





Costa Rica

Regional training workshop on SEEA 13 – 16 April, 2015

Magalli Castro A. National System of Conservation Areas / MINAE)
Fabio Herrera Ocampo. Statistics National Institute (INEC)



COSTA RICA BRIEF

4.6 million people and 51.000 km²



- High literacy (98%) and electrification rates (97% of households)
- GDP (2011): \$41,0 billions.
 - Agriculture 8,9%,
 - Industry 21%
 - Commercial services and tourism 70,1%
- GDP per capita (2011): \$8,885



- Forest cover: 53% (protected areas, PES, since 1997 the government applies a tax on fossil fuels to support the country PES program)
- 25% of the national territory in protected areas
- Electricity generation: 90% from renewable sources

- Participation of Costa Rica delegation in 50:50 Campaign at RIO+20 (June 2012): Support from President Chinchilla to natural capital
- (Incorporation of Costa Rica as a pilot project WAVES country in 2013 (accounting initiatives Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services). Other pilots countries: Colombia, Botswa, Madagascar, Phillipines plus 15 countries as partnership:
- Selected Accounts of natural assets to build (decision validated in an interagency workshop including academia)
 - Water account (contribution to National Plans for watershed and integrated management of water resource)
 - Forest account (contribution to National Plans for forests conservation and ecosystem services valuation)

- Defined leading institution and their institutional counterparts and respective roles (2014) by Steering Committee
 - Ministry of the Environment and Energy (MINAE)
 - -Statistics National Institute (INEC)
 - -Central Bank
 - –Ministry of the Treasury
 - –Ministry of planning

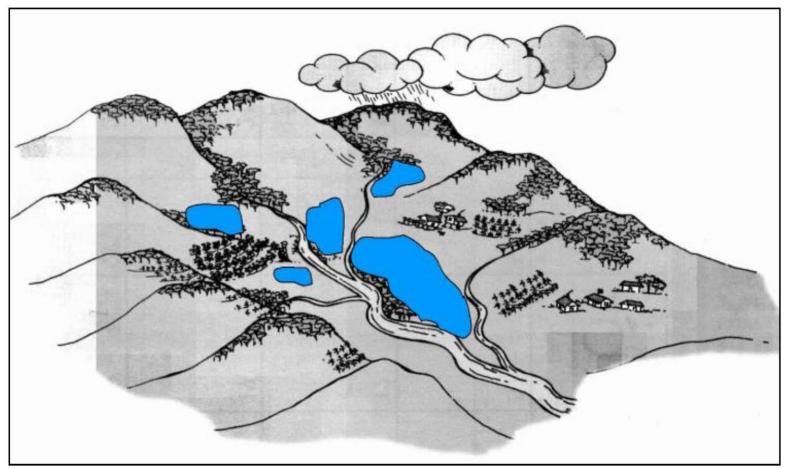
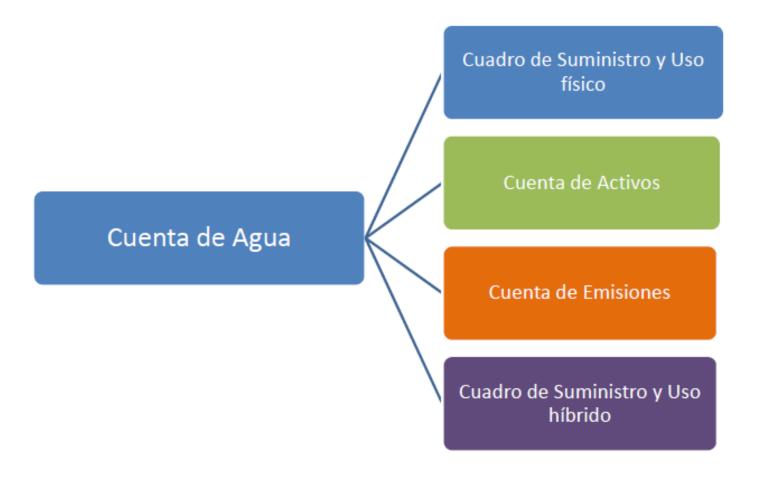


Figura 11. Ejemplificación de la localización de áreas de recarga hídrica en una cuenca dada de acuerdo al análisis de distintas variables biofísicas. Fuente: Faustino y Benegas (2010: 32)

Contabilidad del Capital Natural: la Cuenta de Agua como Herramienta de Políticas para Costa Rica

Alcance de la Cuenta



Uso de las Cuentas

Cuenta de activos

Cuenta de emisiones

Cuadro de oferta y utilización físico

Cuadro de oferta y utilización híbrido

Oferta de agua (cantidad disponible, potenciales de uso, como el hidroeléctrico)

Problemática de contaminación

Presión sobre los recursos hídricos, intensidad de uso y extracción

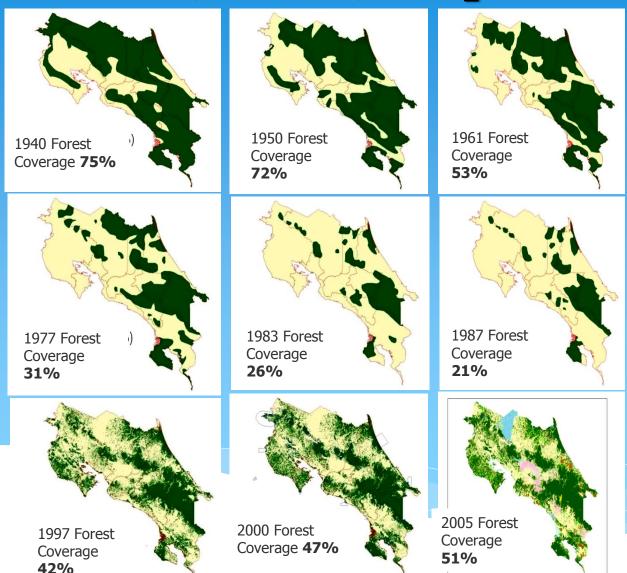
Mayores usuarios, intensidad de uso y productividad

Disponibilidad actual y futura de fuentes agua

Cobro de tarifas cubre gastos de recuperación de cuencas?

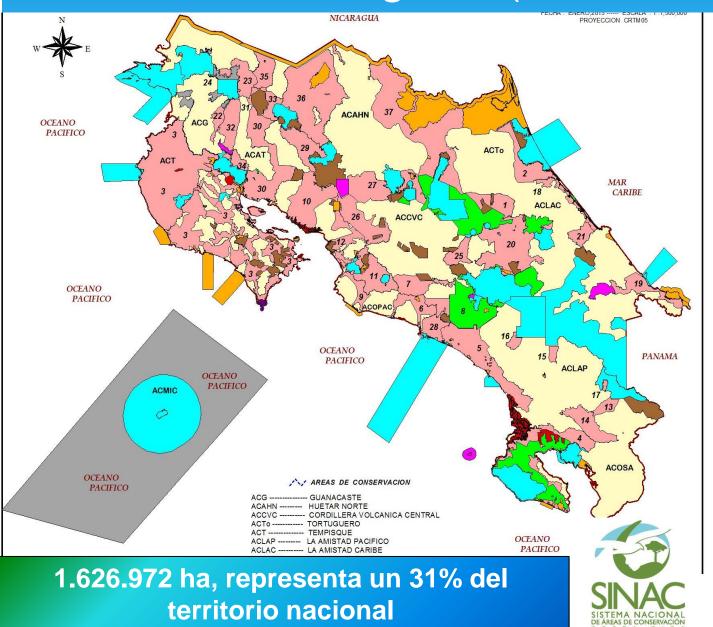
- •Identifies the links of economic activity with the depletion and degradation of water resources through an accounting framework.
- •Help assess and monitor the pressure of economic agents on water.
- •Allows greater disaggregation of data compared to traditional national accounting.

Costa Rica: (Forests) Striptease



Source: Estudios de cobertura forestal de Costa Rica -FONAFIFO

Corredores biológicos (conectividad)



MINAET Vinistario del Ambiente ; Energia y Telegomunicacione



MINISTERIO DEL AMBIENTE, ENERGIA Y TELECOMUNICACIONES SISTEMA NACIONAL DE AREAS DE CONSERVACION PROGRAMA NACIONAL DE CORREDORES BIOLOGICOS

MAPA DE CORREDORES BIOLOGICOS DE COSTA RICA

AÑO, 2013

CORREDORES BIOLOGICOS :

- 1 ACUIFEROS (ACTo)
- 2 COLORADO TORTUGUERO (ACTo)
- 3 CHOROTEGA (ACT)
- 4 OSA (ACOSA)
- 5 PASO DE LA DANTA (ACOSA, ACLAP, ACOPAC)
- AGUIRRE (ACOPAC)
- 7 PIRRIS (ACOPAC)
- 8 SANTOS (ACOPAC)
- 9 PLAYA HERMOSA (ACOPAC)
- 10- PAJARO CAMPANA (ACOPAC, ACAT)
- 11- PASO DE LAS LAPAS (ACOPAC)
- 12-OSREO (ACOPAC)
- 13- FUENTE DE VIDA LA AMISTAD (ACLAP)
- 14- FILA LANGUSIANA (ACLAP)
- 15- RIO CANAS (ACLAP
- 16- ALEXANDER SKUTCH (ACLAP)
- 17- EL QUETZAL TRES COLINAS (ACLAP)
- 18- MOIN -TORTUGUERO (ACLAC)
- 19-TALAMANCA CARIBE (ACLAC)
- 20- VOLCANICA CENTRAL-TALAMÁNCA (ACCVC. ACLAC)
- 21- CORDILLERA A CORDILLERA (ACCVC)
- 22- MOROCOCHAS (ACG)
- 23- RINCON RAIN FOREST (ACG)
- 24-RINCON CACAO (ACG)
- 25- COBRI SURAC (ACCVC) 26- MONTES DEL AGUACATE (ACCVC)
- 27- PASO DE LAS NUBES (ACCVC, ACAHN)
- 28- RIO NARANJO (ACOPAC)
- 29-LAGO ARENAL -TENORIO (ACAT)
- 30- PASO DEL MONO AULLADOR (ACAT)
- 31- MIRAVALLES-RINCON DE LA VIEJA (ACAT)
- 32- RINCON-BARBUDAL (ACAT)
- 33-TENORIO-MIRAVALLES (ACAT)
- 34- FILA NAMBIRAL (ACAT)
- 35-LAS CAMELIAS (ACAHN)
- 36- RUTA LOS MALECU-MEDIO QUESO (ACAHN.ACAT)
- 37- SAN JUAN LA SELVA (ACAHN, ACCVC)

CATEGORIAS DE PROTECCION:

PARQUES NACIONALES

RESERVAS BIOLOGICAS

REFUGIOS DE VIDA SILVESTRE



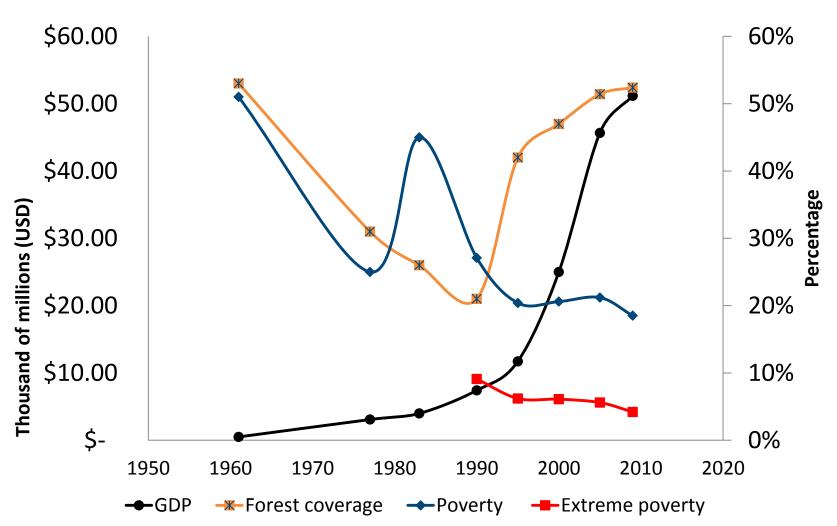
Forest Cover Map of Costa Rica 2010.



Forest cover in 2010 of Costa Rica territory country reaches 52.38%

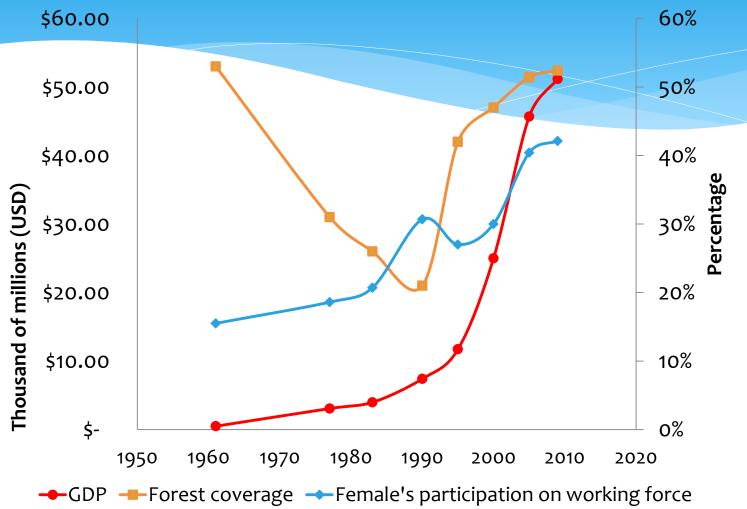
Source: Estudios de cobertura forestal de Costa Rica 2010 - FONAFIFO

Forest coverage, GDP and poverty rate, 1990-2010



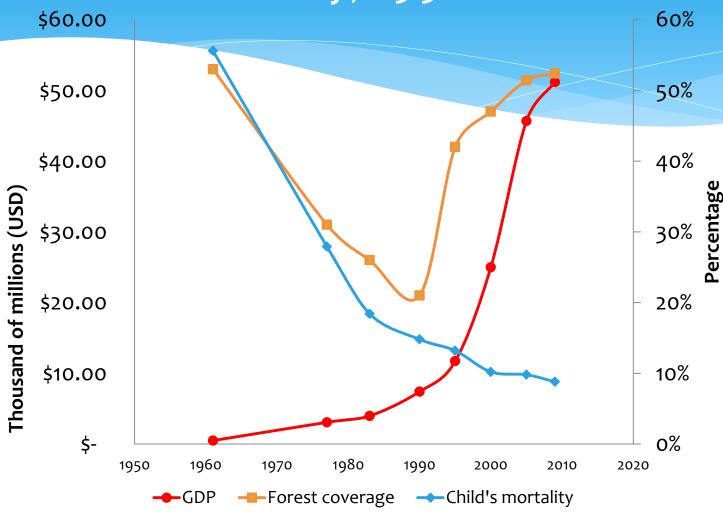


Forest coverage, GDP and female's participation on working force, 1990-2010





Forest coverage, GDP and child's mortality, 1990-2010





- Creation of inter-agency working groups on Water and Forest Statistics
- Defined institutional structure to develop Water Accounting
- Inventory of water statistics: water balances, time series availability,
- Statistical validation based on International Recommendations Water Statistics
- Data base integration and standardized guidelines for the implementation of ecosystem accounting
- Forest National Agency (FONAFIFO) updated forest inventory forest (2012-2013)

Lessons learned

- Although there is experience with the development of the National Statistical System, it is necessary to incorporate internationally accepted and standardized guidelines for implementing ecosystem accounting
- System of National Accounts: incorporation of natural capital and ecosystems value national accounts requires leadership and very strong inter-agency coordination
- Data availability: important advance with the consolidation of an integrated National Environmental Statistics System, SINIA (statistical standards, IRWS). However:
 - More budget and staffing required
 - Political support for institutionalization
 - Long term strategy for Asset Accounts construction

Perspectives for the future

 This kind of project requires short term funding to support long term initiatives.

 New sources of funding are needed to provide sustainability.

International cooperation: UNSD, WB and others

Next Steps

- Strengthening of inter-agency working group on Forest Statistics (FONAFIFO, SINAC, ONF, MINAE)
- Capacity building activities on Water and Forest Accounts, and SEEA 2012 in Central Bank
- Institutionalization and strengthening of SINIA working structure
- Consolidation of work plan and project management: staff, consultants



Thank you for your Attention

Muchas Gracias

