Participatory Protected Area Management in Barra del Colorado Wildlife Refuge, Costa Rica A protected area with people

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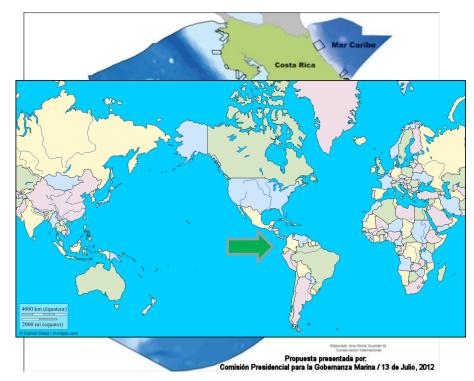
- 1. Introduction to Costa Rica
- 2. Protected areas in Costa Rica
- Barra del Colorado National Wildlife Refuge and its participatory management
 Lessons learned



Introduction to Costa Rica

1. Location and Territory.

- A) Central America
- B) 51,000km² land territory (From 0m to 3,800m altitudinal diversity)
- →26% protected
 C) 500,000 km² of sea territory
 - \rightarrow 3% protected
- D) Population: 4.6 milions aprox. (2011)









Protected Areas in Costa Rica

| Costa Rican Management Category | IUCN Equivalent Category | Number |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Forest Reserves | VI | 9 |
| Protected Zones | VI | 31 |
| National Parks | II | 28 |
| Biological Reserves | la | 8 |
| National Wildlife Refuges | IV | 67 |
| Wetlands | IV | 12 |
| Natural Monuments | III | 1 |
| Marine Reserves | VI | - |
| Marine Management Areas | VI | 1 |
| Others categories | (la – II) | 3 |

Resource: ASP management office, SINAC, 2014

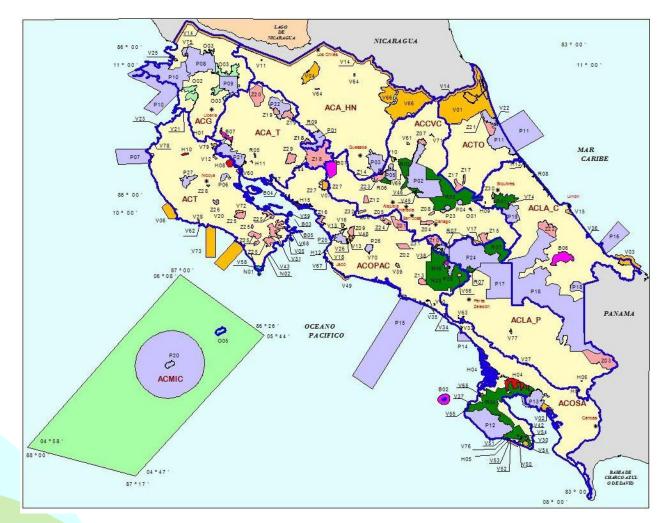








Protected Areas in Costa Rica

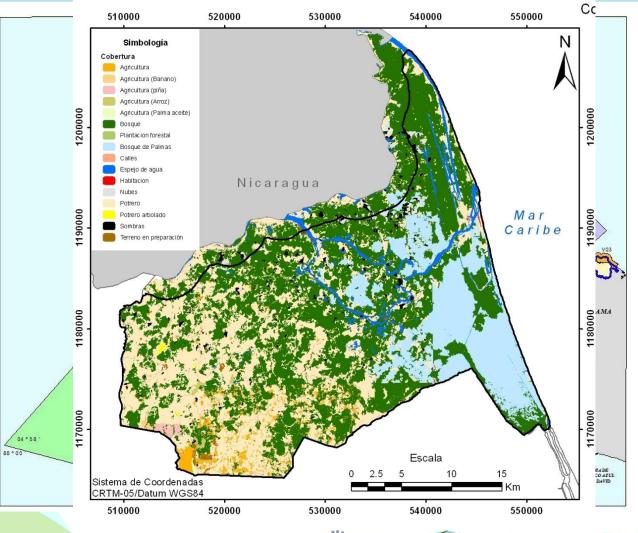














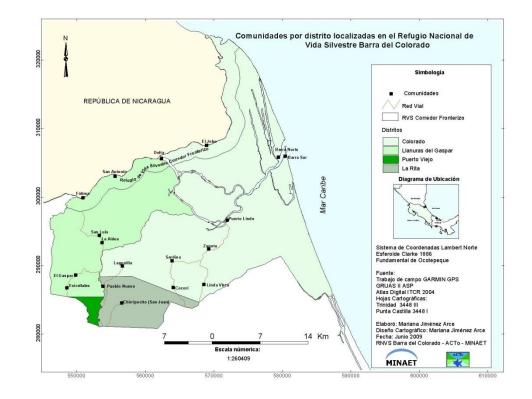






1. 81,177 ha.

- 2. Established in 1985
- 3. 14 communities identified with 3000 inhabitants aprox.
- 4. Mixed land tenure: Private and Public.











- Technical justifications for the establishment of the refuge:
 - Important wetland for birds species.
 - Presence of endangered species such as: manatee (*Trichechs manatus*), Jaguar (*Panthera onca*), Green macaw (*Ara Ambigua*) etc.
 - Soil Potential: Not suitable for agriculture but for tourism











Historical Background of management (1/2)

- Establishment without detailed study or participation of local stakeholders.
- > Opposition from the local people and the communities.
- Management as an Annex of Tortuguero NP, not as a "Wildlife Refuge with local communities".



People have been living there before the establishment of the protected area. Some in a sustainable manner, others









Historical Background of management (2/2)

- The "management" consisted in "repressive patrol and control"
- More conflict between governmental authority and the local communities.



Patrol and control are necessary activities but not enough.









Turning point in 2006 !!

Assignation of the first administrator as a "independent" wildlife refuge!!



The first and actual administrator

Proposal of a project to build a capacity of wildlife refuge management with local stakeholders









First Project with JICA

Participatory Management of Barra del Colorado National Wildlife Refuge 2008-2011



Six new staffs with bachelor's degree for BC NWR as a national efforts



Staffs of Barra del Colorado National Wildlife Refuge, March 2008









Participatory Management of Barra del Colorado National Wildlife Refuge

Basic capacities for participatory

management with local stakeholders such as:

Environmental education

•Promotion of eco friendly agriculture



A hand puppet workshop in a local high school as an environmental education activity









Participatory Management of Barra del Colorado National Wildlife Refuge

Basic capacities for participatory management with local stakeholders such as:

- Organization of activities
 with local stakeholders
- Local Council
- Environmental events
- Participatory biodiversity monitoring



Celebrating World Wetland Day









Actual Project with JICA

Promotion of Participatory **Biodiversity Conservation** (MAPCOBIO) 2013-2018









MAPCOBIO

Follow up to the prior project in BC NWR

To Strengthen:

- Environmental education
- Putting land tenure in order
- Local council
- Review of the management plan



Sharing our experience and knowledge is the objective of the project MAPCOBIO. A regional seminar on participatory protected area en RNVS BC, Costa Rica









MAPCOBIO

Follow up to the prior project in BC NWR

To strengthen :

 Development of marketing of environmental friendly agriculture



Development of markets and a additional value to the local nature friendly products are a challenge.



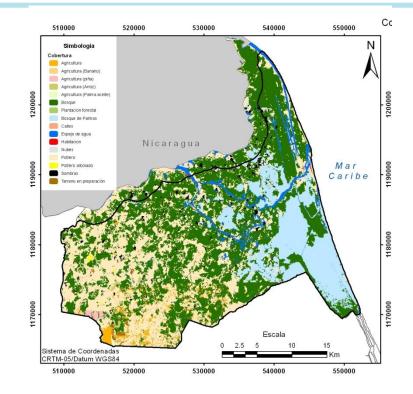






Lessons learned

- 1. Landscape level management is required.
- Importance of the governance of a territory(not just an ecosystem management)



Governance of a territory composed by a mosaic of natural and agricultural ecosystems is a reality for this protected area administration.









Lessons learned

- Inter-institutional efforts is needed (Min. of Agriculture and Livestock, Social support Institution etc.)
- Improving Local production is a good point to enter the local communities.



Agricultural training course for local people organized by protected area administration. Cooperation with Ministry of Agriculture and livestock is indispensable.









Thank you very much

for your attention.



Conserving with people

