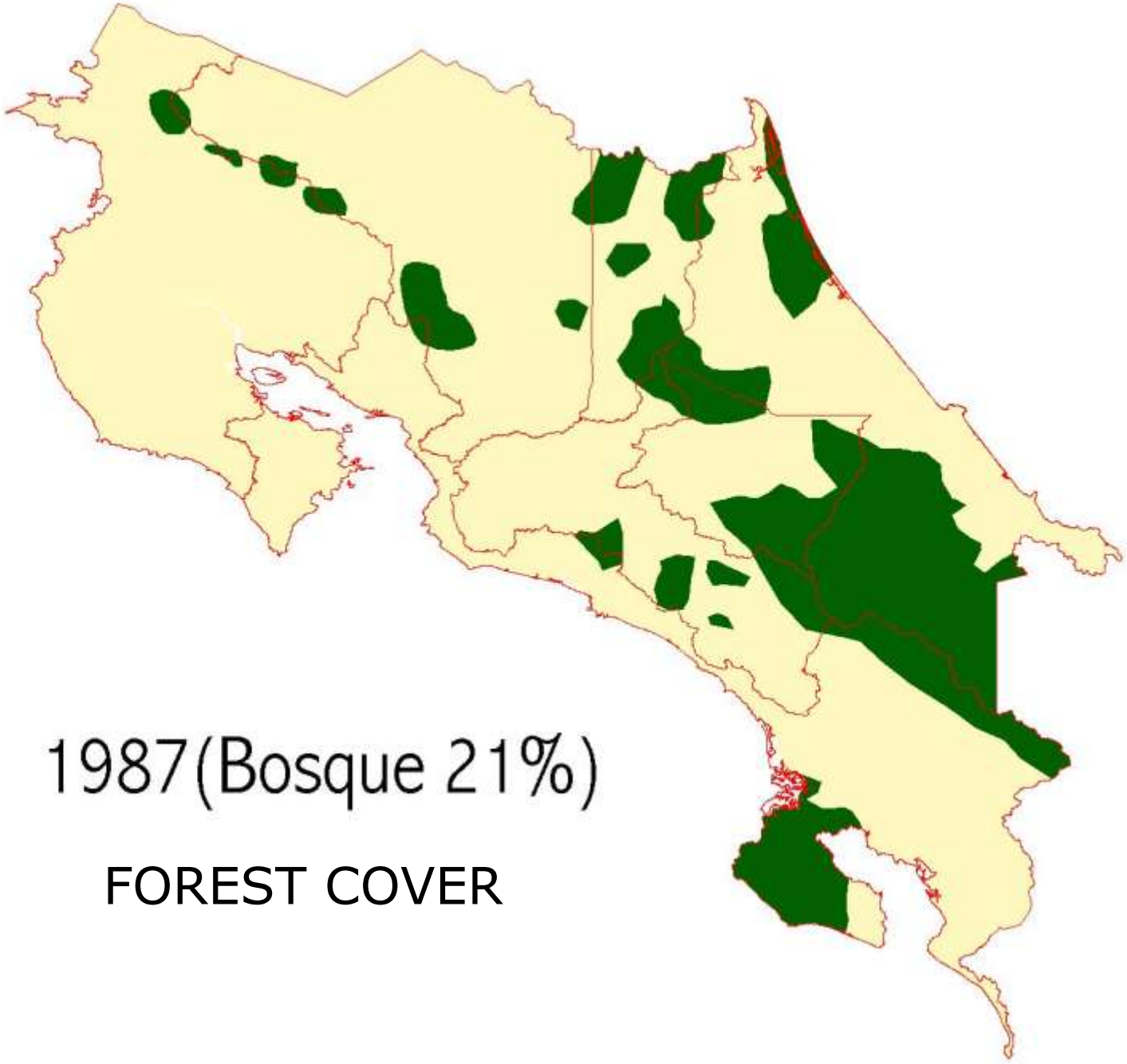

1950 (Bosque 72%)
FOREST COVER


1961(Bosque 53%)
FOREST COVER



FOREST COVER


1983(Bosque 26%)
FOREST COVER


1987(Bosque 21%)
FOREST COVER

Unfortunately, conservation has not been seen as contributing to economic and social development.

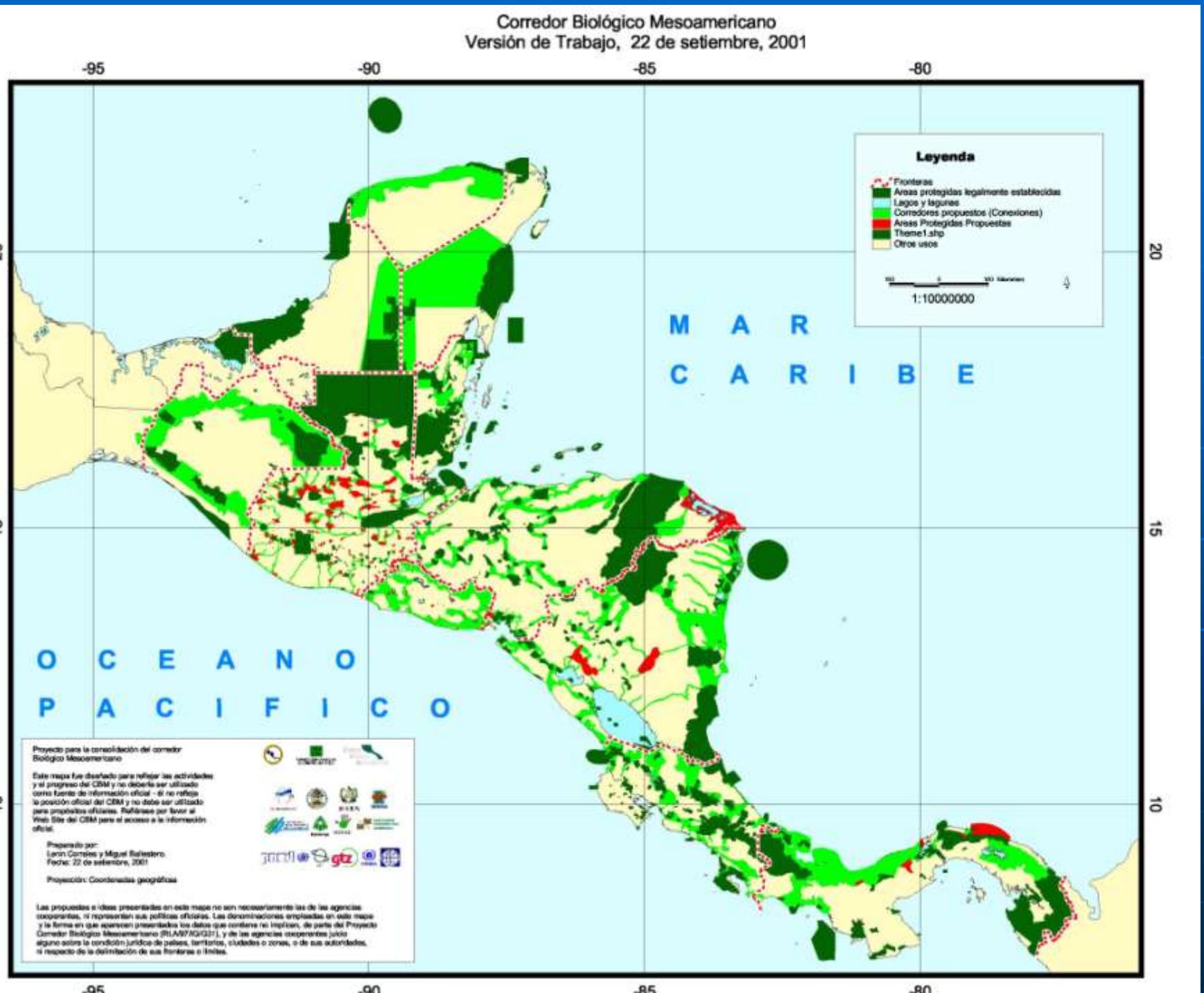
Obstacles:

- Lack of integrated knowledge and awareness
- Hard to assign monetary value to nature's services/public good
- Short-term benefits outweigh long-term value
- Difficult to scale up successes

HOW DO WE DO IT ?

- “We can’t solve problems by
- using the same kind of thinking
- we used when we created them.”
- Albert Einstein

- “We can’t solve problems by
- using the same Institutions
- we used when we created them.”
-


Corredor Biológico Mesoamericano
Versión de Trabajo, 22 de setiembre, 2001
-95
-90
-85
-80
20
15
10
Leyenda
Fronteras
Areas protegidas legalmente establecidas
Lagos y lagunas
Corredores propuestos (Conexiones)
Areas Protegidas Propuestas
Theme1.shp
Otros usos
1:10000000
M A R
C A R I B E
O C E A N O
P A C I F I C O
Proyecto para la consolidación del corredor Biológico Mesoamericano
Este mapa fue diseñado para reflejar las actividades y el progreso del CBM y no debería ser utilizado como fuente de información oficial - él no refleja la posición oficial del CBM y no debe ser utilizado para propósitos oficiales. Refiérase por favor al Web Site del CBM para el acceso a la información oficial.
Preparado por:
Lenin Corrales y Miguel Ballestero
Fecha: 22 de setiembre, 2001
Proyección: Coordenadas geográficas
Las propuestas e ideas presentadas en este mapa no son necesariamente las de las agencias cooperantes, ni representan sus políticas oficiales. Las denominaciones empleadas en este mapa y la forma en que aparecen presentados los datos que contiene no implican, de parte del Proyecto Corredor Biológico Mesoamericano (RLA/97/G/G31), y de las agencias cooperantes juicio alguno sobre la condición jurídica de países, territorios, ciudades o zonas, o de sus autoridades, ni respecto de la delimitación de sus fronteras o límites.
gtz

INSTITUTO COSTARRICENSE DE ELECTRICIDAD
UEN DE TRANSPORTE DE ELECTRICIDAD
INTERCONEXIÓN REGIONAL Y ESTUDIOS PRELIMINARES.

SISTEMA DE TRANSMISIÓN CENTROAMERICANA. AÑO 2006

SIMBOLOGIA

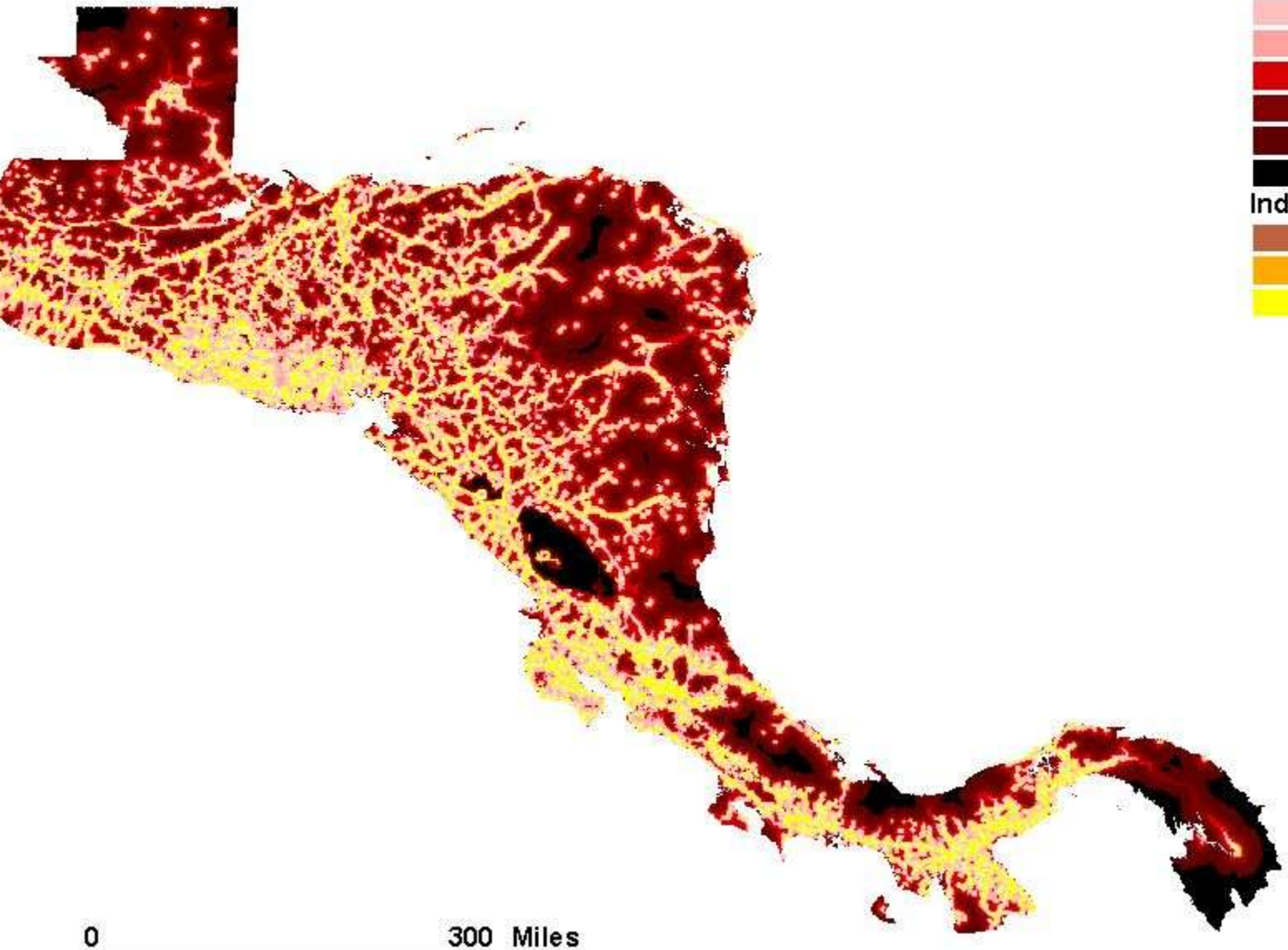
FECHA
10/03/04

DIBUJO: EDUARDO ALFARO ALFARO

- IMAGEN SATELITAL SUMINISTRADA POR LA COMISIÓN NACIONAL DE EMERGENCIAS DE LA REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.
- UBICACIÓN DE LÍNEAS DE TRANSMISIÓN Y SUBESTACIONES TOMADAS DE LOS ARCHIVOS DEL INSTITUTO COSTARRICENSE DE ELECTRICIDAD PARA EL ESTUDIO DE REFUERZOS NACIONALES DE TRANSMISIÓN C.A 2006.

Corredor Pacífico de Centroamérica

Accesibilidad y Desarrollo Urbano en Centroamerica



Maya Biosphere Reserve,
40 million dollars
Investment

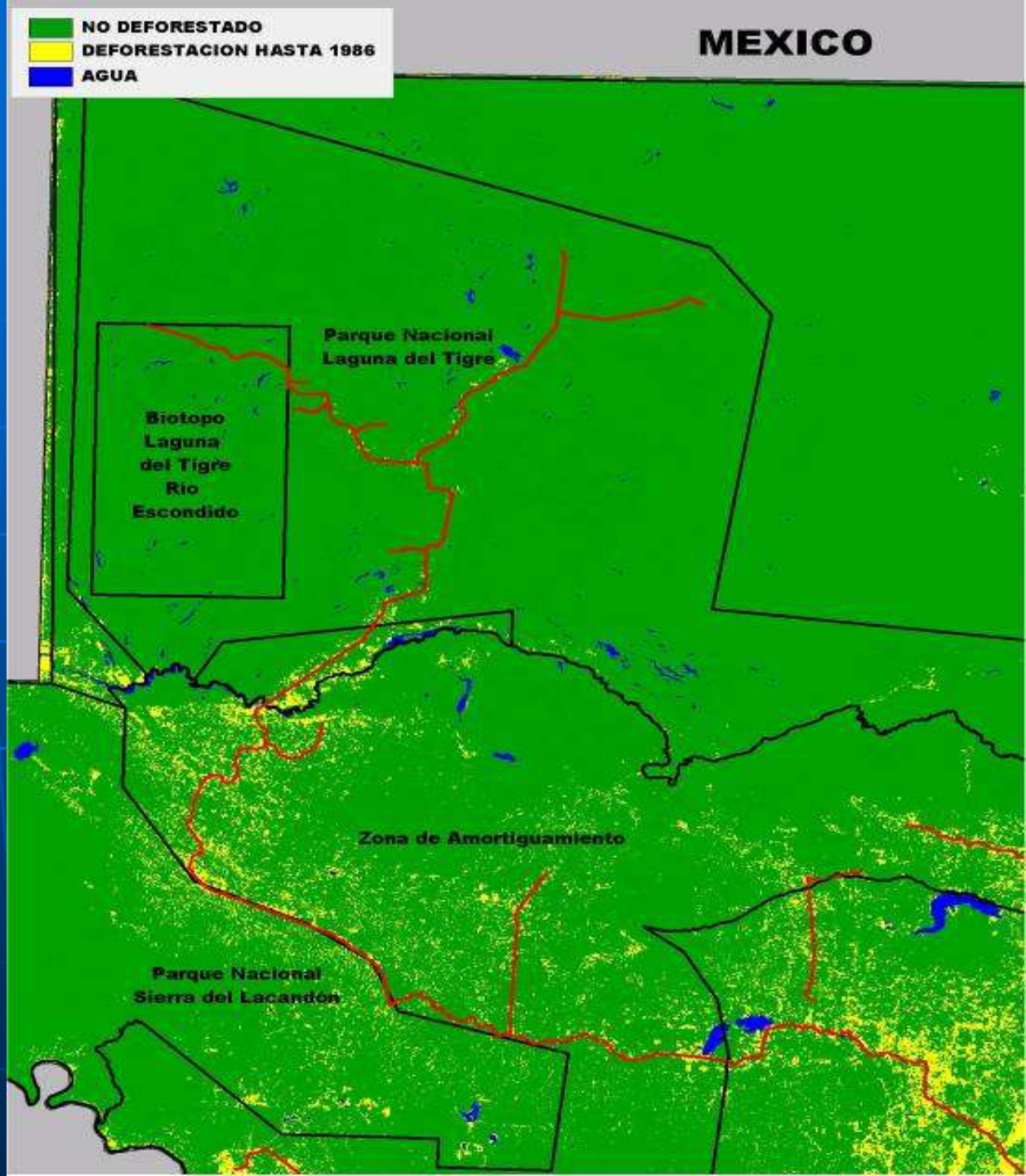
- -usaid
- -kwf
- -wb
- -gef
- -ong's
- -bilateral
- -idb

Guatemala's Protected Areas threatened by economic activites

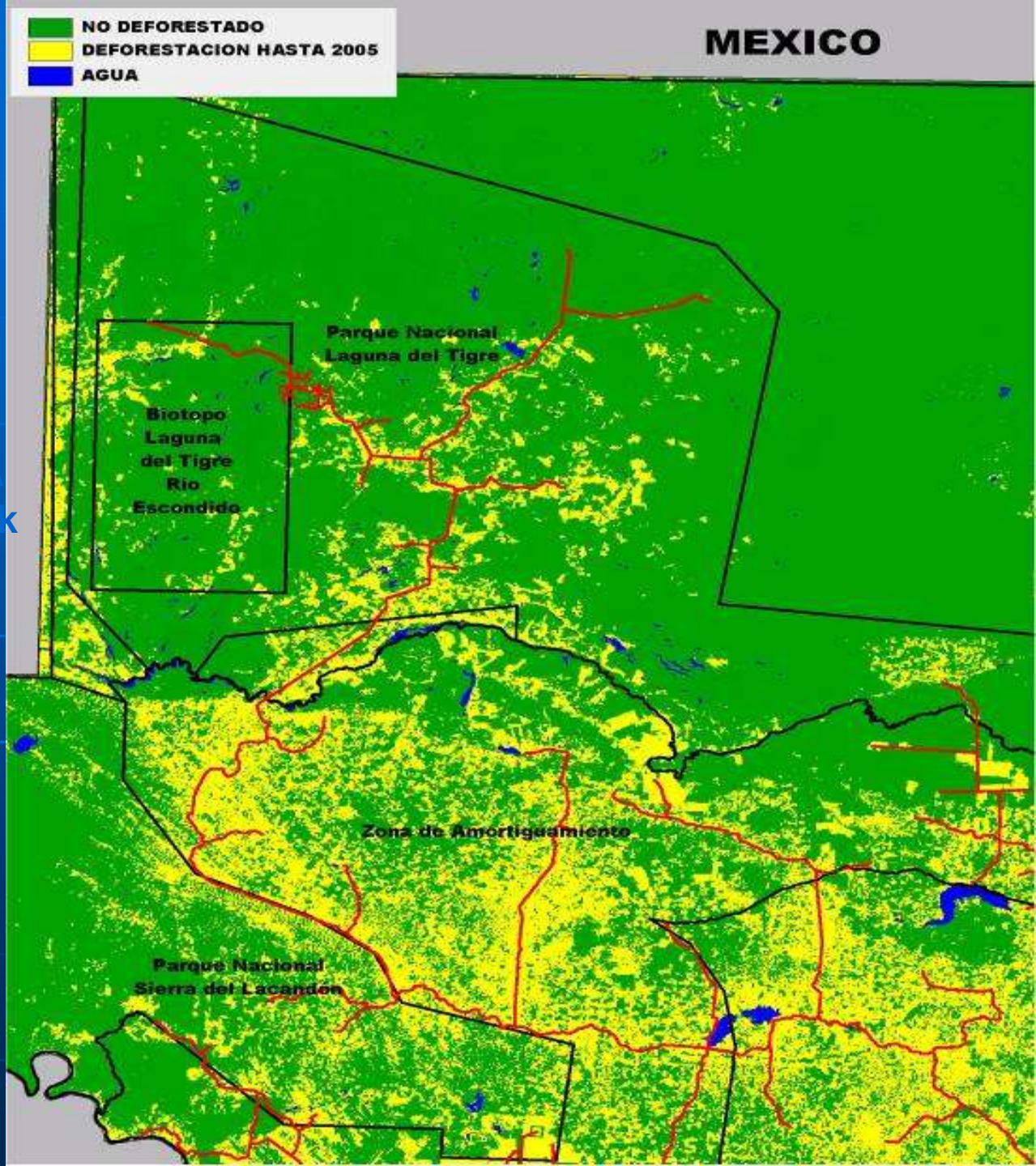
OIL DRILLING

Parque Nacional
Laguna del Tigre

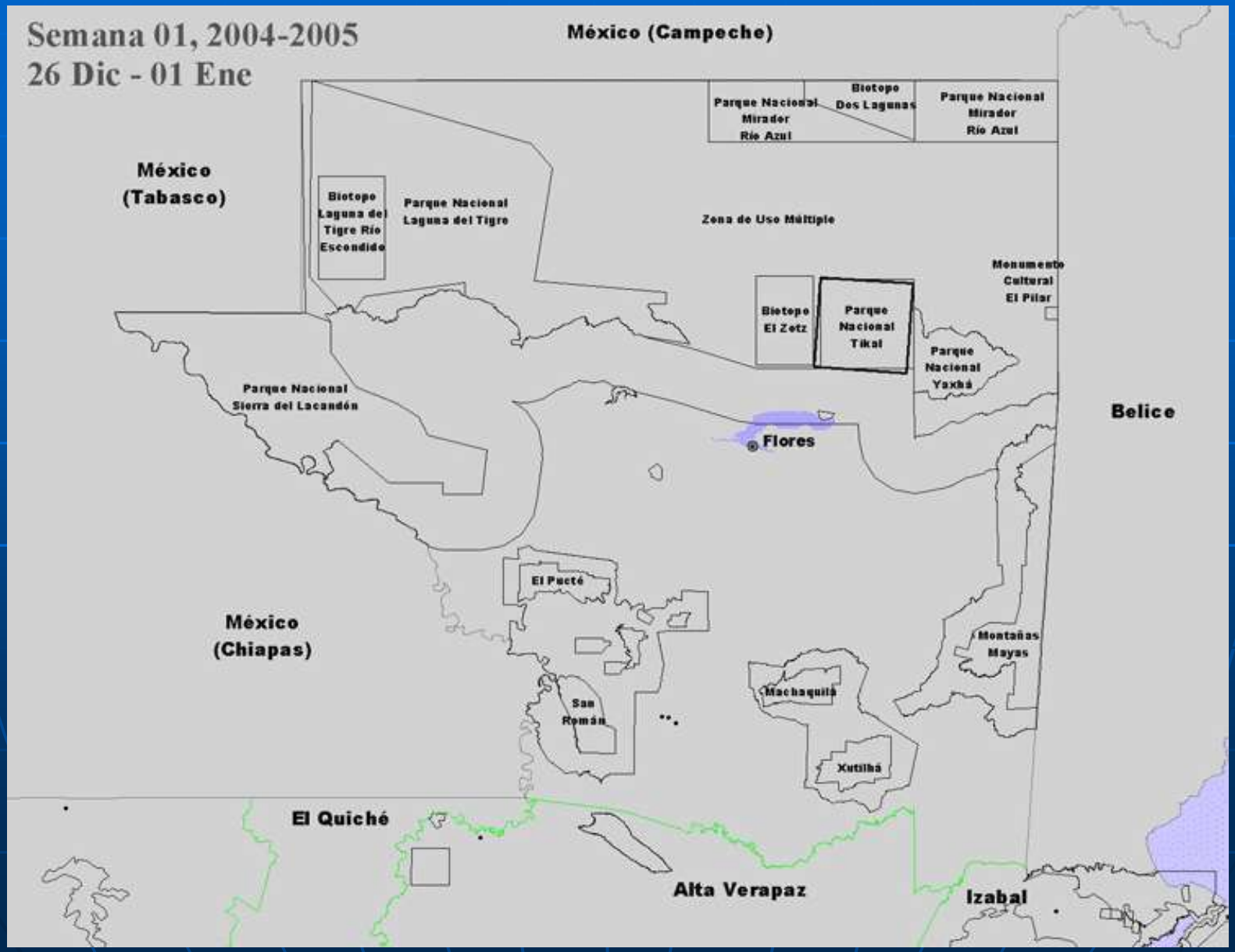
Deforestation in 1990



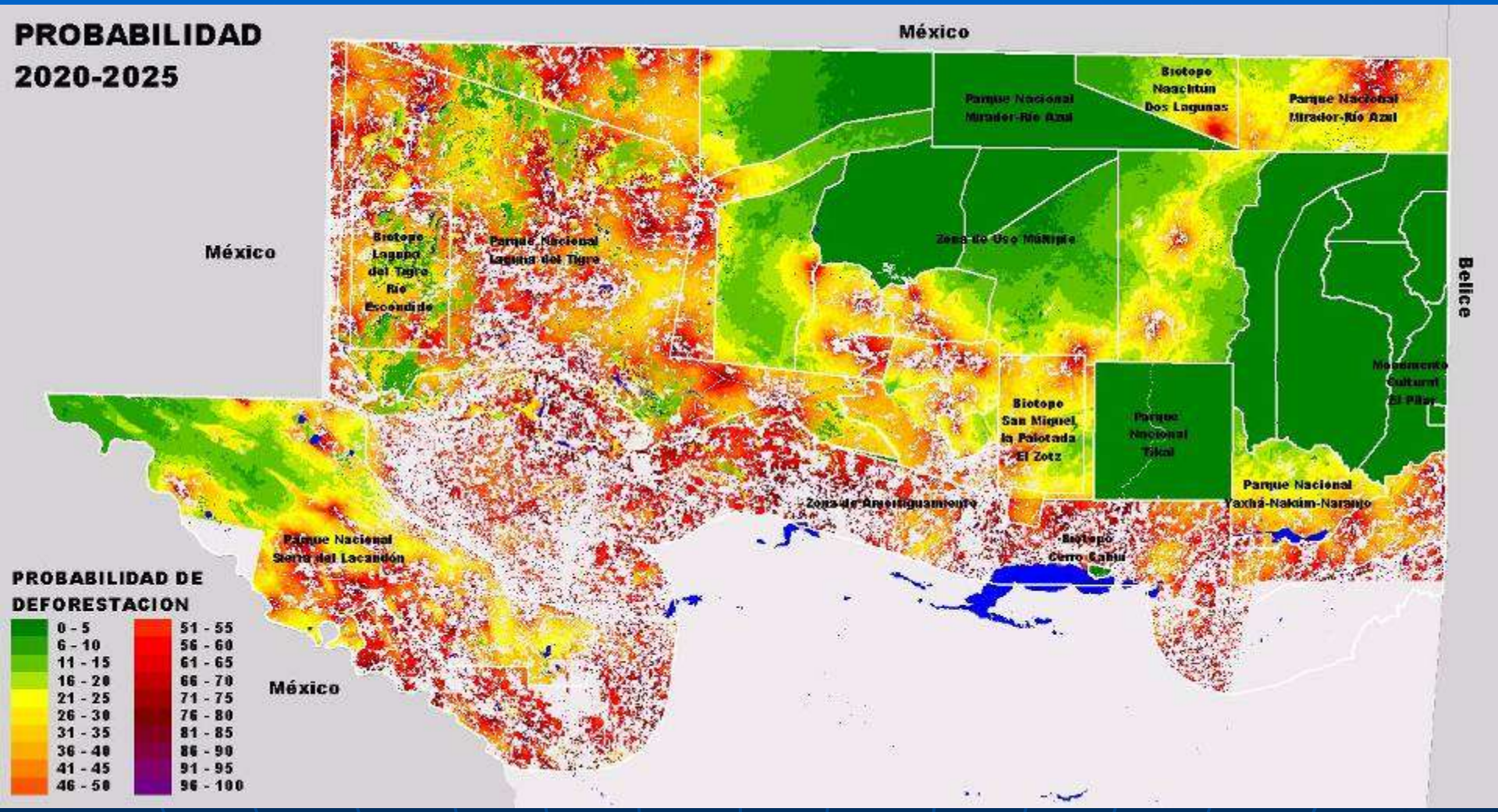
Deforestation LAGUNA DEL TIGRE National Park 1998



FOREST FIRES - 2005



Estimated Deforestation with a Highway to Tikal



Tropico Verde

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

CONAP

CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND

CSF

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Producción nacional petrolera

Año	Producción neta en barriles	Ingresos al Estado en dólares
1990	1,439,335	4,106,931
1991	1,352,942	2,440,561
1992	2,051,061	2,571,781
1993	2,515,483	3,015,325
1994	2,629,673	4,974,654
1995	3,414,614	4,664,299
1996	5,329,676	13,535,519
1997	7,134,029	11,224,1[illegible]
1998	9,234,131	5,846,[illegible]24
1999	8,489,145	28,[illegible]29,713
2000	7,571,160	[illegible],397,467
2001	7,695,352	39,979,724
2002	9,004,952	52,657,448
2003	2,199,552	15,305,749[illegible]

OIL ROYALTIES $200 MILLON

Environmental Cost

* Valor estimado anual en millones de quetzales

El precio de la naturaleza

Valor económico estimado del Sistema Guatemalteco de Areas Protegidas (es el costo que se necesitaría para recuperar esas áreas si se perdieran)

66.2 maderas	**857.2** Turismo	**604.5** Sumidero de carbono
200.3 Bienes no maderables	**38.0** Regulación caudal de agua	**87.0** Opción [illegible]
137.2 Bienes agropecuarios	**24.8** Protección del suelo	**2,015,2** Total

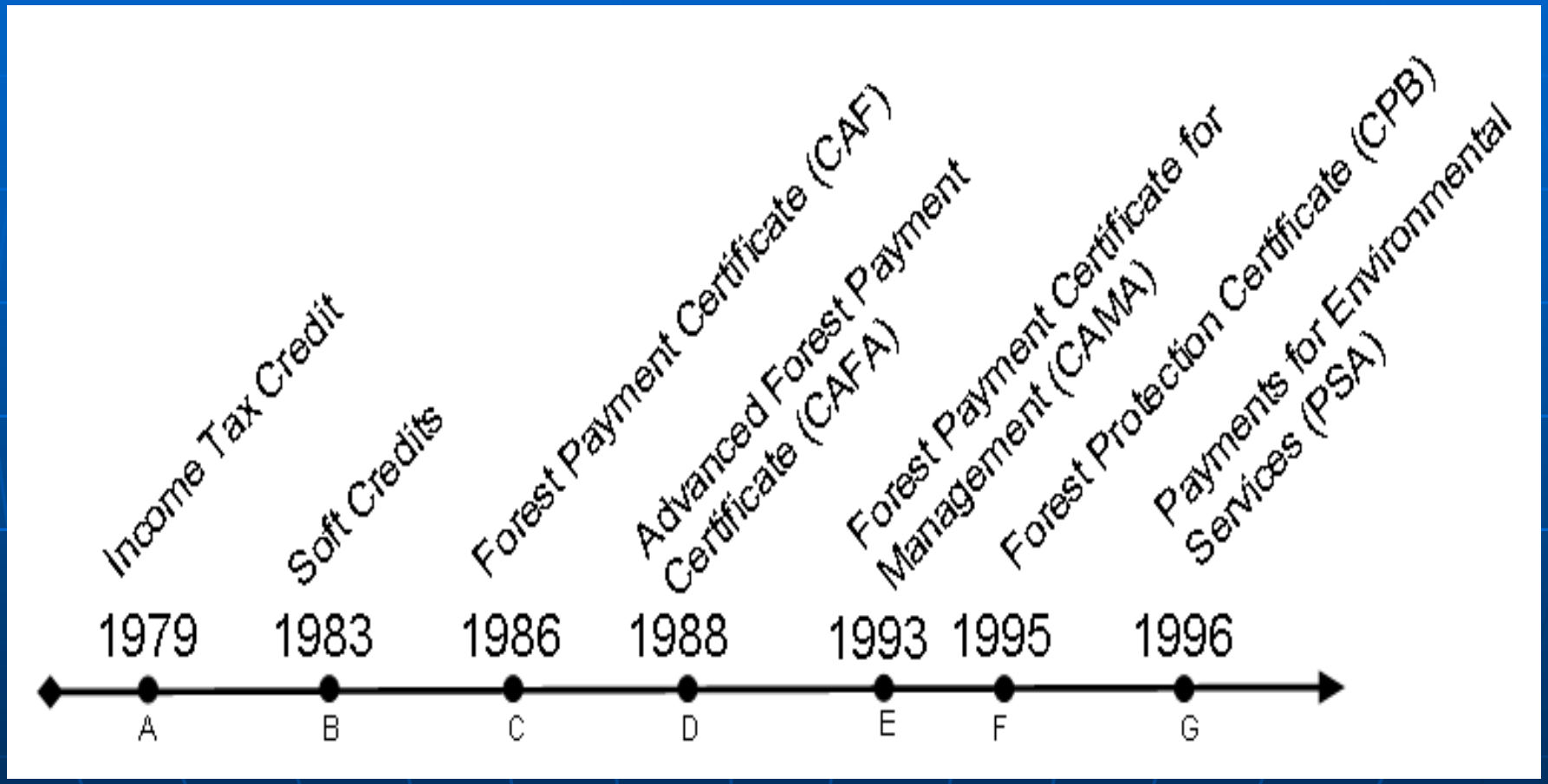
MARKET FAILURES: GDP is a specialized tool

Includes: activity

- Net Exports
- Consumption Expenditures
- Government Expenditures
- Built Capital

Excludes: Quality

- Natural resource assets
- Ecosystem Services
- Social Capital
- Democracy
- Education
- Planetary limits
- Quality of life
- Pollution


Income Tax Credit
Soft Credits
Forest Payment Certificate (CAF)
Advanced Forest Payment Certificate (CAFA)
Forest Payment Certificate for Management (CAMA)
Forest Protection Certificate (CPB)
Payments for Environmental Services (PSA)
1979
1983
1986
1988
1993
1995
1996
A
B
C
D
E
F
G


natural
benefits from healthy ecosystems
Food
Water
Fibers
Housing Materials
Medicines
Pollination
Carbon Storage
Waste disposal

1995-1998 New legal and institutional framework for sustainable development policy

- 1995 General Environmental Law enacted
- 1996 New Forestry Law
- 1998 Biodiversity Law

- Sustainable development become… Constitution and Environmental la… …onal
- Creation of the National System o… management of natural resources… …ed
- Abolition of the change of use of …
- FONAFIFO legally consolidated
- The Forest National Office was cr… private and public forest stakehol… …the
- Transformation of incentives into … main financial mechanism to pror… …he …use
- Creation of a funding source for B…

Target 3

By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.

…NAFIFO

WHAT IS PES ?

- The PES is a financial instrument that fully recognize ecological services between providers and users. So, we can say its a private transaction between them, were the Government is in the middle setting policies, rules, procedures, institutional administration and the political will to internalize them.

Environmental Services Payment Program: Legal framework

The Forestry Law states

“ Forests, forest plantations and other ecosystems provide essential services to the people and economic activities, at the local, national and global levels”.

Protection of water resources for different uses

Mitigation of greenhouse effect gases and carbon fixation

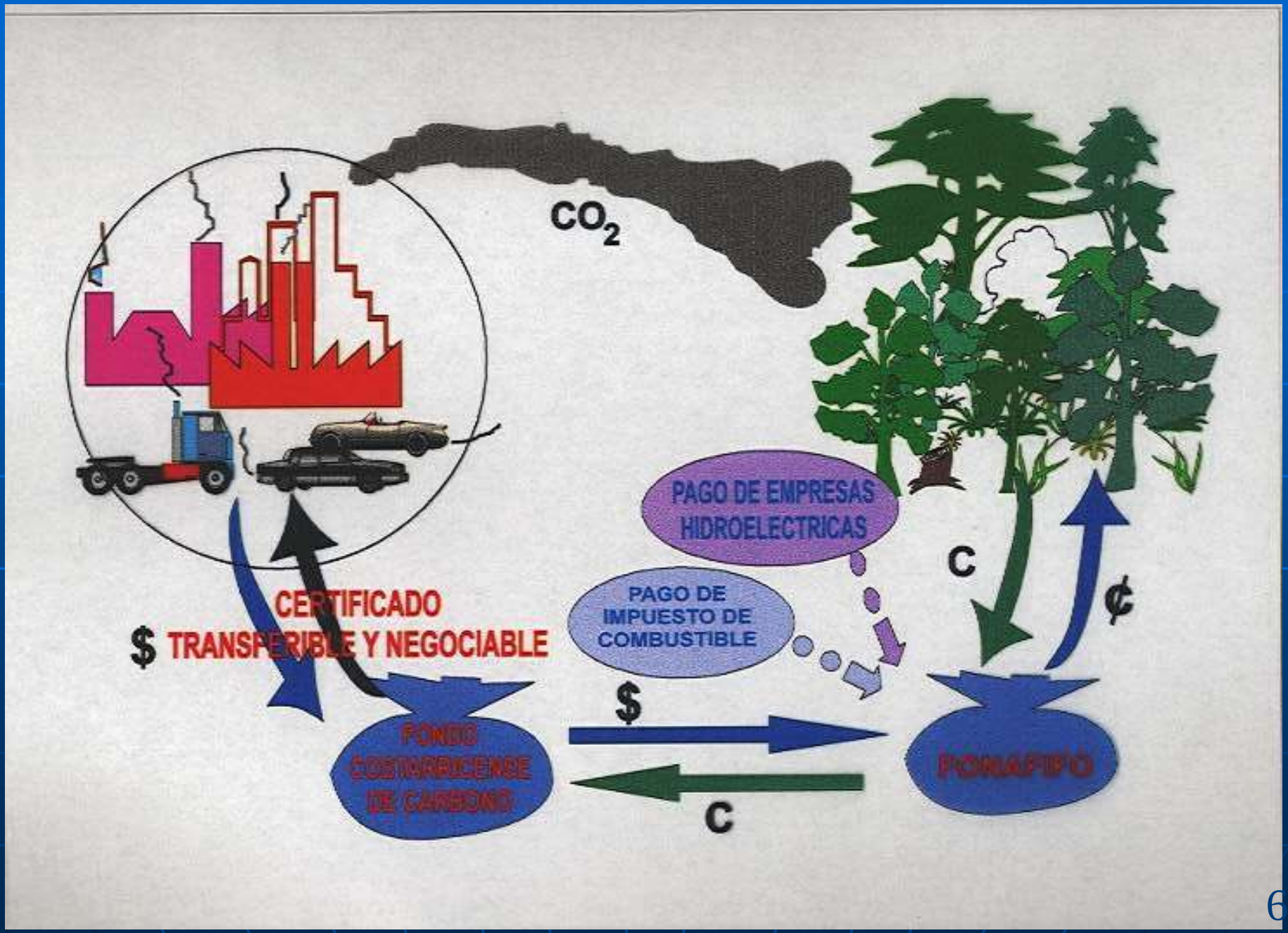
Protection of biodiversity

Landscape/scenic beauty

Payment for environmental services is the mechanism implemented to pay the owners of land by the above mentioned services provided to the society

THE CARBON BANK

RATIONALE OF THE ESPP



Ecomarket Project goals/targets

- Payments for contracted projects (+200.000 Has)
- Increase volume of existing contracts in 100.000 Has
- Increase by 30% participation of women in ESP
- Increase by 100% participation of indigenous peoples
- Strengthen FONAFIFO and SINAC institutional capacities

Ecomarkets project

- Need to increase forest conservation and forest cover recovering by enhancing the development of private markets for environmental services provided by forests such as biodiversity protection, greenhouse emissions reduction and water resources protection.

Source of funding	$ US
BIRF 4557-CR	32,630,000
GEF 23681-CR	8,000,000
PJN 50508	302,250
Government	8,500,000
TOTAL	**49,432,250**

Economic Benefit of National Parks to the Local Economy- 2002

Total: $834,600.000

- **Tourism (87,48%):**
- **Hydroenergy (10,45%):**
- **Conservation Funds (1,10%)**
- **Others (0,97%):**

Economic Benefit of National Parks to the Local Economy 2009.

Total: 1.357 millons de US$

- Turismo Nacional (70,18%). Más importantes: hospedaje
- Generación de electricidad (26.38%). Aproximación empl a ASP.
- Generación de empleo directo e indirecto (1,73%).
- Ingresos por concepto de entradas (0,93%)
- Fondos para Conservación de ASP (0,63%).
- Otros (0,15%). Fondos para la investigación, visitación, tierras.

* TC: 573.3 colónes por dólar

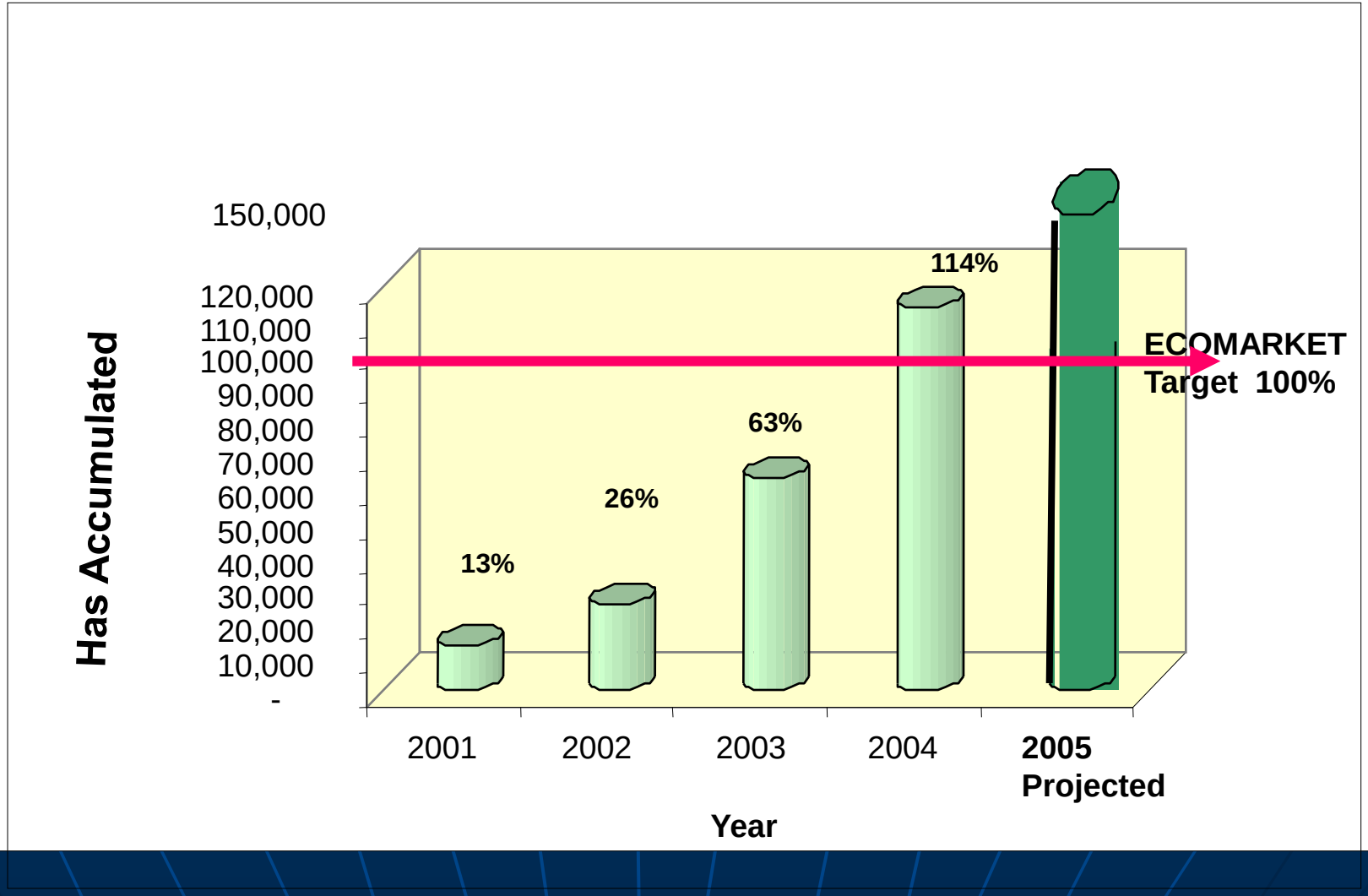
Target 1
By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

National Parks Contribution to the GNP 2002

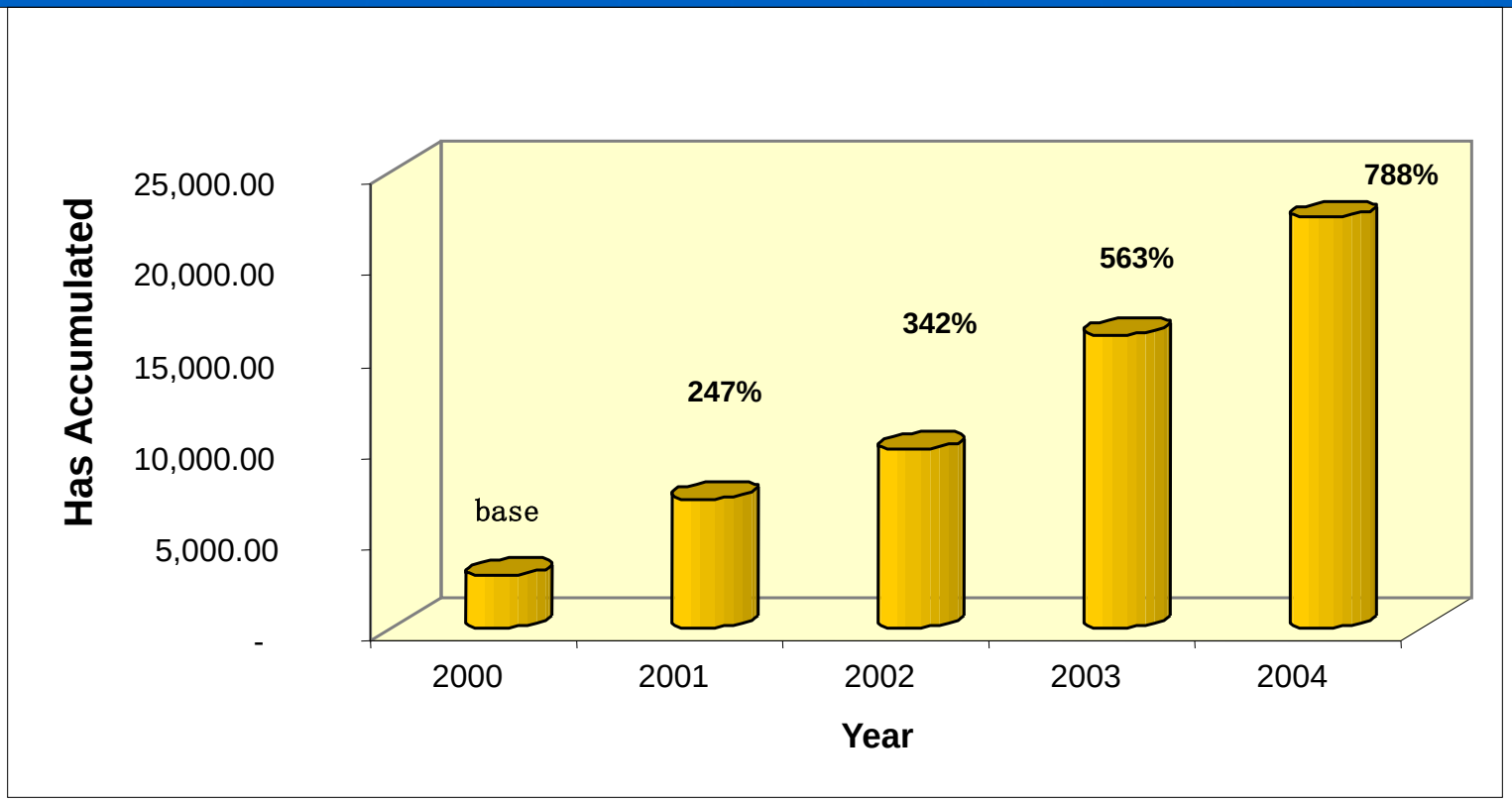
	%
National Parks	5,5

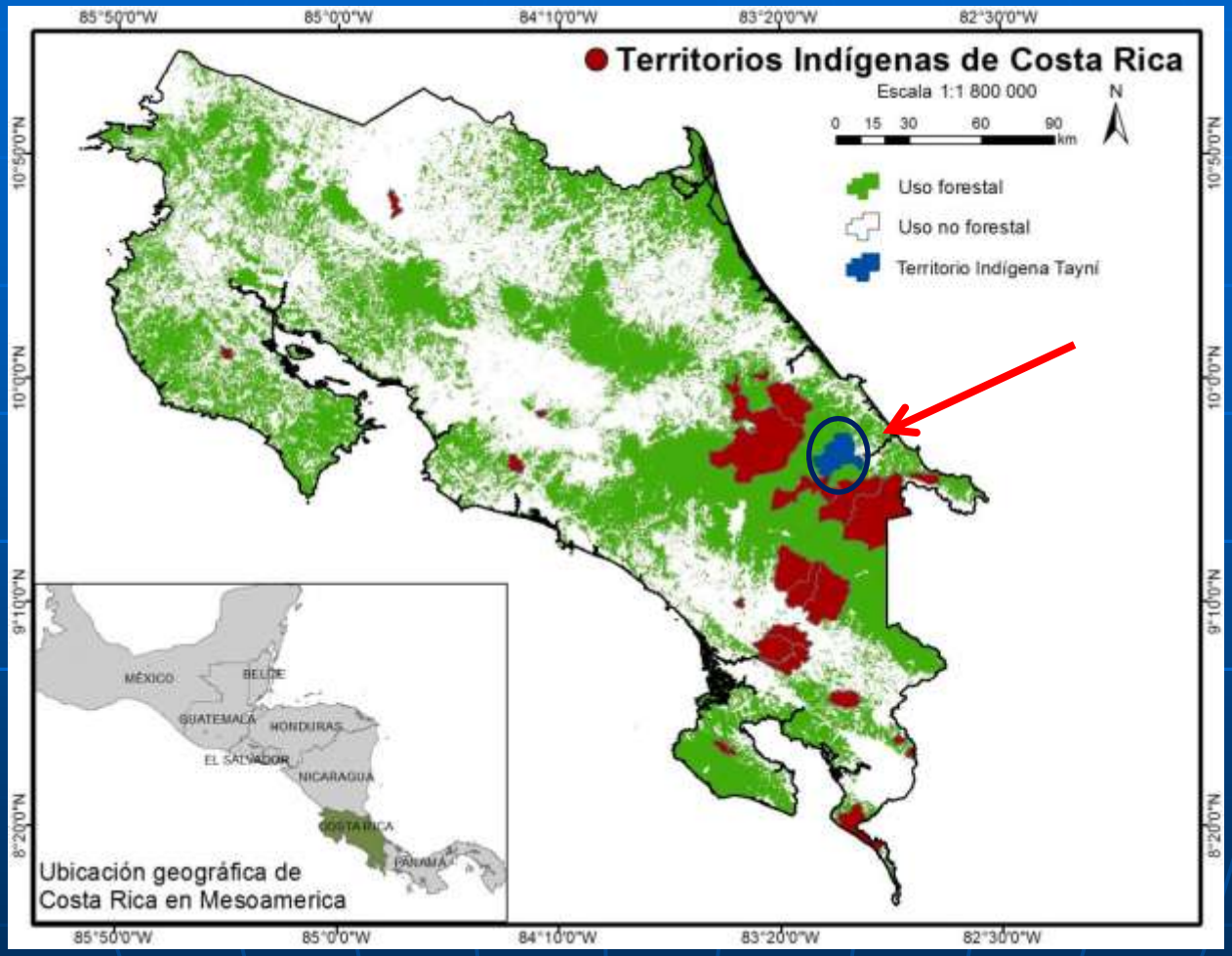
Agriculture	7,7

New Has protected by ESP



Participation of indigenous peoples

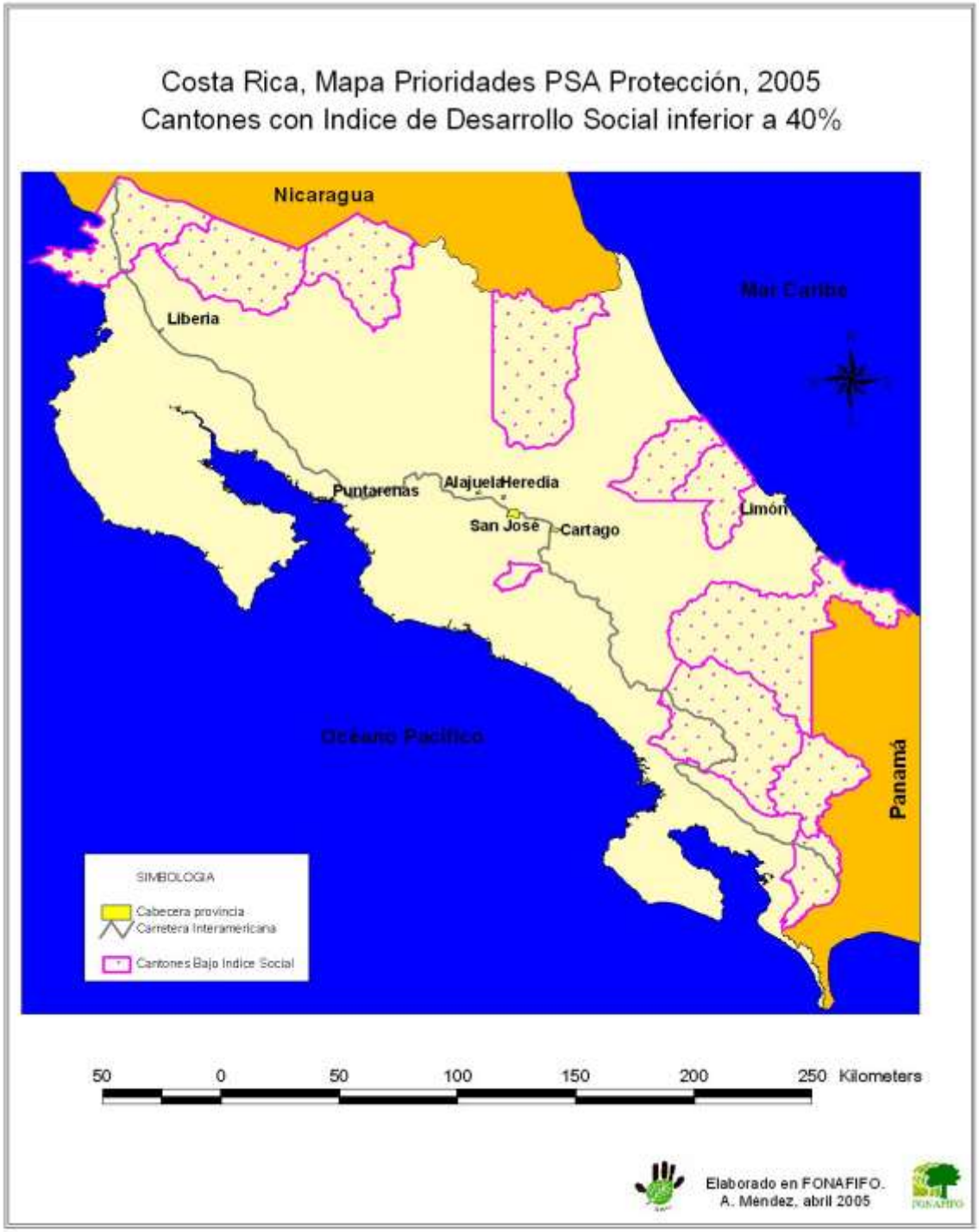



Territorios Indígenas de Costa Rica
Escala 1:1 800 000
N
0 15 30 60 90
km
Uso forestal
Uso no forestal
Territorio Indígena Tayní
85°50'0"W
85°0'0"W
84°10'0"W
83°20'0"W
82°30'0"W
10°50'0"N
10°0'0"N
9°10'0"N
8°20'0"N
MÉXICO
BELICE
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
EL SALVADOR
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
PANAMÁ
Ubicación geográfica de
Costa Rica en Mesoamerica


PSA Reserva Indígena


GRECIA
TEL/ 494-4401


COLEGIO TELESECUNDARIA BOCA CUEN TJAi



Low Social Development Index Populations (Less than 40%)

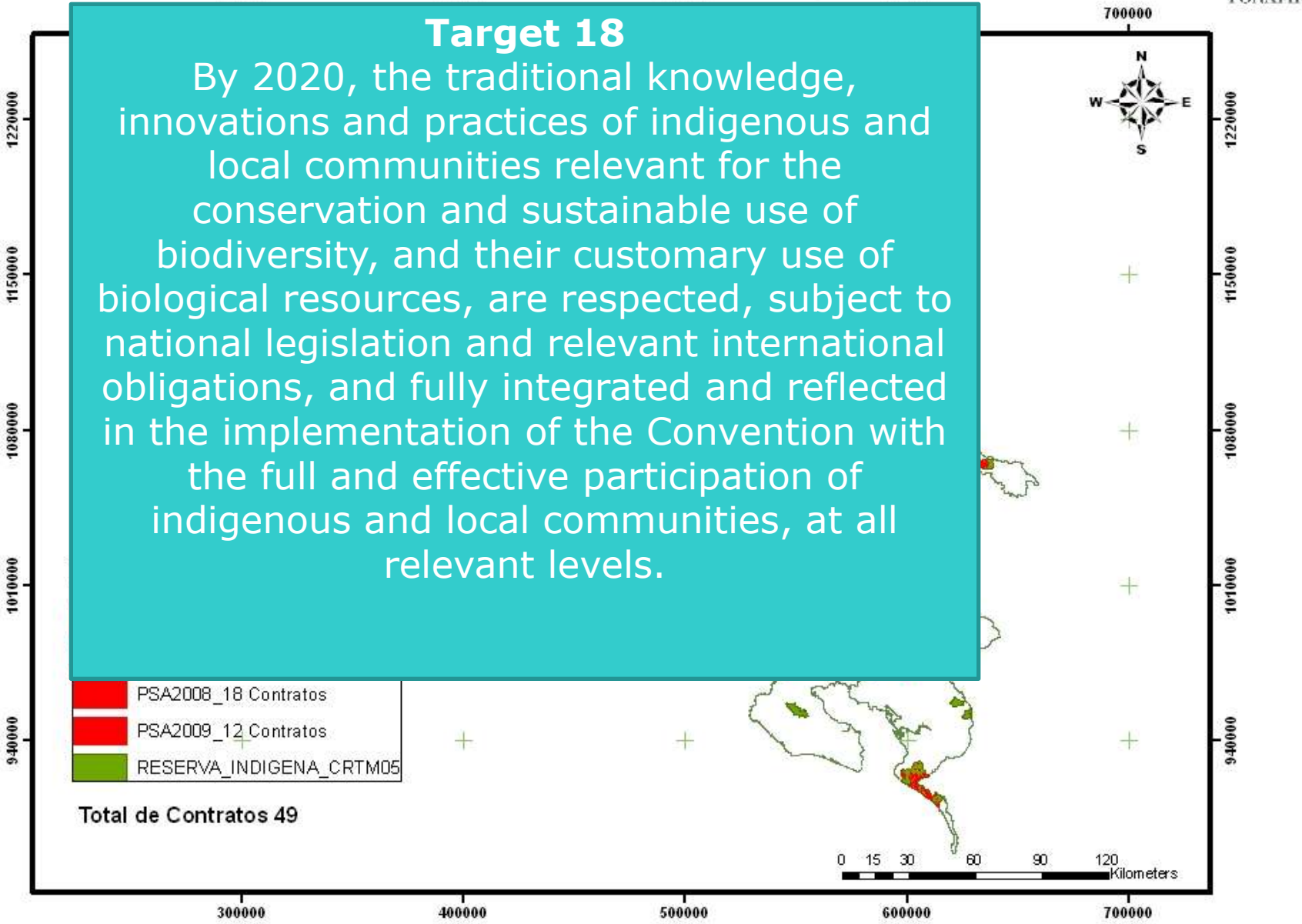
MINAET

Ubicación de Contratos PSA dentro de la Categoría de Priorización de Territorios Indigenas.

FONAFIFO

Target 18

By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.



Fuente:
Capa PSA 2006-2009, FONAFIFO
Capa de Zonas Prioritarias, SINAC
E, Ortiz. Atlas, 2008.

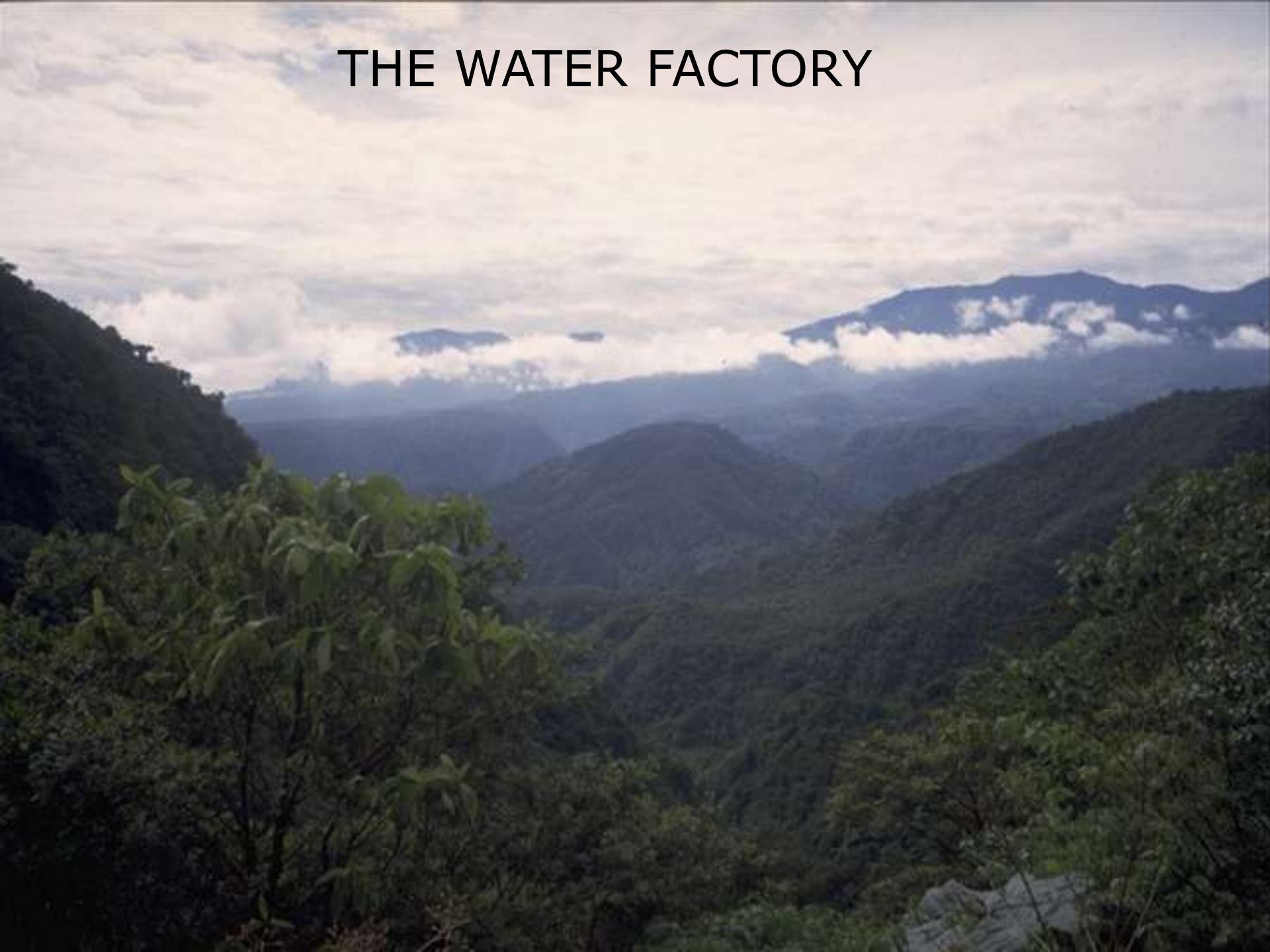
Proyección : CRTM05
DATUM: WGS84

Elaborado por: Ing. Gabriela Cabezas Barrientos.
Departamento de Control y Monitoreo
FONAFIFO
Fecha: 3 de Noviembre, 2010.

THE ECOLOGY COST OF WATER ADJUSTED IN THE WATER RIGTHS DECREE: AUGUST 24th 2005


MINISTERIO DEL AMBIENTE Y ENERGIA
-MINAE-

THE WATER FACTORY

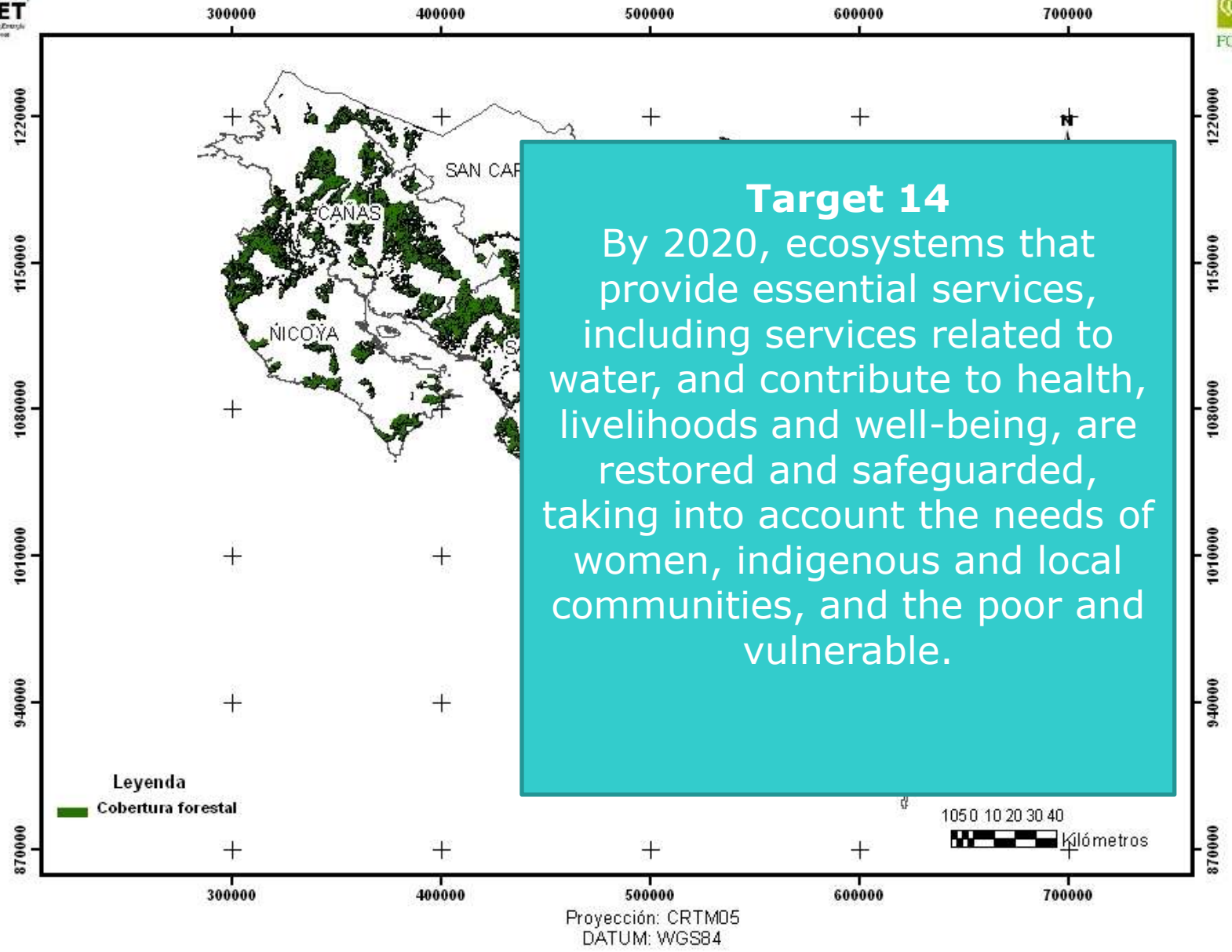


MAYOR USERS OF WATER

Uso	Concesiones	%	Vol. Total m3	%
Fuerza hidráulica	174	1.5	11168689277	68.72
Riego	2656	23.6	3559261626	21.90
Agropecuario	2363	21	841641751	5.18
Consumo humano	4261	37.9	235879112	1.45
Industrial	545	4.9	173966485	1.07
Agoindustria	393	3.5	148903557	0.92
Turismo	741	6.6	118913097	0.73
Comercial	100	0.9	5836199	0.04
Total	11233	99.9	16253091104	100.01

.ENERGY AND AGRICULTURE : 95% OF WATER CONCESSIONS.

Prioridad hídrica 2011_CRTM05



Proyección: CRTM05
DATUM: WGS84

Target 14

By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

Fuente: Atlas Digital 2008, estudio de Jorge Fallas y delimitacion oficinas regionales 2011
Elaborado por: Ing. Verónica Madrigal Mora
Departamento de Control y Monitoreo





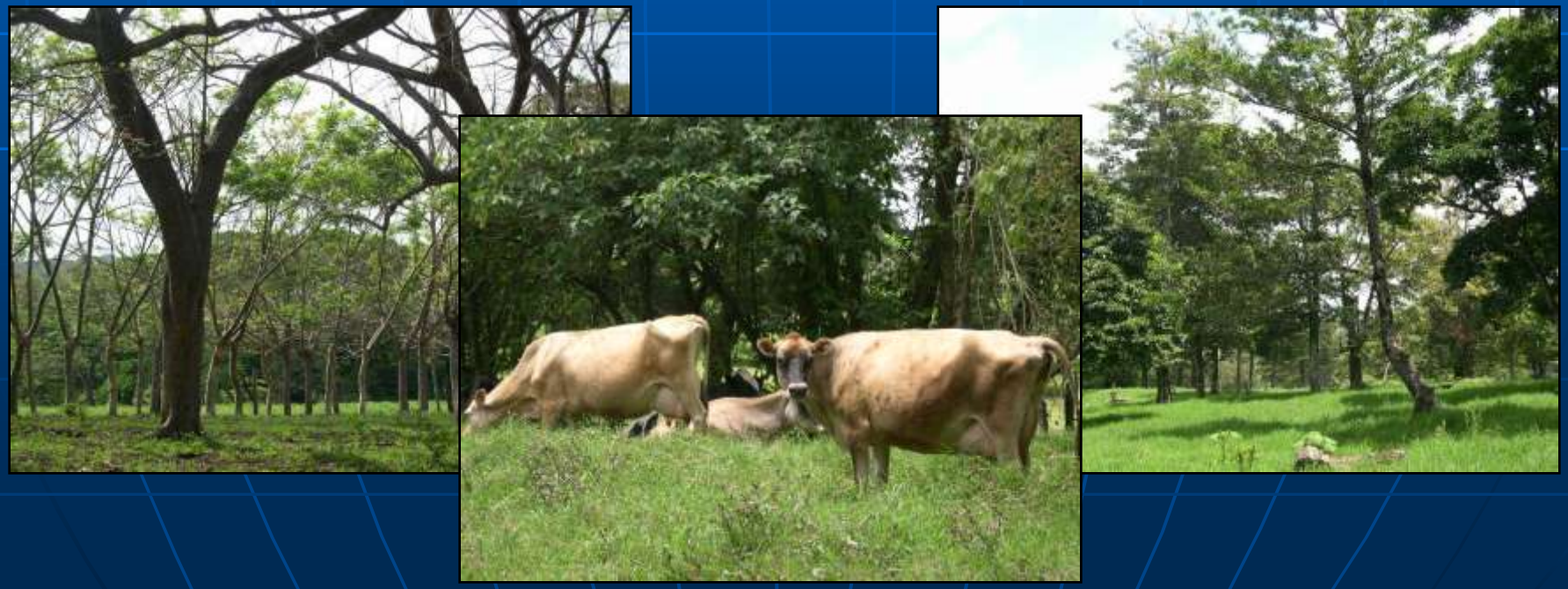
Sector	Canon (colones por metro cúbico anual)			
	Superficial		Subterráneo	
	Anterior	CAA *	Anterior	CAA *
Doméstico	0.5177	2,46	0.7187	2,63
Poblacional	0.0088	2,46	0.0109	2,63
Hidroeléctrico (fuerza hidráulica)	0.0001	0,12	NA	NA
Industrial	0.0252	3,64	0.1928	4,25
Turístico	0.0252	3,64	0,1928	4,25
Agropecuario	0.0169	1,29	0.1304	1,40
Riego Distrito Arenal	0,0169	0,12	NA	NA
Usos no consuntivos				
Ingenio, Enfriar, Acuacultura	0,0252 0,0169	0,12	0,1928 0,1304	0,16

Canon Anterior Decreto 26635-MINAE Enero-98

Ingresos para el año 2005: $250 mil

CAA: Canon Ambientalmente Ajustado, Decreto Enero 2006. Ingresos para el año 2012, $10 millones

Need to invest: in restauration and good uses of land for water conservation



Opportunities for biodiversity conservation in agricultural landscapes in Central America: lessons from the FRAGMENT project

Celia A. Harvey
F.L. Sinclair, M. Ibrahim, J. Sáenz, C. Villanueva, R. Gómez, M. López, J. Montero, J. González, A. Medina, D. Sánchez, S. Vilchez, B. Hernández, and S. Kunth

RECONVERSION OF CATTLE PRODUCTION:
Added environmental and social value

Cattle ranching in degraded lands:
Low social contribution

MEAT
MILK

Silvopastoral systems

TIMBER
FRUITS

CERTIFIED PRODUCTS
GREEN MARKETS

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

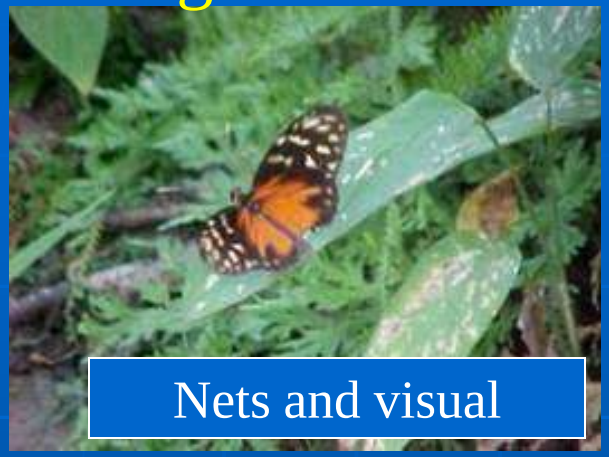
INCOME INCREMENT

POVERTY REDUCTION

What is the value of on-farm tree cover for biodiversity conservation?

Organisms studied

Point counts



Nets and visual

Mist nets

Pitfall traps

Data collected: abundance, richness of species

Taxa monitored in 8 land use types

Objectives:

- Determine how livestock farmers make decisions on land use changes to benefit from PES;

Will PES increase tree cover on livestock farms?

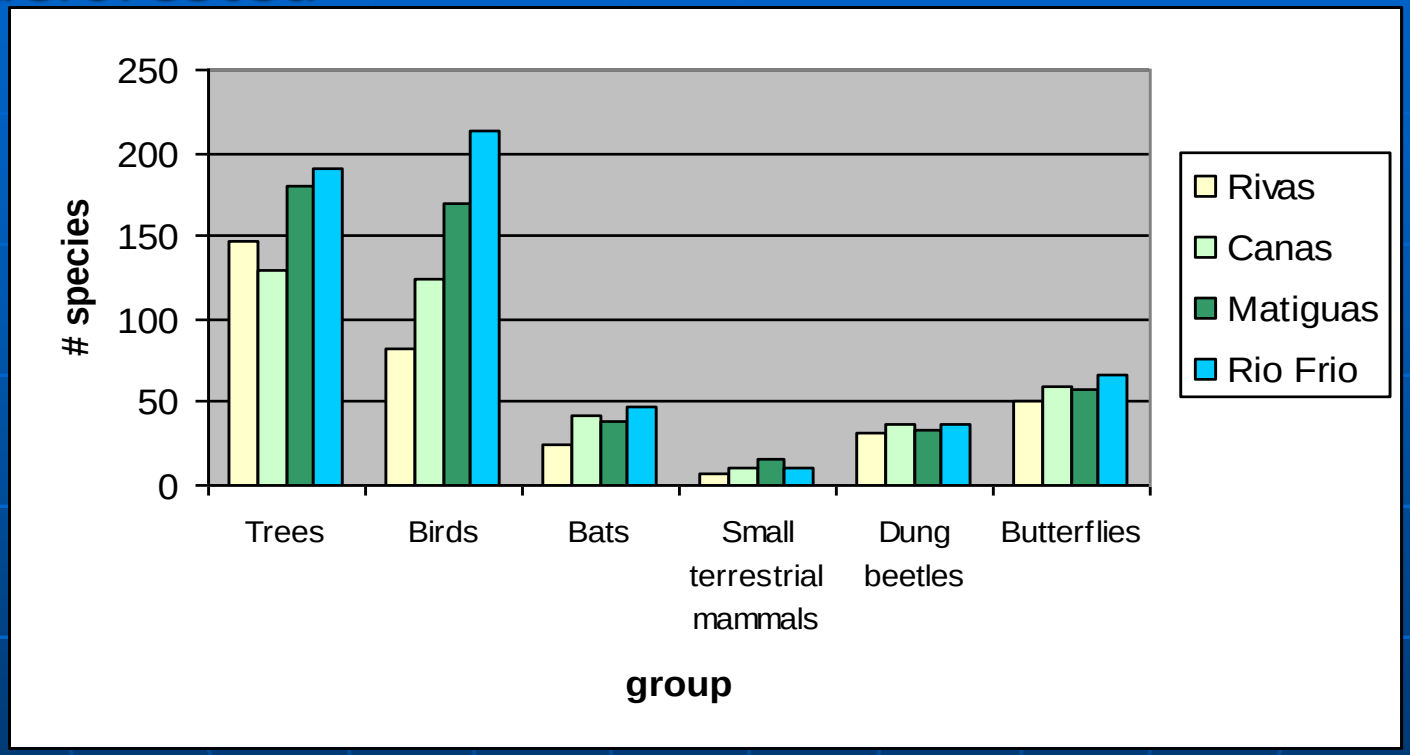
- Determine the impacts of PES: C sequestration, biodiversity and water resources; and livelihoods of rural poor
- Develop methodology for PES
- Propose mechanism for sustainable financing of PES

Index by land uses and its potential for carbon sequestration and conservation of biodiversity

#	Land use	Index Carbon	Index Biodiversity	Total index
2	Degraded pasture	0	0	0
3	Native pasture without trees	0,1	0,1	0,2
8	Live fences	0,3	0,3	0,6
11	Fodder bank	0,3	0,5	0,8
14	Native pasture high tree density*	0,5	0,5	1,0
20	Improve pasture high tree density*	0,6	0,7	1,3
23	Young secondary vegetation	0,6	0,8	1,4
24	Riparian forest	0,8	0,7	1,5
27	Secondary forest	0,9	1,0	1,9
28	Primary forest	1,0	1,0	2,0

* > 30 tree ha^{-1}

- Agricultural landscapes retain high species richness, despite being highly fragmented and deforested



- 130-191 tree spp.
- 83-213 bird spp.
- 24-42 bat spp.
- 32-37 dung beetle spp
- 50-67 butterfly spp.

* Conservative estimates

“La Ramada” Farm - Iván Gutierrez

Uso_2004	Length_met	Uso_descri
16	8442.578	CV-MULTI-ES
8	8504.247	CV

CERCAS VIVAS 2004

LA RAMADA
IVÁN GUTIERREZ

N

40 0 40 80 Meters

Target 15

By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

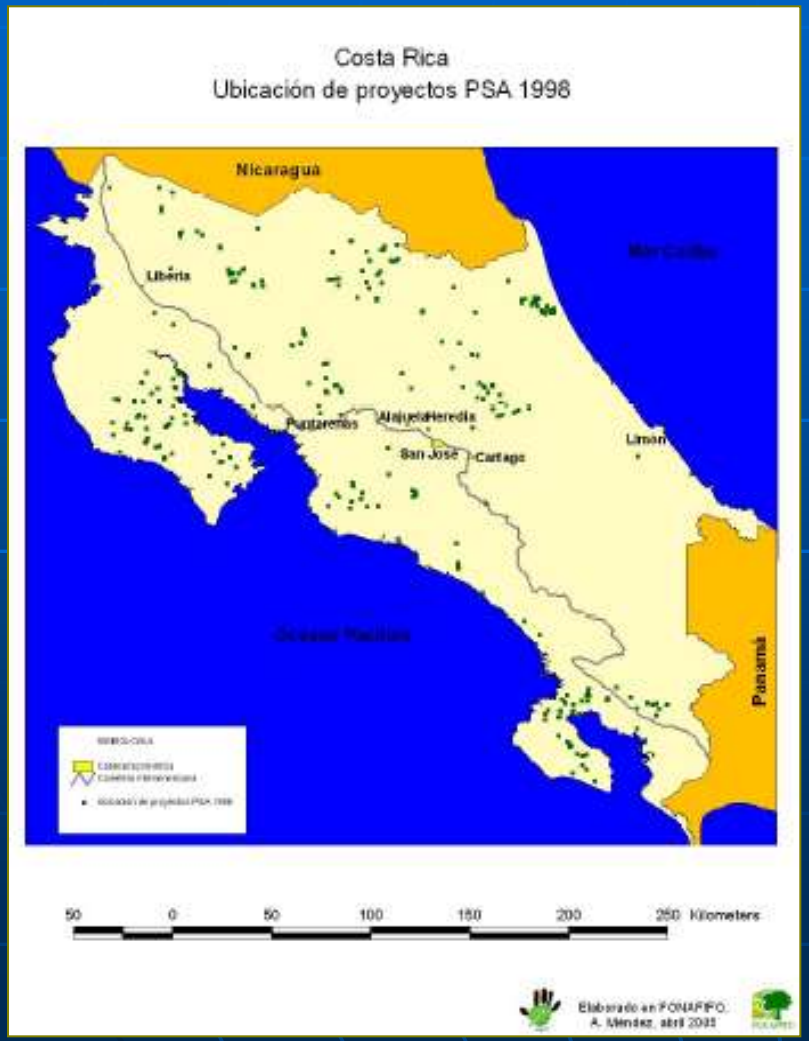
Target 7

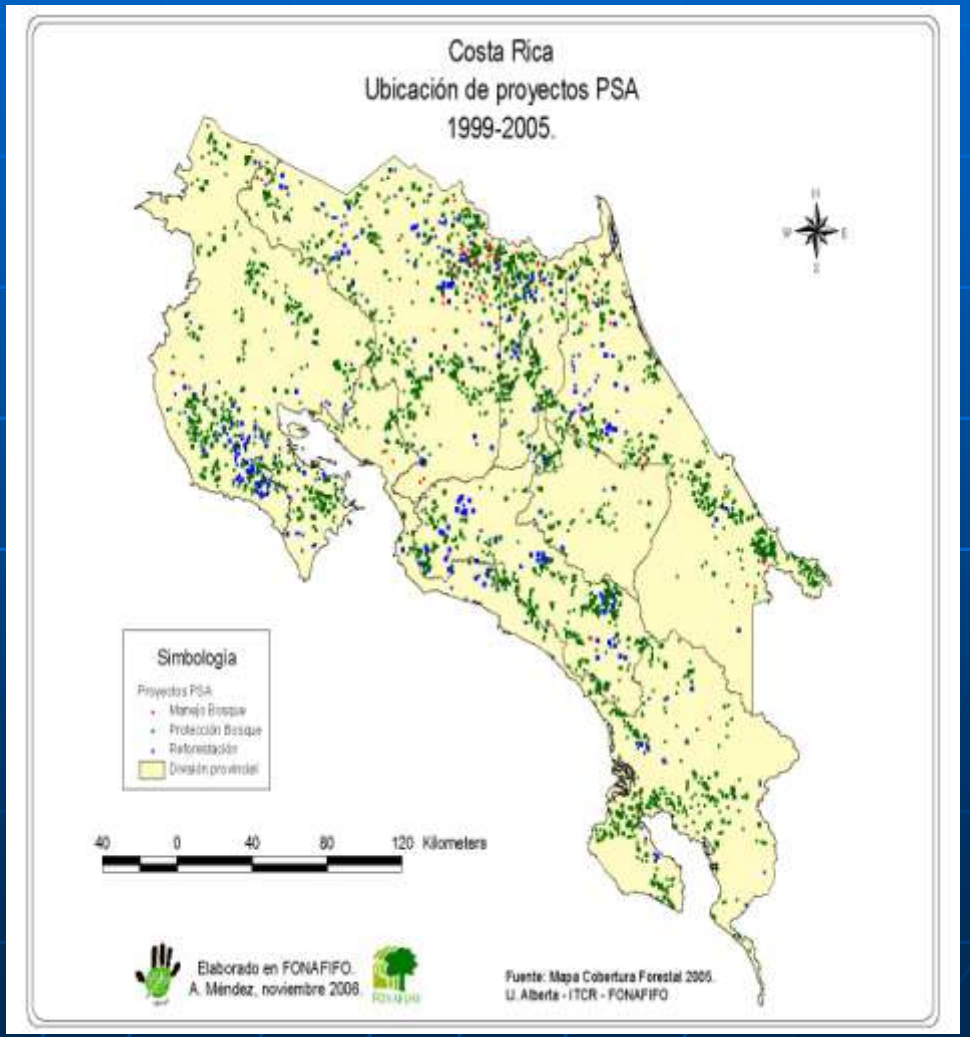
By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity

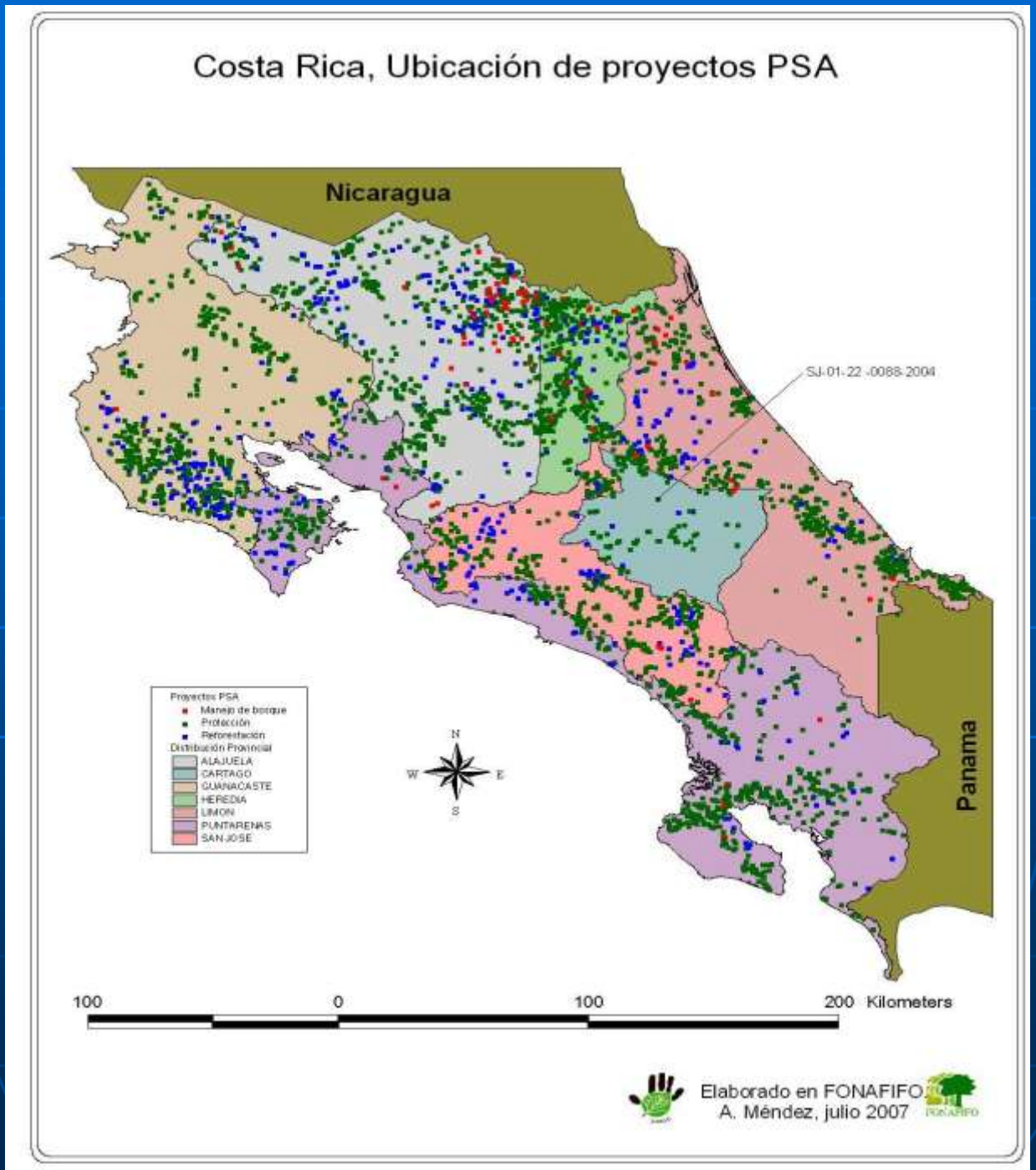
(Gobbi, 2005)


Create diverse agroforestry systems (increase CO_2 uptake)
Constitute biological corridors
Protect forests (reduce CO_2 emissions)
Reforest and restore degraded areas (increase CO_2 uptake)

Comparación PSA 1998-2006






Costa Rica, Ubicación de proyectos PSA
Nicaragua
Panama
SJ-01-22 -0088-2004
Proyectos PSA
Manejo de bosque
Protección
Reforestación
Distribución Provincial
ALAJUELA
CARTAGO
GUANACASTE
HEREDIA
LIMON
PUNTARENAS
SAN JOSE
N
W
E
S
100
0
100
200 Kilometers
Elaborado en FONAFIFO
A. Méndez, julio 2007
FONAFIFO

PES IN COSTA RICA

More than 700.000 hect. in
(11% of Costa Rica)

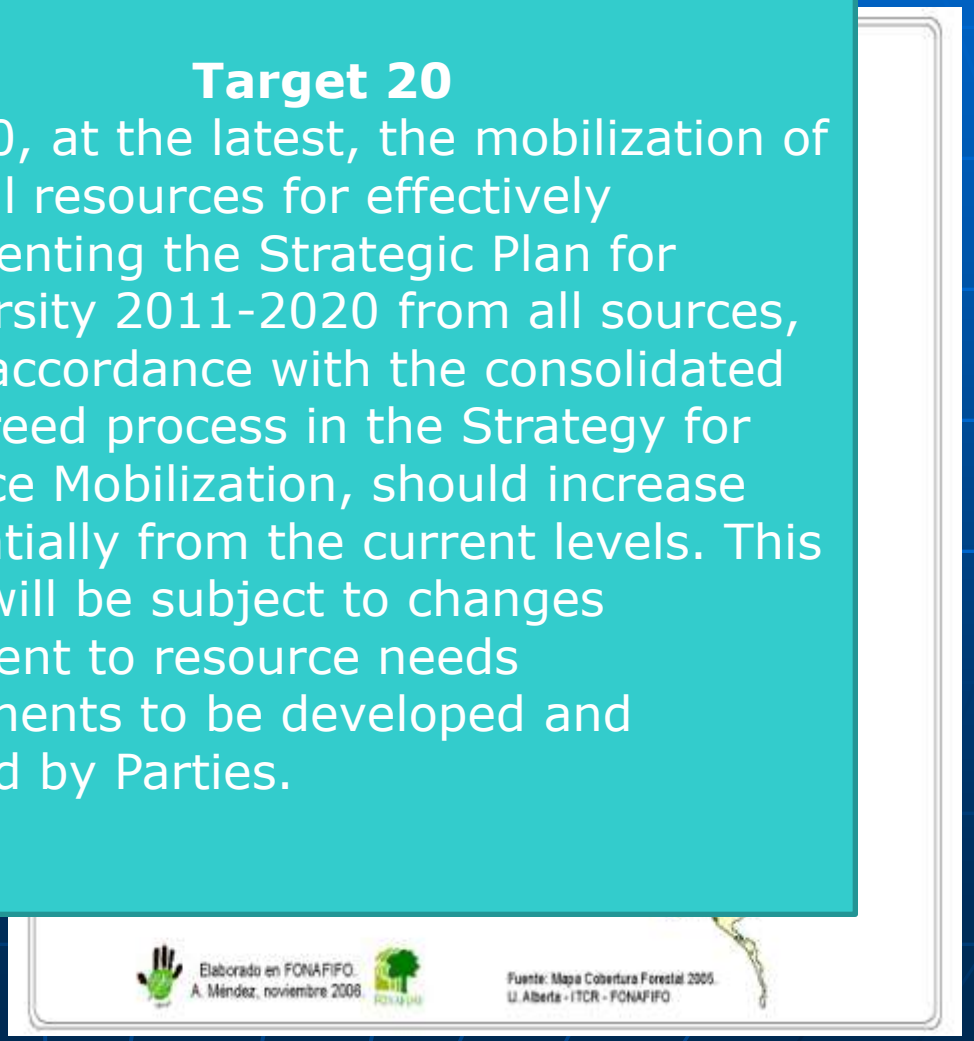
$180 million invested, perio

7000 Beneficiaries, bieng 4
the line of poverty.

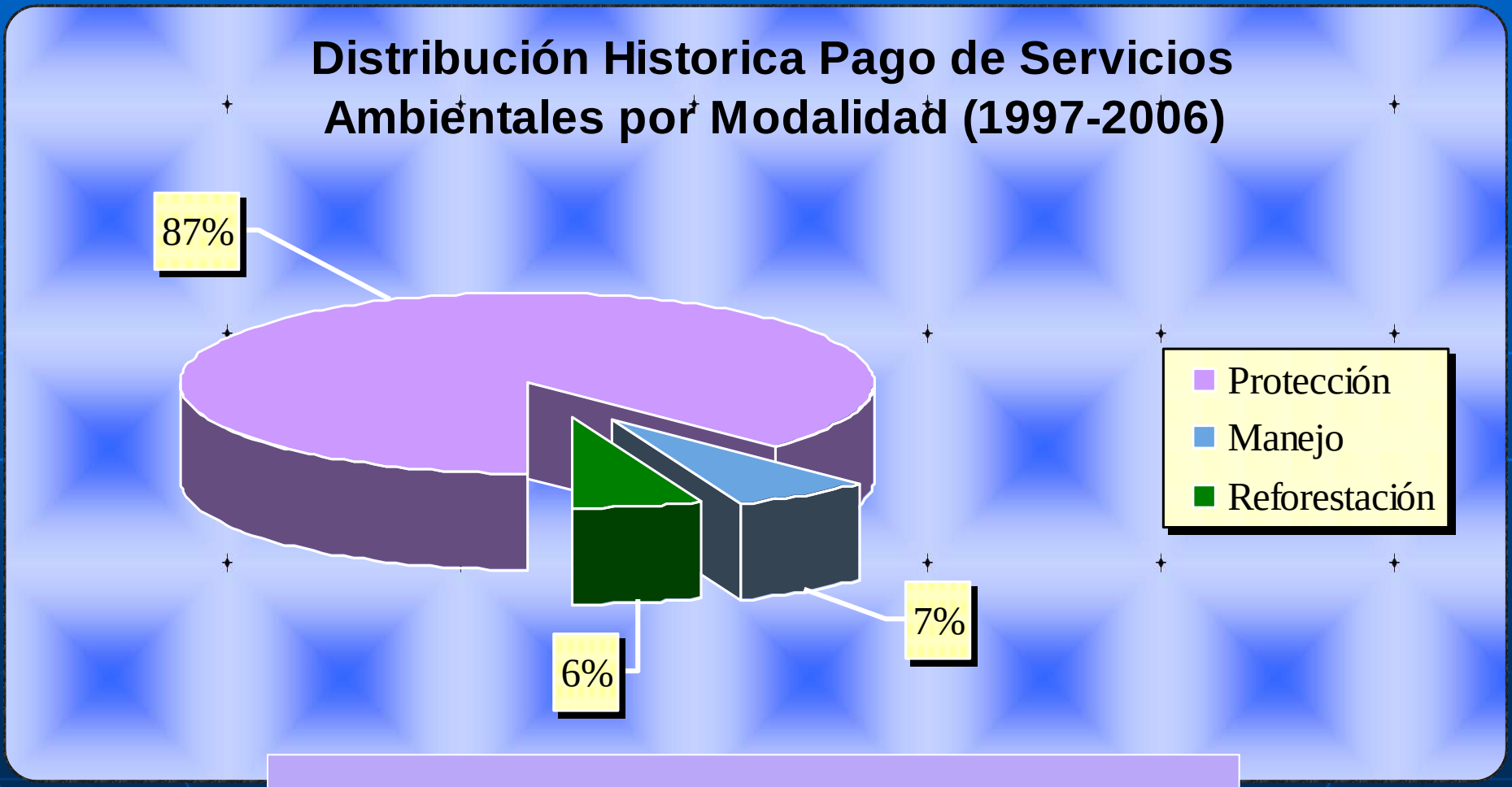
- $30 million anual budge

Target 20

By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.



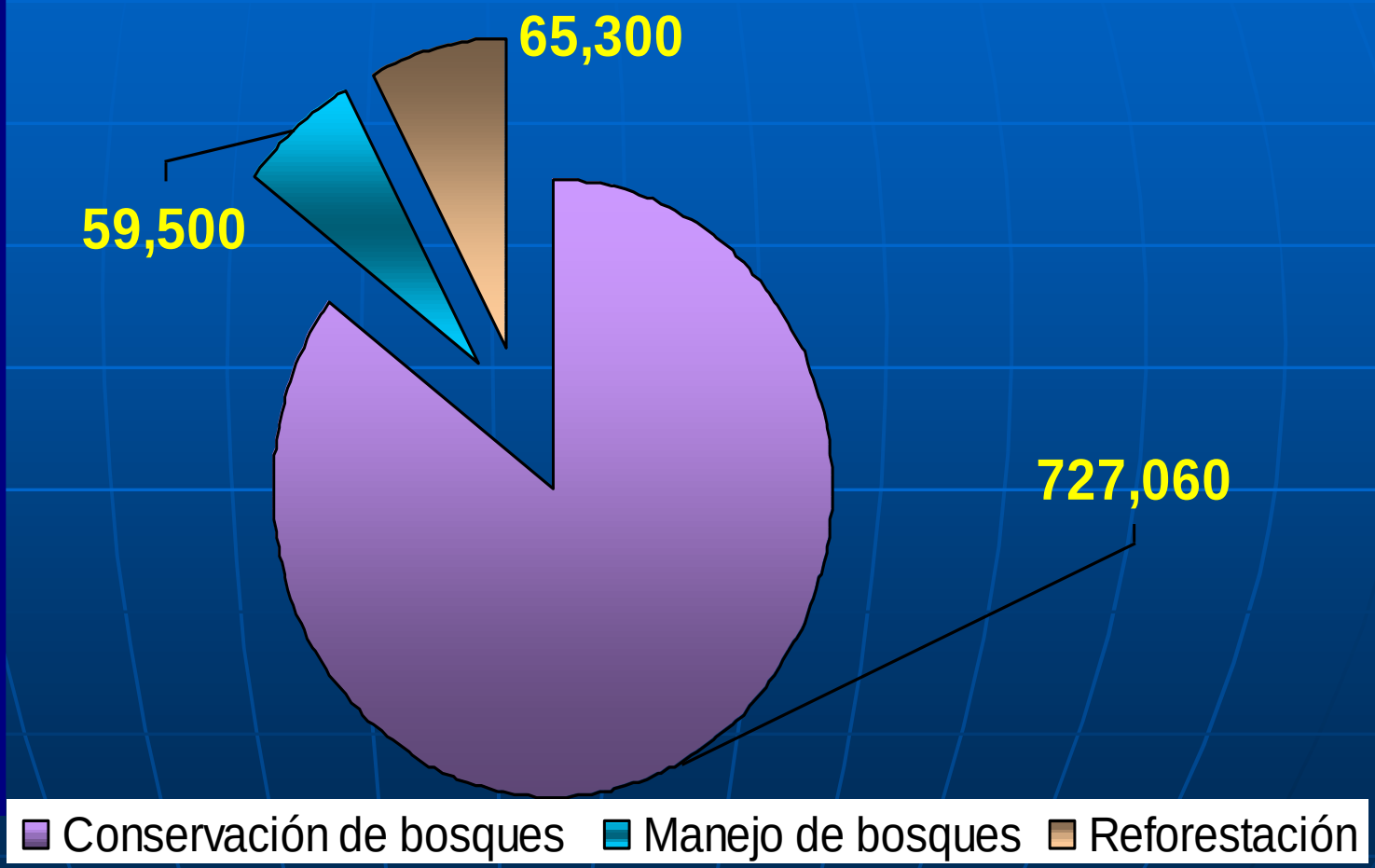
520 mil hectáreas con PSA entre 1997 - 2006



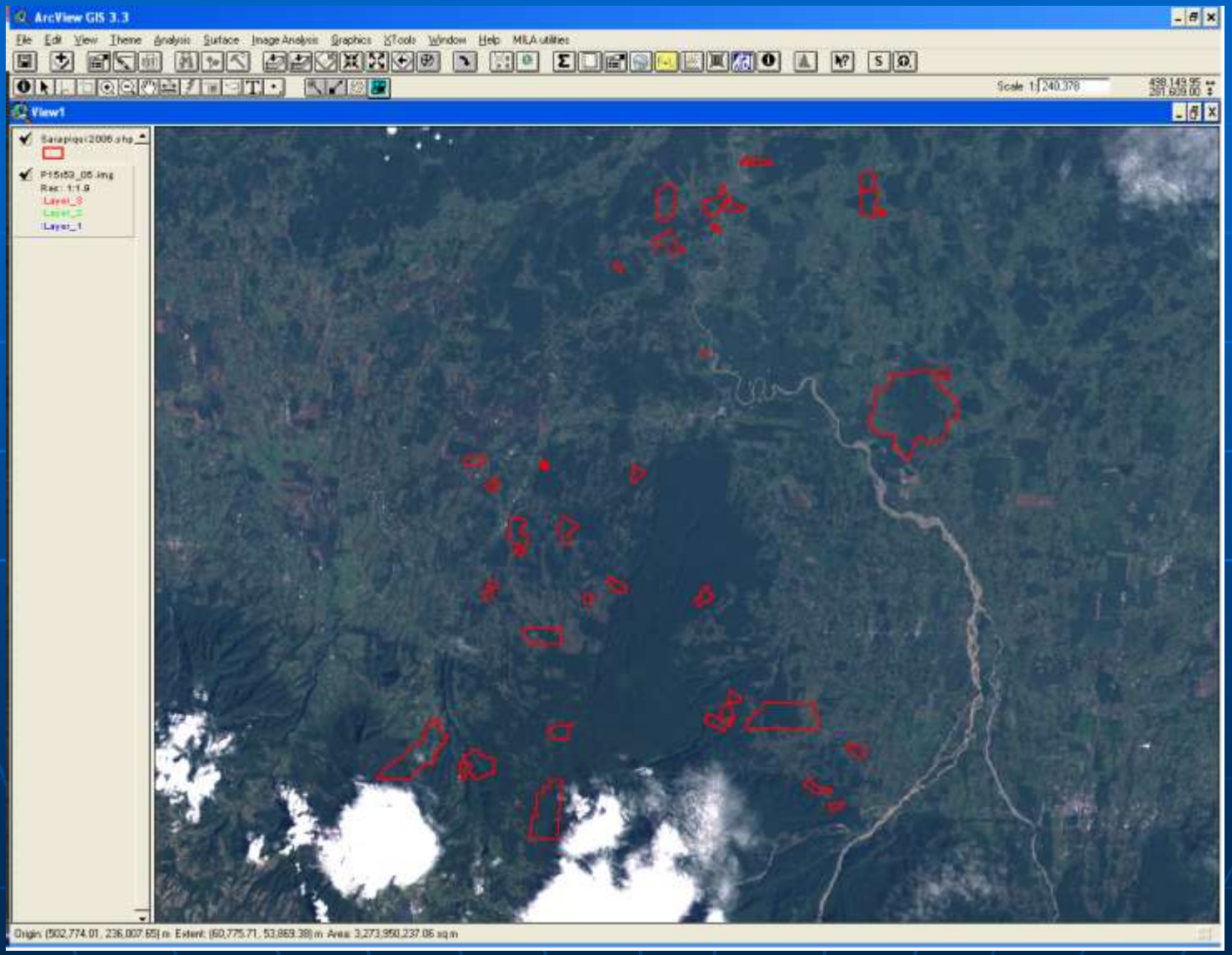
Más de 7500 pequeños y medianos productores

Para satisfacer la oferta en los próximos 5 años, se requiere una inversión de 214 millones de dólares (72 mil millones de colones) solo para recuperar y proteger una fracción según capacidad de uso

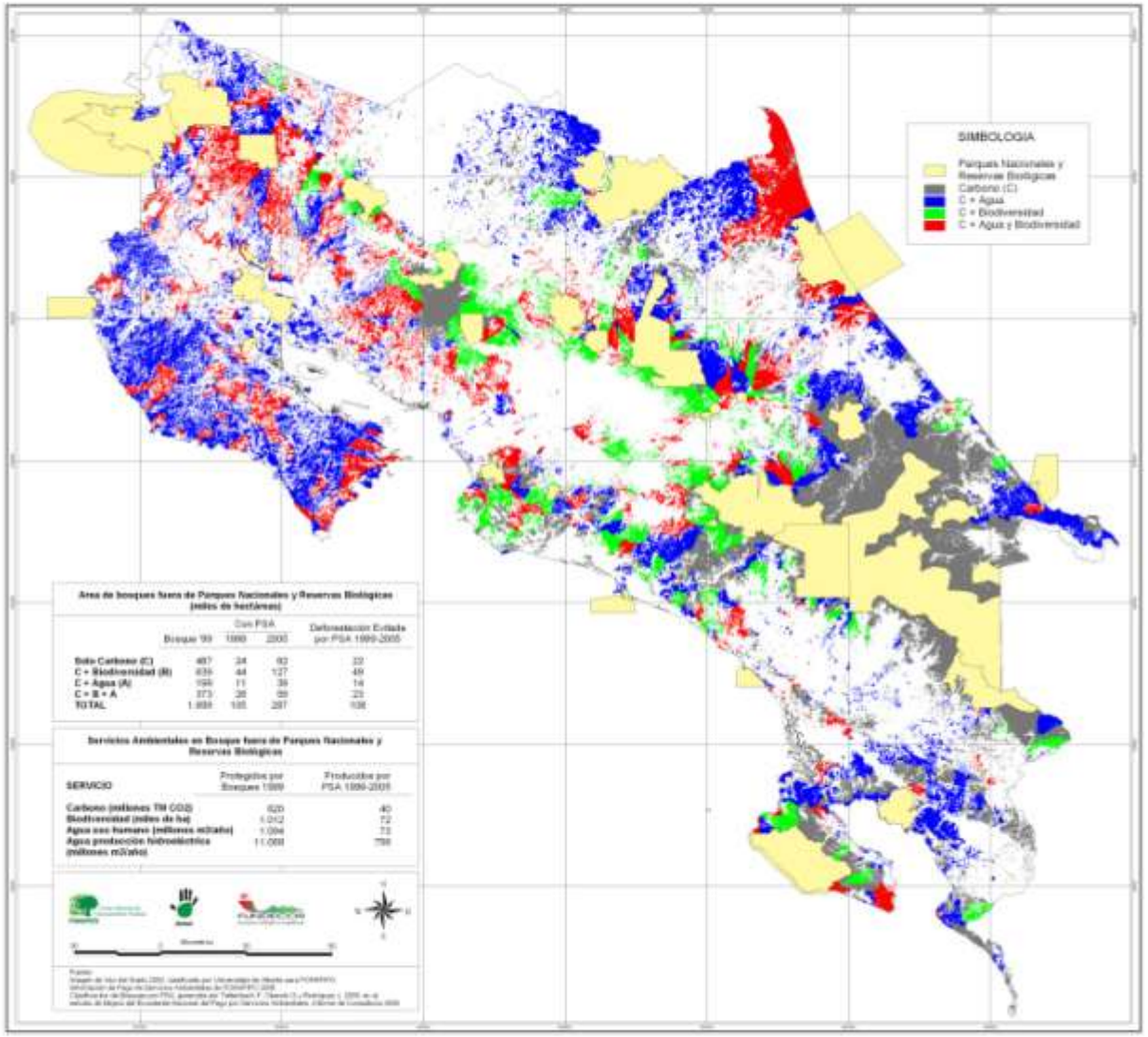
OFERTA PARA PSA EN Has PARA LOS PROXIMOS 5 AÑOS



Uso imágenes de satélite



BOSQUES 2000 FUERA DE PARQUES NACIONALES y RESERVAS BIOLOGICAS SEGUN TIPO DE SERVICIOS AMBIENTALES



Area de bosques fuera de Parques Nacionales y Reservas Biologicas (miles de hectáreas)

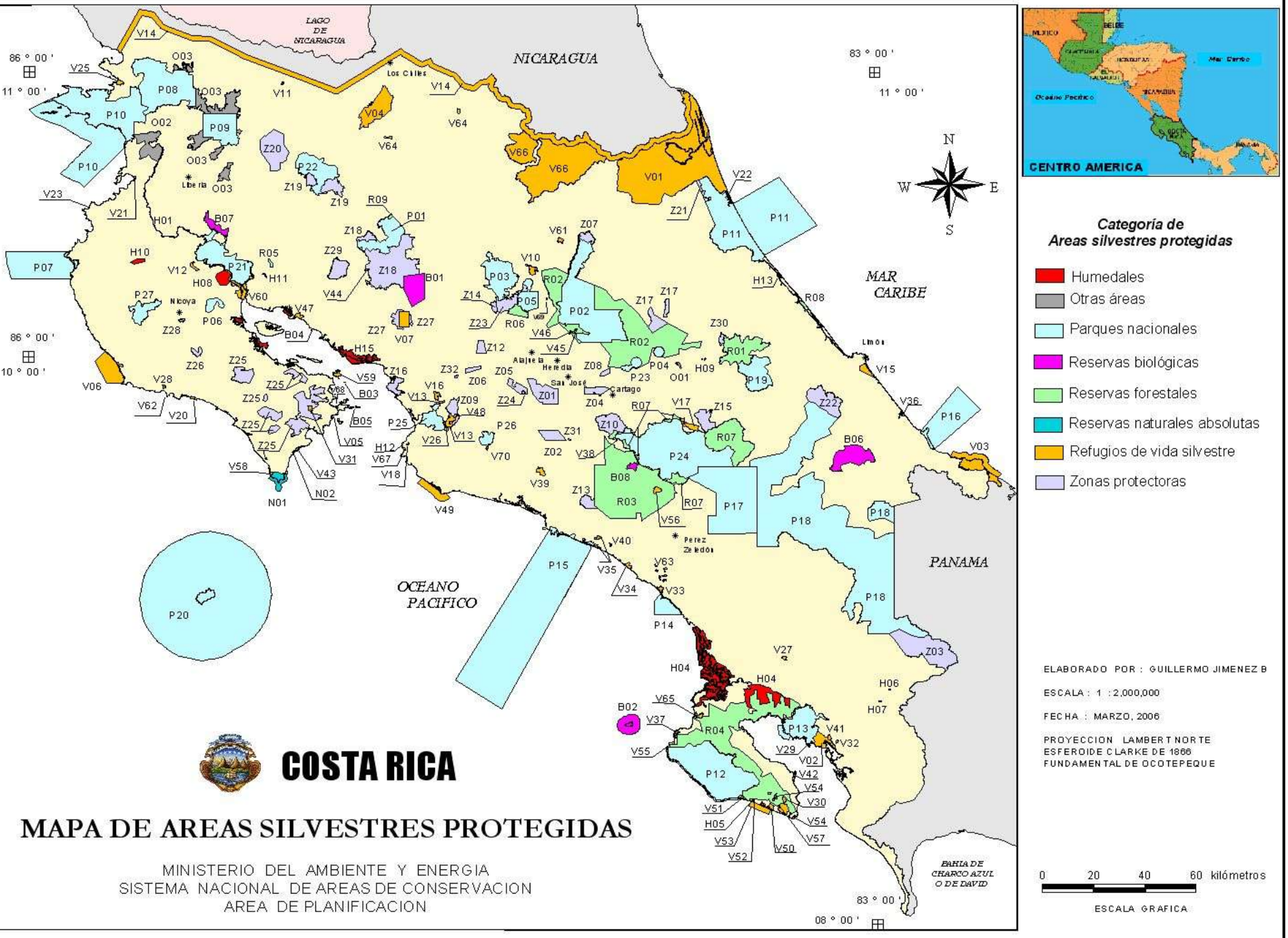
	Bosque '00	Con PSA 1999	Con PSA 2005	Deforestacion Evitada por PSA 1999-2005
Solo Carbono (C)	467	24	92	22
C + Biodiversidad (B)	639	44	127	49
C + Agua (A)	198	11	39	14
C + B + A	373	26	69	23
TOTAL	1.669	105	287	108

Servicios Ambientales en Bosque fuera de Parques Nacionales y Reservas Biologicas

SERVICIO	Protegidos por Bosques 1999	Producidos por PSA 1999-2005
Carbono (millones TM CO2)	620	40
Biodiversidad (miles de ha)	1.012	72
Agua uso humano (millones m3/año)	1.004	73
Agua producción hidroeléctrica (millones m3/año)	11.000	798

N° de criterio	PRIORIDADES M0DALIDAD DE PROTECIÓN	Puntos para priorizar
1	Bosques en fincas ubicadas en los vacíos de conservación en terrenos privados dentro de Áreas Silvestres Protegidas (ASP) ; Bosques en fincas Ubicadas en los vacíos de conservación en terrenos privados dentro de Corredores Biológicos; Bosques que protegen el recurso hídrico (con nota de ASADA; AYA O MUNICIPIO) o FONAFIFO o MINAET donde se ponga de manifiesto la importancia de proteger el bosque ; Bosques de los Territorios Indígenas del país.	80
2	Bosques en fincas ubicadas en los vacíos de conservación en terrenos privados fuera de ASP y de Corredores Biológicos; Bosques en fincas privadas dentro de ASP y fuera de vacíos de conservación; Bosques en fincas propiedad privada ubicados dentro de las áreas silvestres protegidas y que aún no han sido compradas o expropiadas por el Estado.	75
3	Bosques en fincas privadas dentro de Corredores Biológicos y fuera de vacíos de conservación.	70
4	Bosques que tienen contratos en la modalidad PSA de Manejo de Bosque y que presenten presolicitud de ingreso a la modalidad de protección de bosque siempre que cumplan con los demás requisitos establecidos en este Manual y concluya su periodo de vigencia en el mismo año en que se presente la nueva presolicitud.	65
5	Bosques fuera de cualquiera de las prioridades anteriores	60
I	Bosques para protección sobre inmuebles que cumplan con lo establecido en los puntos anteriores, donde se hayan suscrito contratos de pago de servicios ambientales en años anteriores, siempre que cumplan con los demás requisitos establecidos en este Manual y concluya su periodo de vigencia en el mismo año en que se presente la nueva presolicitud. La vigencia de los nuevos contratos iniciará al día siguiente de la fecha de vencimiento del contrato anterior.	5 puntos adicionales
II	Bosque en fincas ubicados en los distritos con IDS menor a 40% según la determinación realizada por MIDEPLAN (2007).	5 puntos adicionales
III	Bosques en cualquiera de las prioridades anteriores , con solicitud de ingreso al PSA en áreas menores a 50 has	10 puntos adicionales
iv	Para solicitudes no tramitadas en el año anterior , que reiteren su interés de ingreso , cumpliendo todos los requisitos	5 puntos

Para la clasificación de las fincas se aplicara la tabla de valoración , de manera que se enviarán a valoración legal aquellas con más de 100 puntos , hasta agotar el presupuesto asignado a cada Oficina Regional. Siendo las prioritarias las de mayor puntaje, en caso de puntajes iguales se tramitará con prioridad por el orden de presentación



Categoría de Areas silvestres protegidas

- Humedales
- Otras áreas
- Parques nacionales
- Reservas biológicas
- Reservas forestales
- Reservas naturales absolutas
- Refugios de vida silvestre
- Zonas protectoras

ELABORADO POR : GUILLERMO JIMENEZ B

ESCALA : 1 : 2,000,000

FECHA : MARZO, 2006

PROYECCION LAMBERT NORTE
ESFEROIDE CLARKE DE 1866
FUNDAMENTAL DE OCOTEPEQUE

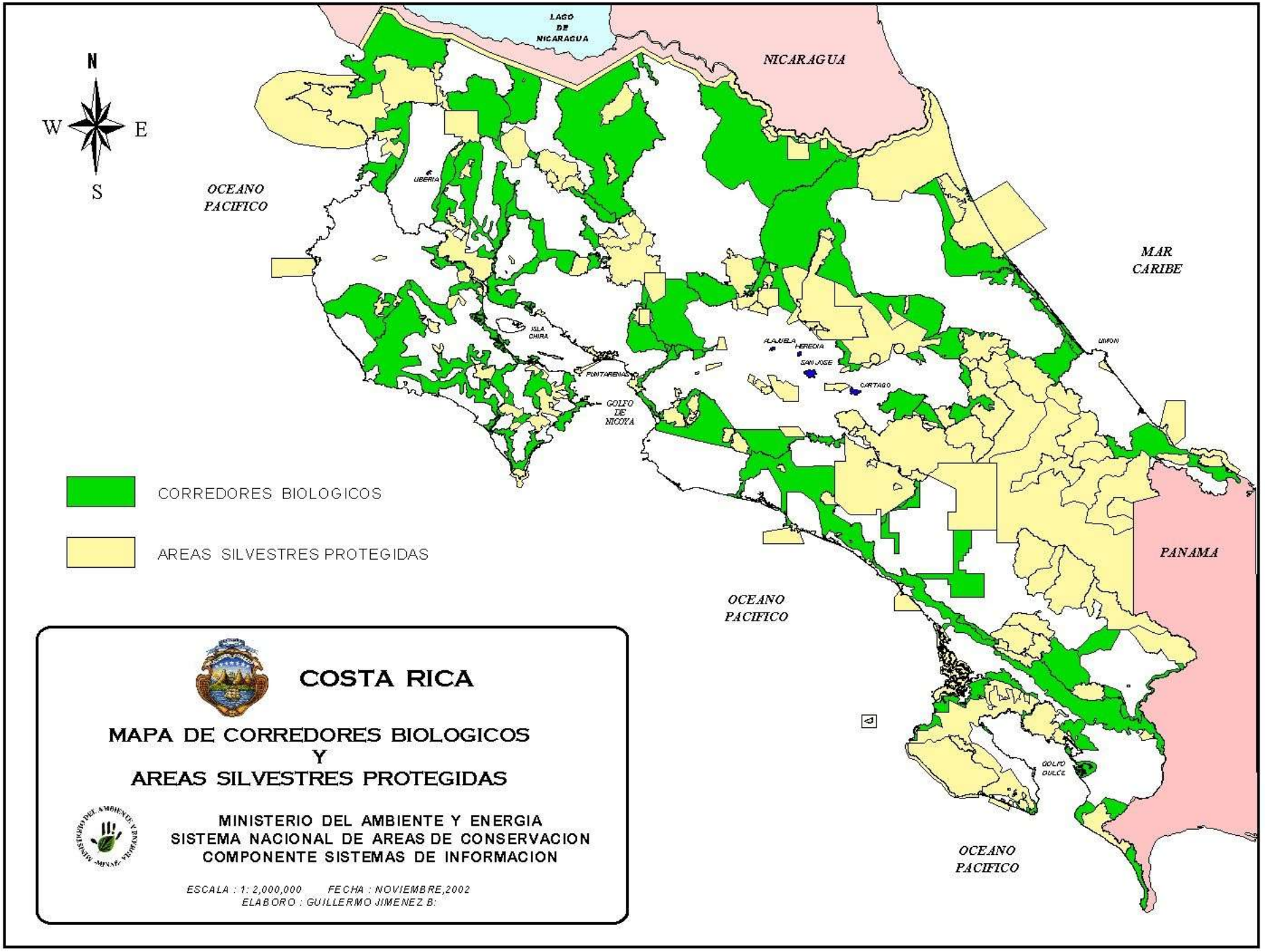
0 20 40 60 kilómetros

ESCALA GRAFICA

COSTA RICA

MAPA DE AREAS SILVESTRES PROTEGIDAS

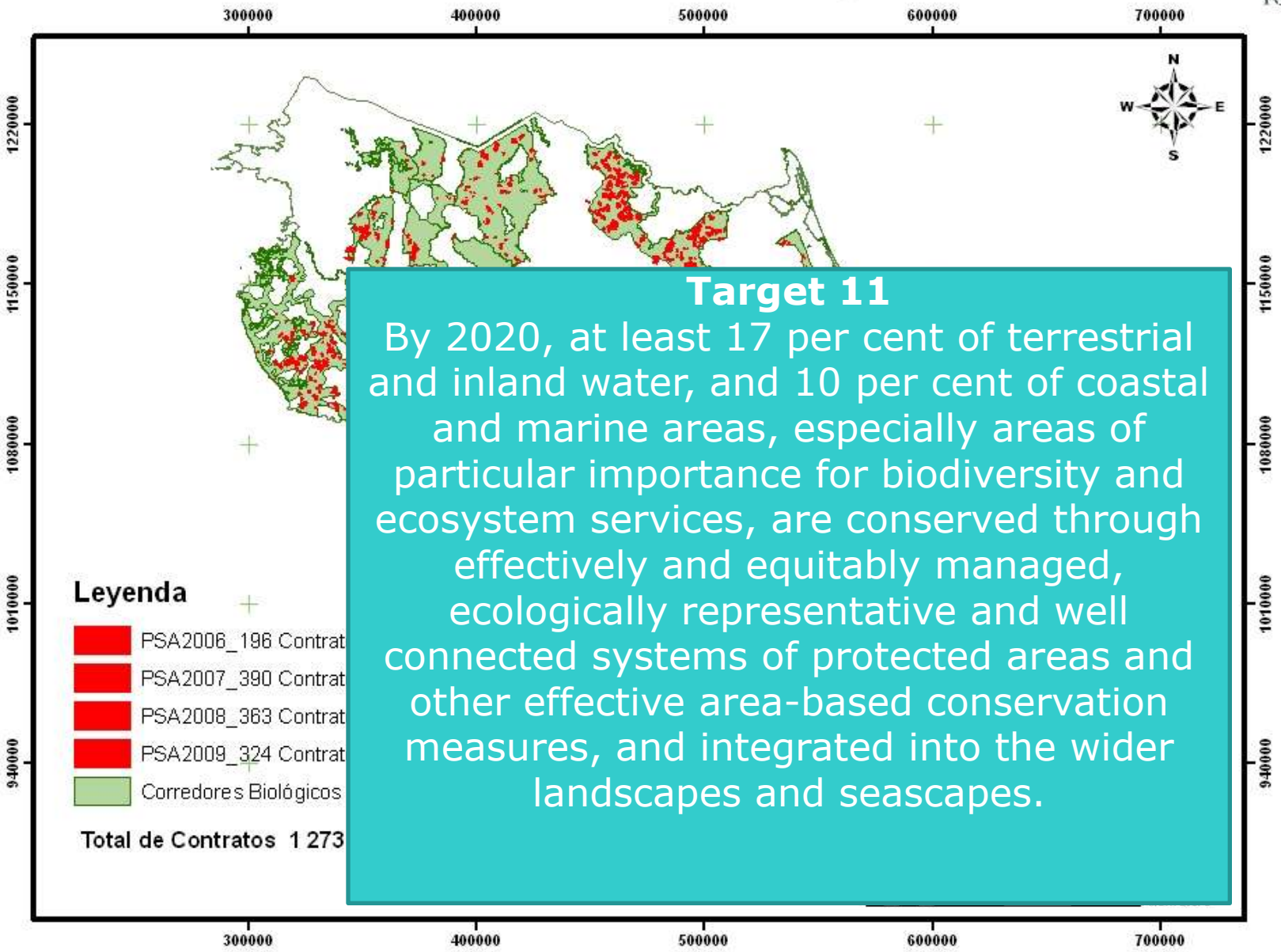
MINISTERIO DEL AMBIENTE Y ENERGIA
SISTEMA NACIONAL DE AREAS DE CONSERVACION
AREA DE PLANIFICACION


N
W
E
S
LAGO DE NICARAGUA
NICARAGUA
OCEANO PACIFICO
UBERIA
MAR CARIBE
ISLA CHIRA
ALAJUELA
HEREDIA
SAN JOSE
CARTAGO
LIMON
PUNTARENAS
GOLFO DE NICOYA
CORREDORES BIOLOGICOS
AREAS SILVESTRES PROTEGIDAS
PANAMA
OCEANO PACIFICO
GOLFO DULCE
OCEANO PACIFICO
COSTA RICA
MAPA DE CORREDORES BIOLOGICOS
Y
AREAS SILVESTRES PROTEGIDAS
MINISTERIO DEL AMBIENTE Y ENERGIA
SISTEMA NACIONAL DE AREAS DE CONSERVACION
COMPONENTE SISTEMAS DE INFORMACION
ESCALA : 1: 2,000,000 FECHA : NOVIEMBRE,2002
ELABORO : GUILLERMO JIMENEZ B:

MINAET

Ubicación de Contratos PSA dentro de la Categoría de Priorización de Corredor Biológico.

FONAFIFO



Target 11

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Fuente:
Capa PSA 2006-2009, FONAFIFO
Capa de Zonas Prioritarias, SINAC
E, Ortiz. Atlas, 2008.

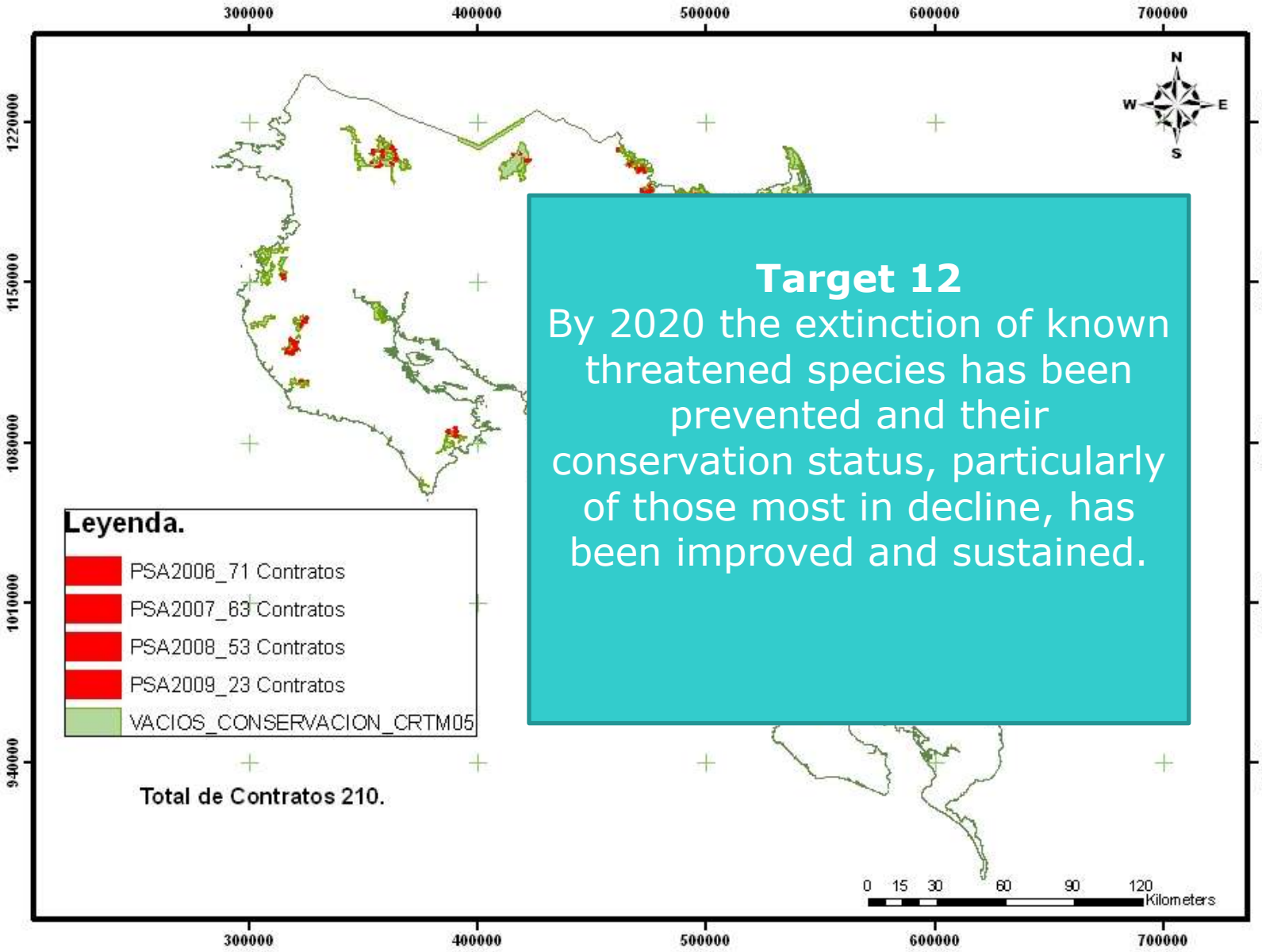
Proyección : CRTM05
DATUM: WGS84

Elaborado por: Ing. Gabriela Cabezas Barrientos.
Departamento de Control y Monitoreo
FONAFIFO
Fecha: 3 de Noviembre, 2010.

MINAET

Ubicación de Contratos PSA dentro de la Categoría de Priorización de Vacíos de Conservación.

FONAFIFO



Target 12

By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Fuente:
Capa PSA 2006-2009, FONAFIFO
Capa de Zonas Prioritarias, SINAC
E, Ortiz. Atlas, 2008.

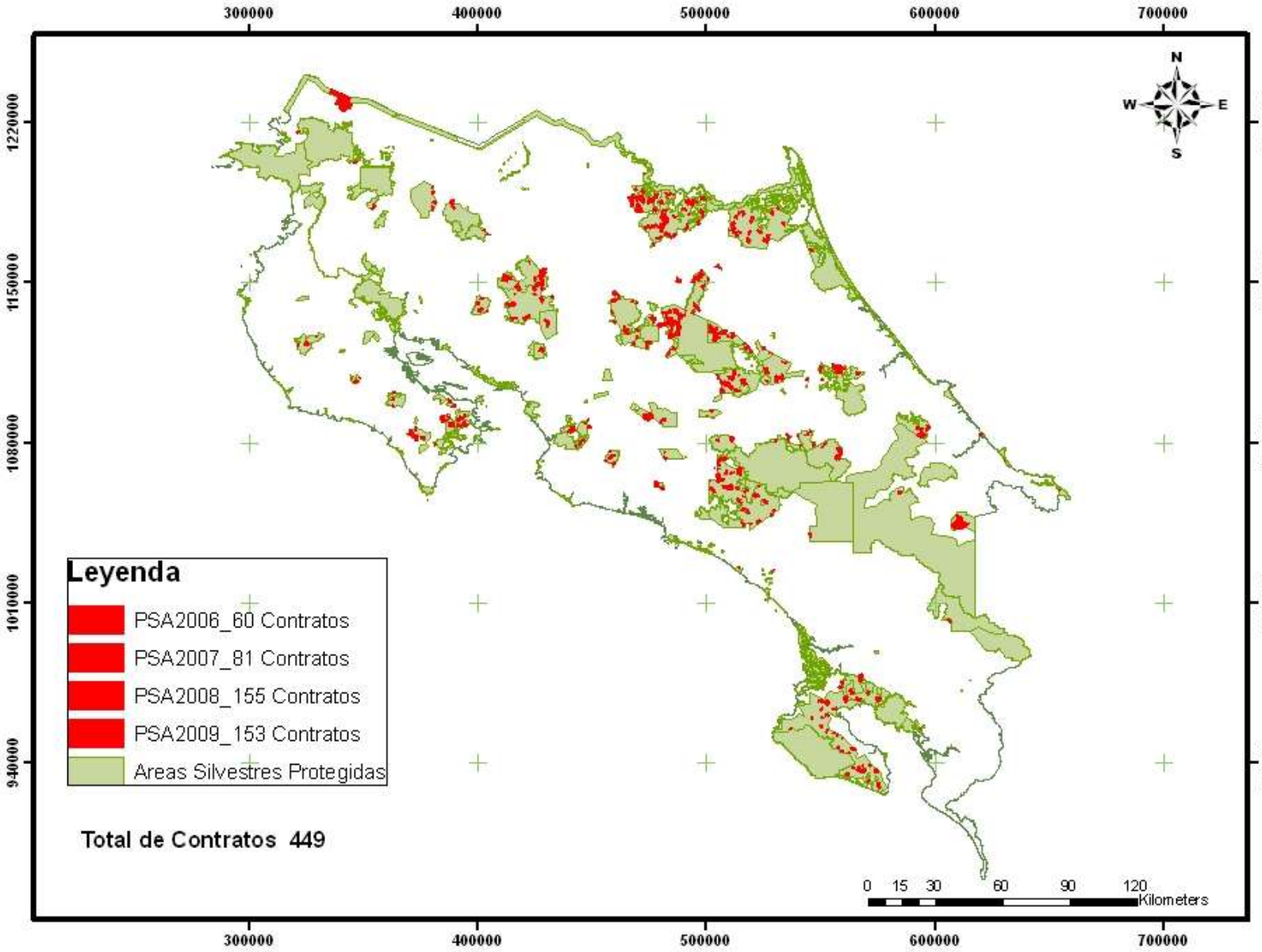
Proyección : CRTM05
DATUM: WGS84

Elaborado por: Ing. Gabriela Cabezas Barrientos.
Departamento de Control y Monitoreo
FONAFIFO
Fecha: 3 de Noviembre, 2010.

MINAET

Ubicación de Contratos PSA dentro de la Categoría de Priorización de Areas Silvestes Protegidas.

FONAFIFO



Fuente:
Capa PSA 2006-2009, FONAFIFO
Capa de Zonas Prioritarias, SINAC
E, Ortiz. Atlas, 2008.

Proyección : CRTM05
DATUM: WGS84

Elaborado por: Ing. Gabriela Cabezas Barrientos.
Departamento de Control y Monitoreo
FONAFIFO
Fecha: 3 de Noviembre, 2010.

Inversionistas Nacionales / Internacionales
Socios Estratégicos

Fuerza Hidráulica

- Hidroeléctrica Tuis S.A.
- Coopelesca
- Coopeguanacaste, R.L.
- Enel
- Hidroeléctrica Platanar S.A.
- Hidroeléctrica Aguas Zarcas
- Empresa de Servicios Públicos de Heredia, S.A.
- Compañía Nacional de Fuerza y Luz, S.A. CNFL
- ICE

Industrial

- Holcim
- Cemex
- Emil Cerámica

Comercial

- Florida Bebidas
- eicsa
- Grupo Olefinas Costa Rica
- HA&COM Bebidas del Mundo
- clima ideal, s.a. somos aire acondicionado

Agropecuario

- Costeña
- Exporpack S.A.
- Dole

Agroindustrial

- Azucarera El Viejo S.A.
- Corporación Cooperativa CoopeAgri R.L.
- Agrícola Tayutic S.A.

Publicidad y Mercadeo

- Milenio comunicación integral
- Tribu / Nazca Saatchi & Saatchi

Personas Físicas

- Ing. Edgar Ortiz Malavassi

Deportes

- Federación Costarricense de Fútbol

Servicios

- Consultoría Técnica Biofísica AMA

Sector Turismo

- Alamo
- National
- Mapache Rent a Car
- Adobe rent a car
- Budget Car Rental
- Europcar
- Toyota Rent a Car
- Reserva Conchal
- Sansa Regional
- Nature Air
- Gray Line Costa Rica
- Interbus
- Horizontes Nature Tours • Costa Rica
- Team CRT 1989
- Los Sueños Costa Rica Resort Marriott
- Marriott Costa Rica San José
- Courtyard Marriott San José Escazú Costa Rica
- Travel Excellence
- Playa Nicuesa Rainforest
- ACOPROT

ONG's y Asociaciones

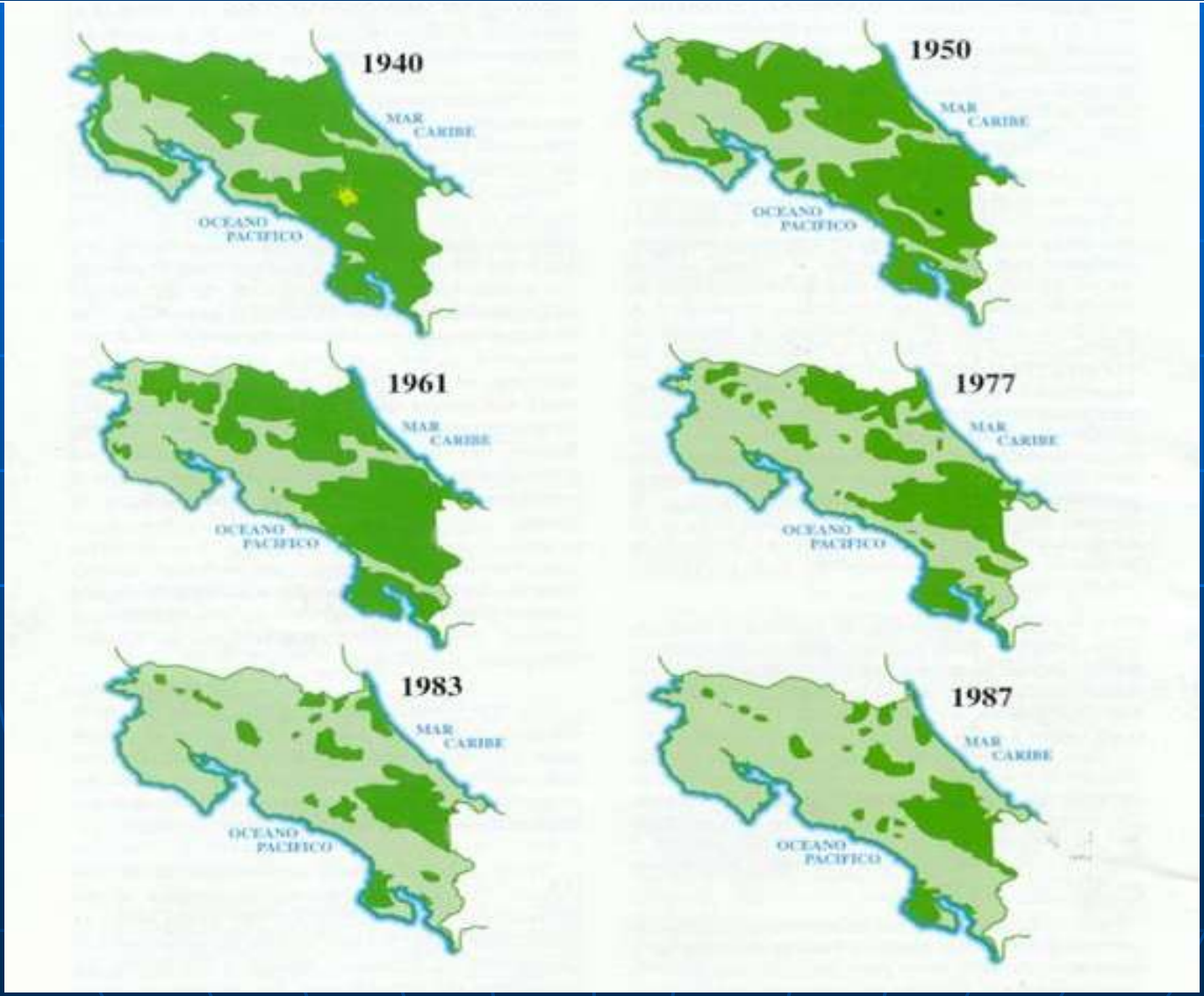
- Cana&Co
- ASOFIFO
- anh Alianza para la Nueva Humanidad
- lacma
- CATIE
- Impatto Zero Lifegate
- Ecología y Desarrollo www.ecodes.org
- Pax Natura Peace with Nature

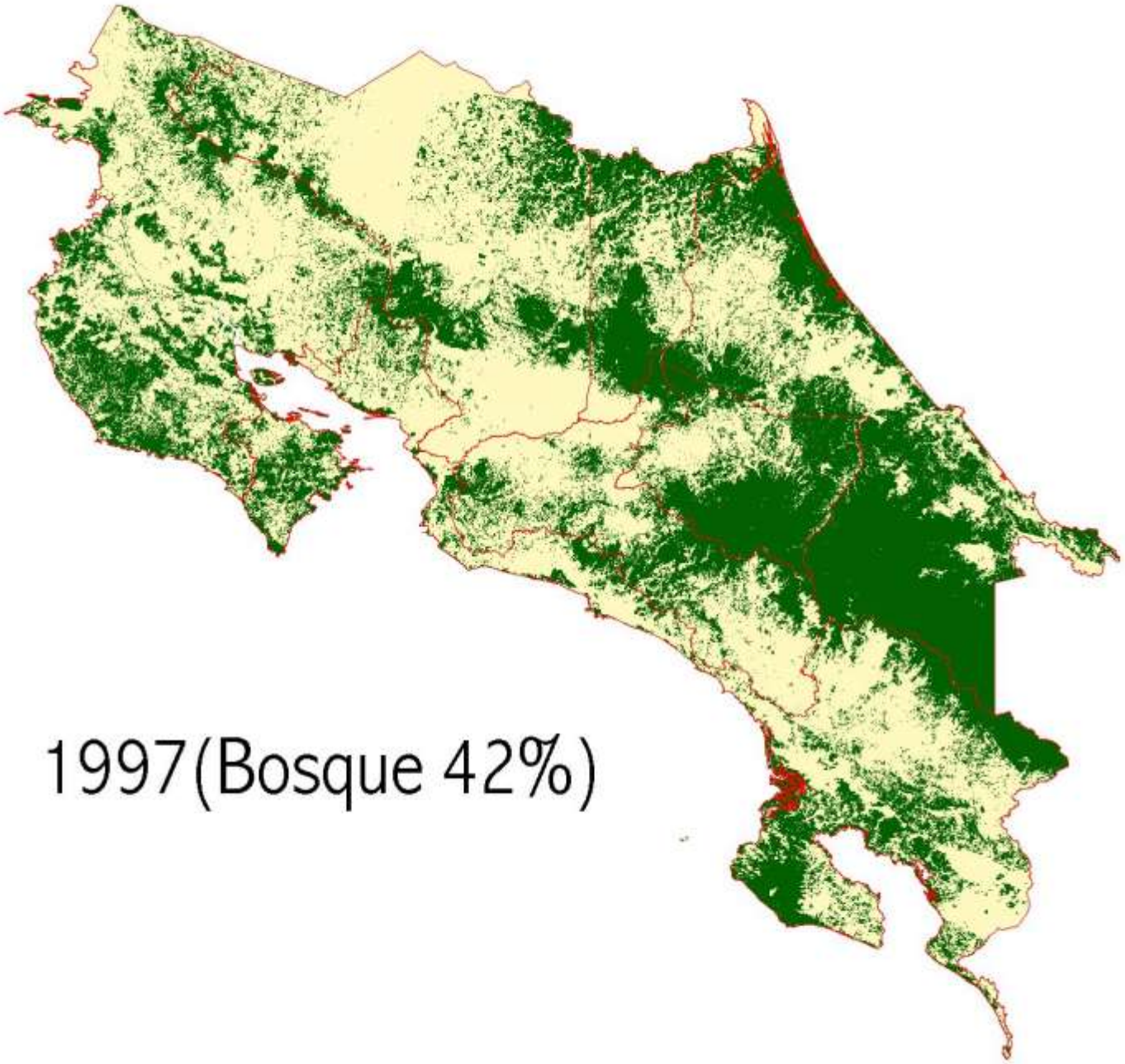
Financiamiento

- Banco Mundial
- GEF
- KfW Bankengruppe
- BN Banco Nacional
- FBS Fondo para la Biodiversidad Sostenible
- ICT
- A que sembrás un árbol
- Oficina Nacional Forestal CNF
- Fuente por siempre
- ENCC
- CCF
- IUCN

"If governments invest seriously as Costa Rica has done it, they will no longer be flying blind" The Economist

Evolution of forest cover 1940 - 1987




1997(Bosque 42%)

Forest Cover 2000 45%

Cobertura Forestal 2005

52%

Simbología

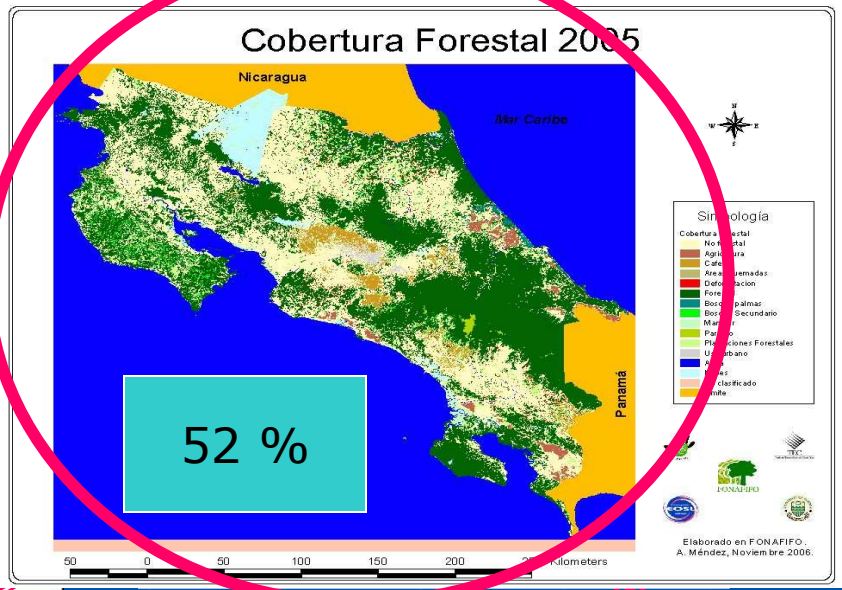
Cobertura Forestal

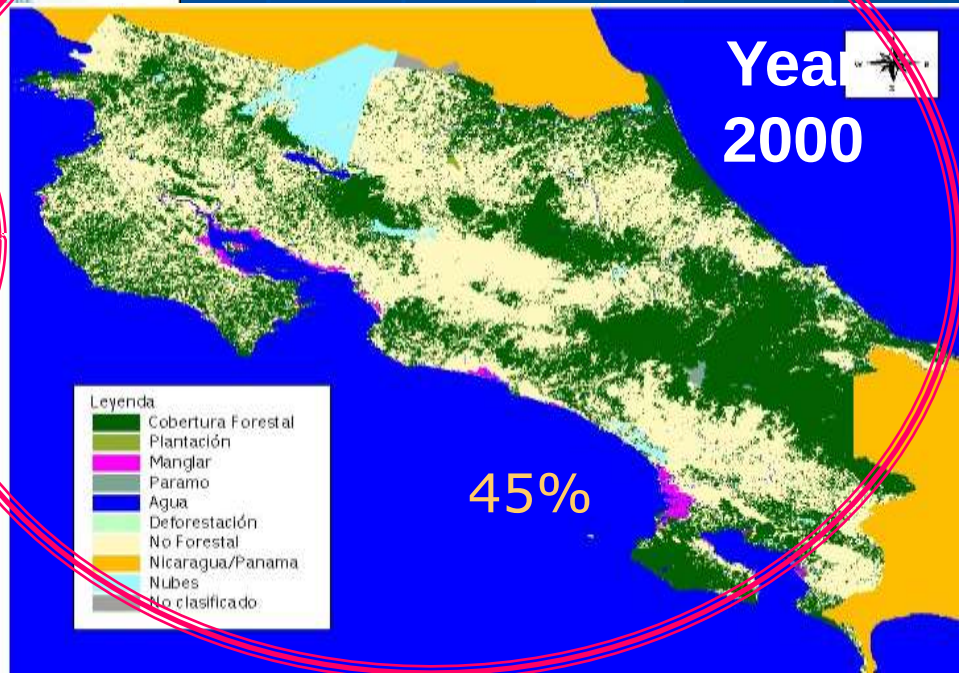
- No forestal
- Agricultura
- Cafe
- Areas quemadas
- Deforestacion
- Forestal
- Bosque palmas
- Bosque Secundario
- Manglar
- Paramo
- Plantaciones Forestales
- Uso urbano
- Agua
- Nubes
- No clasificado
- Limite

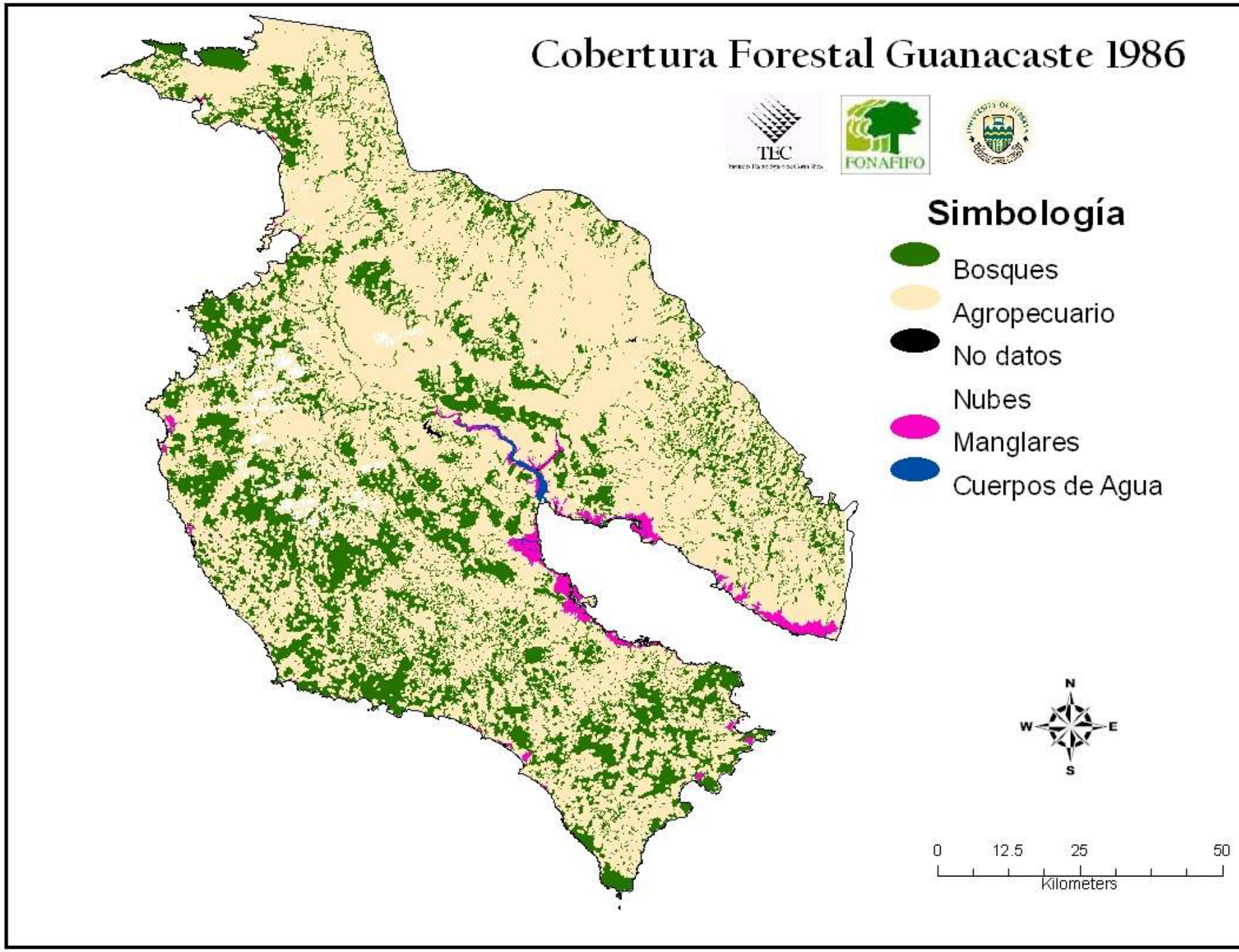
FONAFIFO

Elaborado en FONAFIFO.
A. Méndez, Noviembre 2006.

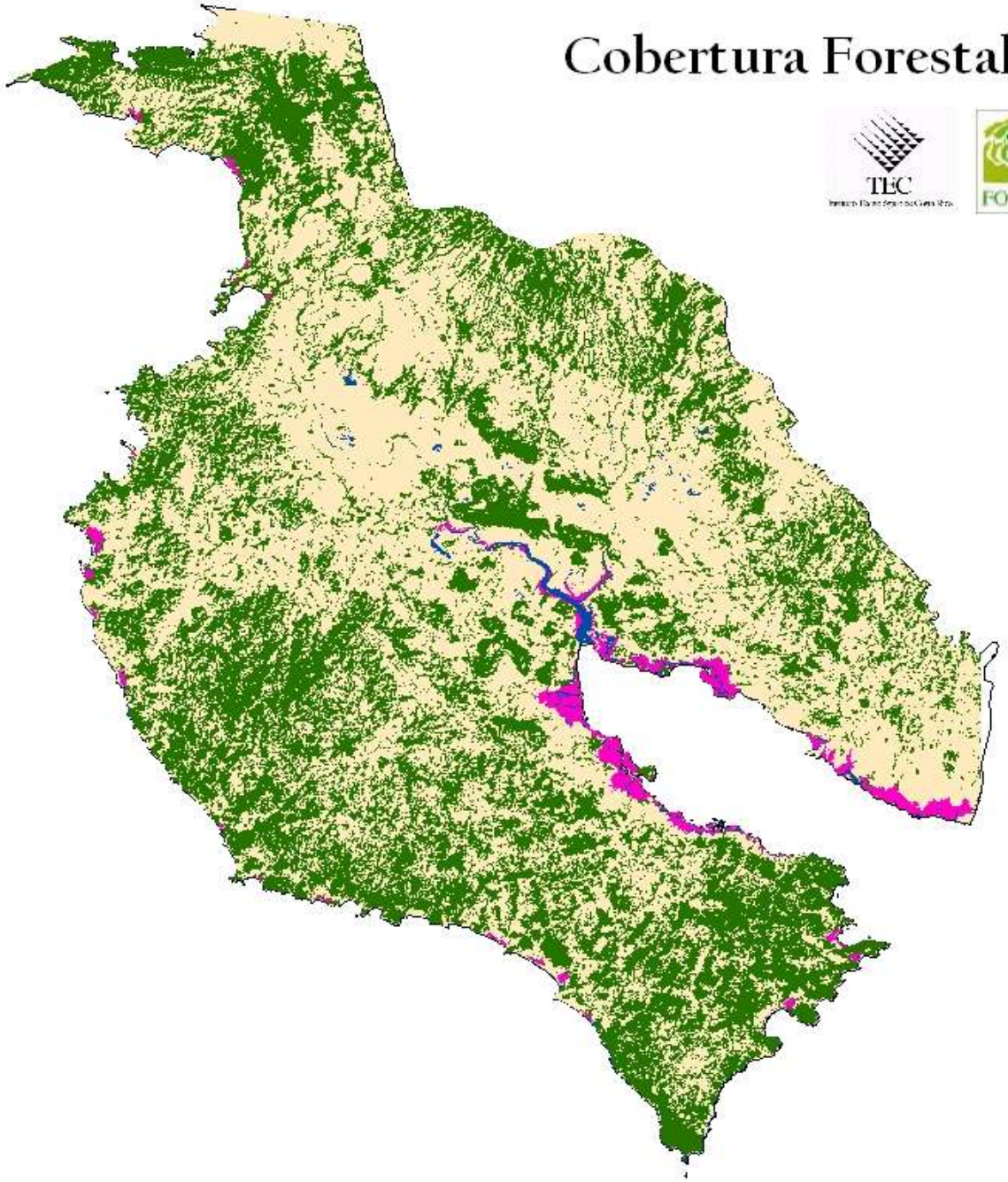
Cobertura Boscosa Densa (80-100% de cobertura del suelo) en Costa Rica en los años 1940, 1950, 1961, 1977, 1983, 1987, 1996/1997






Cobertura Forestal Guanacaste 1986
TEC
FONAFIFO
Simbología
Bosques
Agropecuario
No datos
Nubes
Manglares
Cuerpos de Agua
N
W
E
S
0
12.5
25
50
Kilometers

Cobertura Forestal Guanacaste 2000



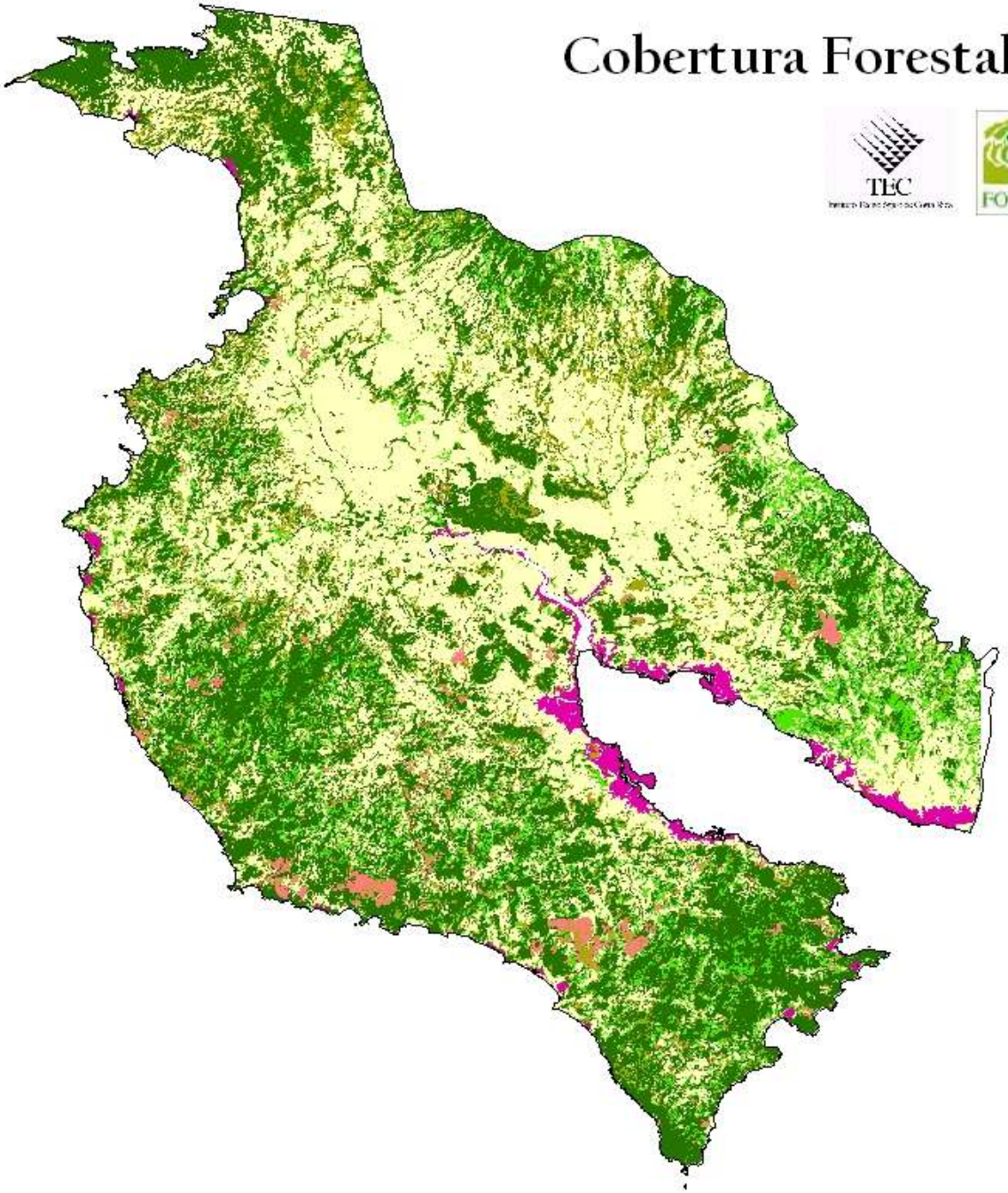
Simbología

- Bosques
- Agropecuario
- Cuerpos de agua
- Nubes
- Manglares

N
W E
S

0 12.5 25 50
Kilometers

Cobertura Forestal Guanacaste 2005



Simbología

- Sucesión tardía
- No Bosque
- Sucesión Temprana
- Manglares
- No datos
- Plantaciones forestal
- Sucesión intermedia

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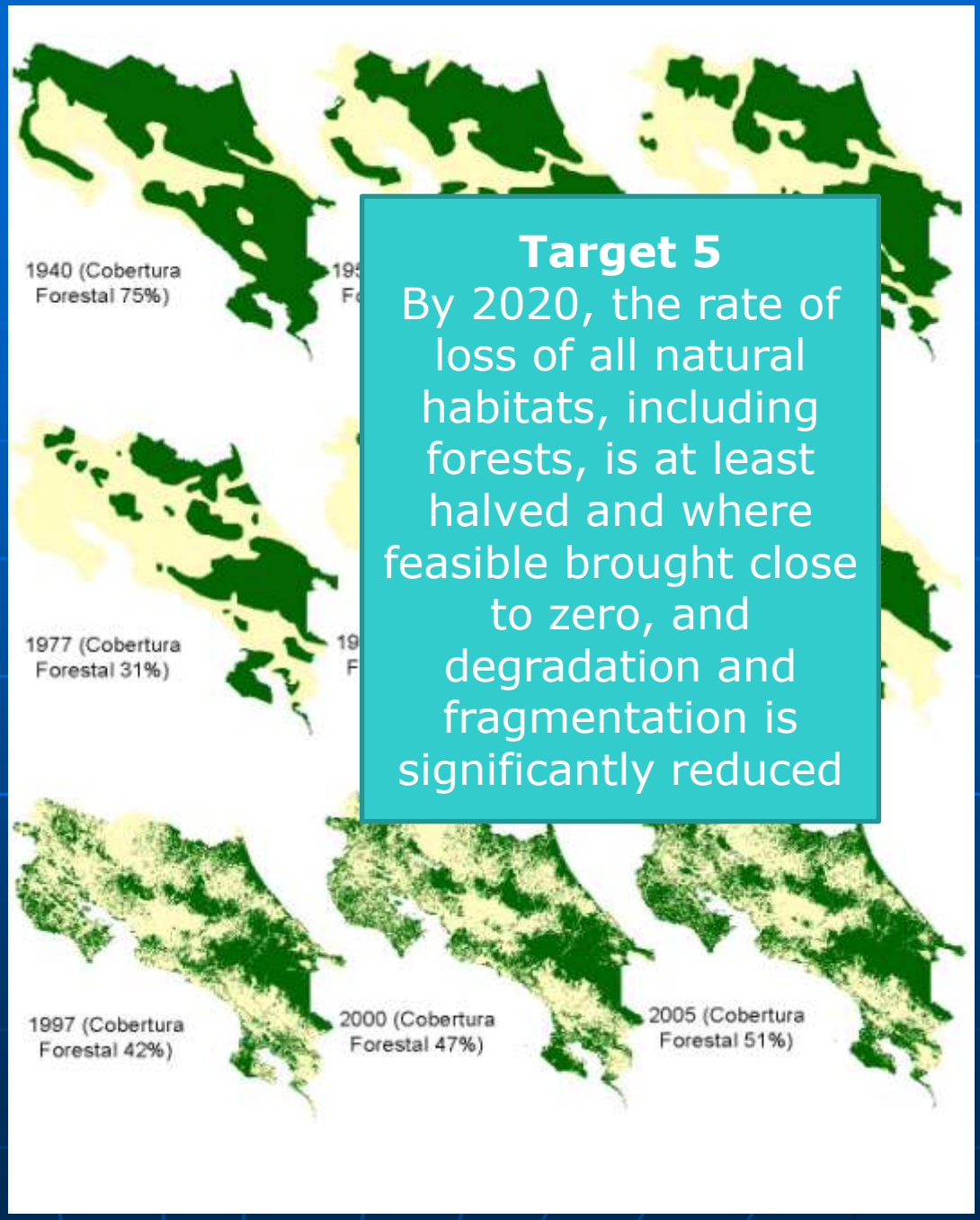
0 12.5 25 50
Kilometers

Good public policies, elmination of perverse incentives and the payment for environmental services has proveen to be succesful for stopping deforestation and forest restoration



Target 5
By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced

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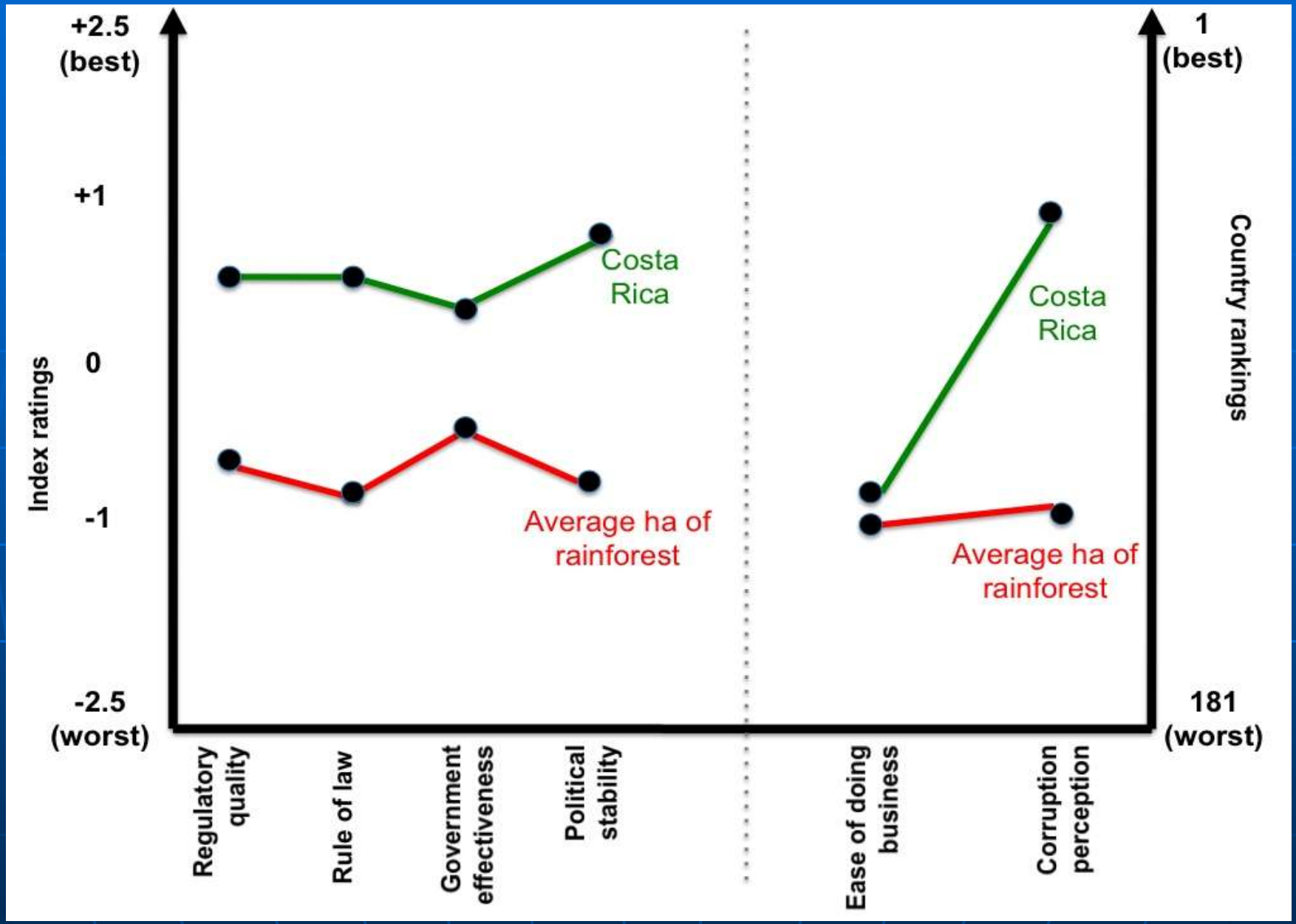
Target 17
By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Target 2
By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

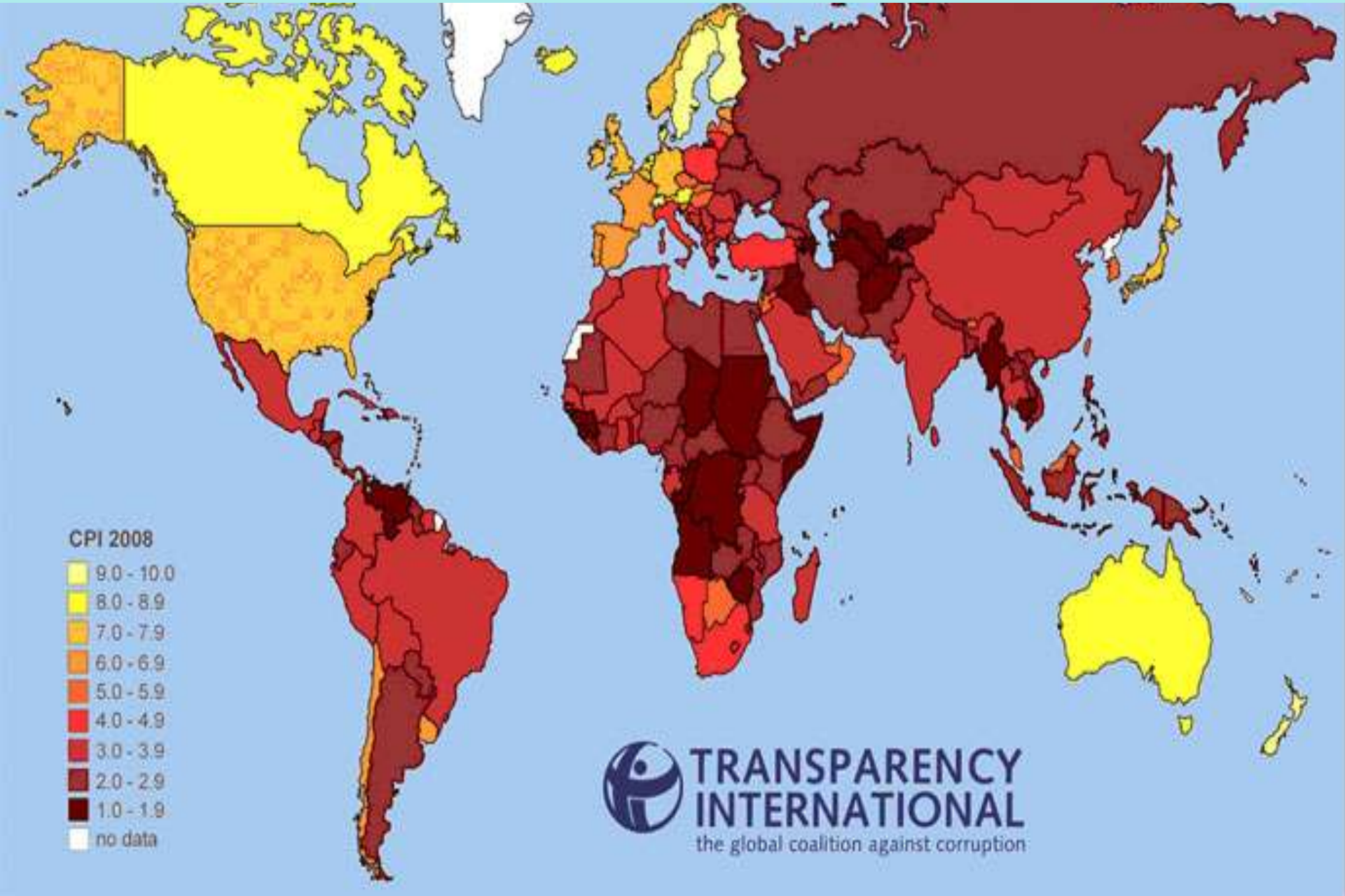
The Innovations that made Costa Rica nicer are institutions not technology !!

- Rule of law
- Transparancy and accountbility
- Easy of doing business
- Respect private property
- Democratic government
- Impartial courts
- Credit
- Consumer regulations
- Welfare state
- Copyright
- Free press
- Education

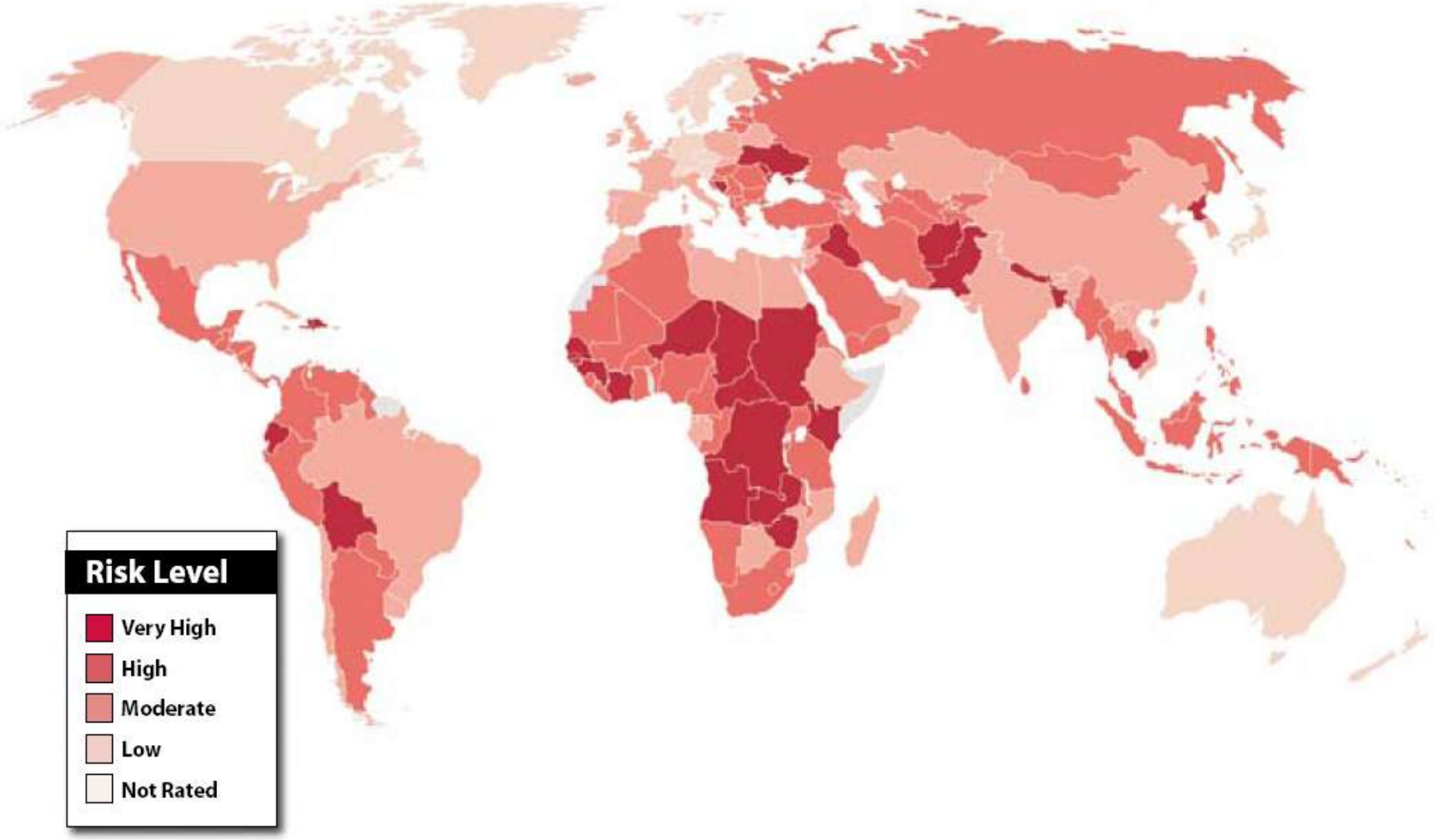
	Regulatory Quality (World Bank) 2007	Rule of Law (World Bank) 2007	Corruption Perception (Transparency International) 2008	Government Effectiveness (World Bank) 2007	Political Stability (World Bank) 2007	Ease of Doing Business (World Bank) 2009	Country Risk (OECD) 2008
Scoring	+2.5=best -2.5=worst	+2.5=best -2.5=worst	1=best 180=worst	+2.5=best -2.5=worst	+2.5=best -2.5=worst	1=best 181=worst	1=best 7=worst
Costa Rica	+0.49	+0.48	47	+0.38	+0.75	117	3
Average hectare of rainforest	-0.61	-0.80	118	-0.57	-0.72	119	5


+2.5
(best)
+1
0
-1
-2.5
(worst)
Index ratings
Costa
Rica
Average ha of
rainforest
Regulatory
quality
Rule of law
Government
effectiveness
Political
stability
1
(best)
Country rankings
Costa
Rica
Average ha of
rainforest
Ease of doing
business
Corruption
perception
181
(worst)

Corruption perception index



Political instability level



SOURCE: Economist Intelligence Unit

lessons learned

- Large-scale conservation is possible
- Innovative policies depend on Economic “arguments” on the social benefits of ecosystem services
- Long-term sustainability will rely on:
- Structural political reforms
- Addressing market failures
- Linking healthy ecosystems and human well being
- Capacity-building

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

Some one is using my grandson’s credit card !!