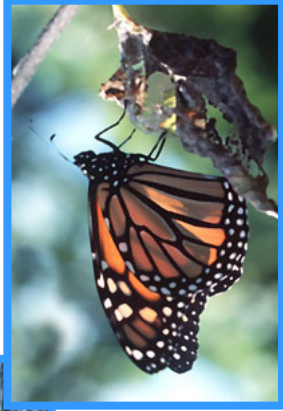


WHMSI -- OAS Capacity Building Project Richard Huber



WHMSI Capacity Building



- 3:30pm-4pm: Review of capacity building needs for the conservation of migratory species based on results from WHMSI 2
- RFP for implementation of Year 1 subregional training workshops: information on how RFP was distributed; proposals submitted; review process; review outcomes
- 5:30pm-6pm: Discussion of Years 2 and 3 priority audiences and themes for training

WHMSI Capacity Building



- ❖ 4pm-5:30pm: Planning for subregional action plans to implement capacity building strategies (3 working groups) **Bar Social I, II and Salon Itaipu**
- ❖ 3 working groups: 1) Mesoamerica; 2) Caribbean; 3) South America. ISC members will serve as moderators for each session.
- ❖ Each WG will be charged with refining the content and duration of each training workshop and developing a training agenda, adding partners, based on available funds.

❖ CAPACITY BUILDING IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR IMPROVED MIGRATORY SPECIES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT IN THE AMERICAS HEMISPHERE -- IDENTIFIED AT THE WHMSI CONFERENCE IN SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, 2006

- ❖ 1) Monitoring & Evaluation
- ❖ 2) Administration, including Fundraising/ Financial Mechanisms, Organization Administration/ Management, and Project Development/ Management
- ❖ 3) Social and Economics Issues, including Law, Policy Understanding and Compliance / Conflict Resolution / Economic Incentives (for Legislators-Political Officials); Sustainable Development and Ecotourism (for Community Leaders)
- ❖ *Audiences:* Community Leaders, Legislators-Political Officials
- ❖ 4) Environmental Education and Outreach
- ❖ 5) Sustainable Resource Use, including Sustainable Harvest, Sustainable Collection and Best Practices

❖ Definition of Audiences:

- ❖ *Park Personnel*
- Protected Area Managers*
- ❖ *Technical Conservation Personnel*
- Upper Level Students*
- ❖ *Community Leaders*
- ❖ *Legislators-Political Officials*
- ❖ *Teachers*



Monitoring and Evaluation

Visible changes in Iguazú National Park South America



- 1973: Forest cover is extensive throughout the region
- 2003: Extensive deforestation in Paraguay



❖ Sustainable Resource Use, including Sustainable Harvest, Sustainable Collection and Best Practices

Conversion of forests to farmlands in Santa Cruz, Bolivia



- 1975: Forested landscape
- 2003: Large corporate agricultural fields transform the landscape



Shrimp farms replacing mangroves in Gulf of Fonseca, Honduras



1987-1999: shrimp farms and ponds have mushroomed, carpeting the landscape around the Gulf of Fonseca, Honduras, in blocks of blue and black shapes

Changes in Ecuador's largest sea port: Gulf of Guayaquil, Ecuador



Ecuador's primary city
and largest sea port

1985-2000: Loss of
mangrove and growth of
aquaculture can be seen



Mexico's largest natural lake – Lake Chapala, Mexico

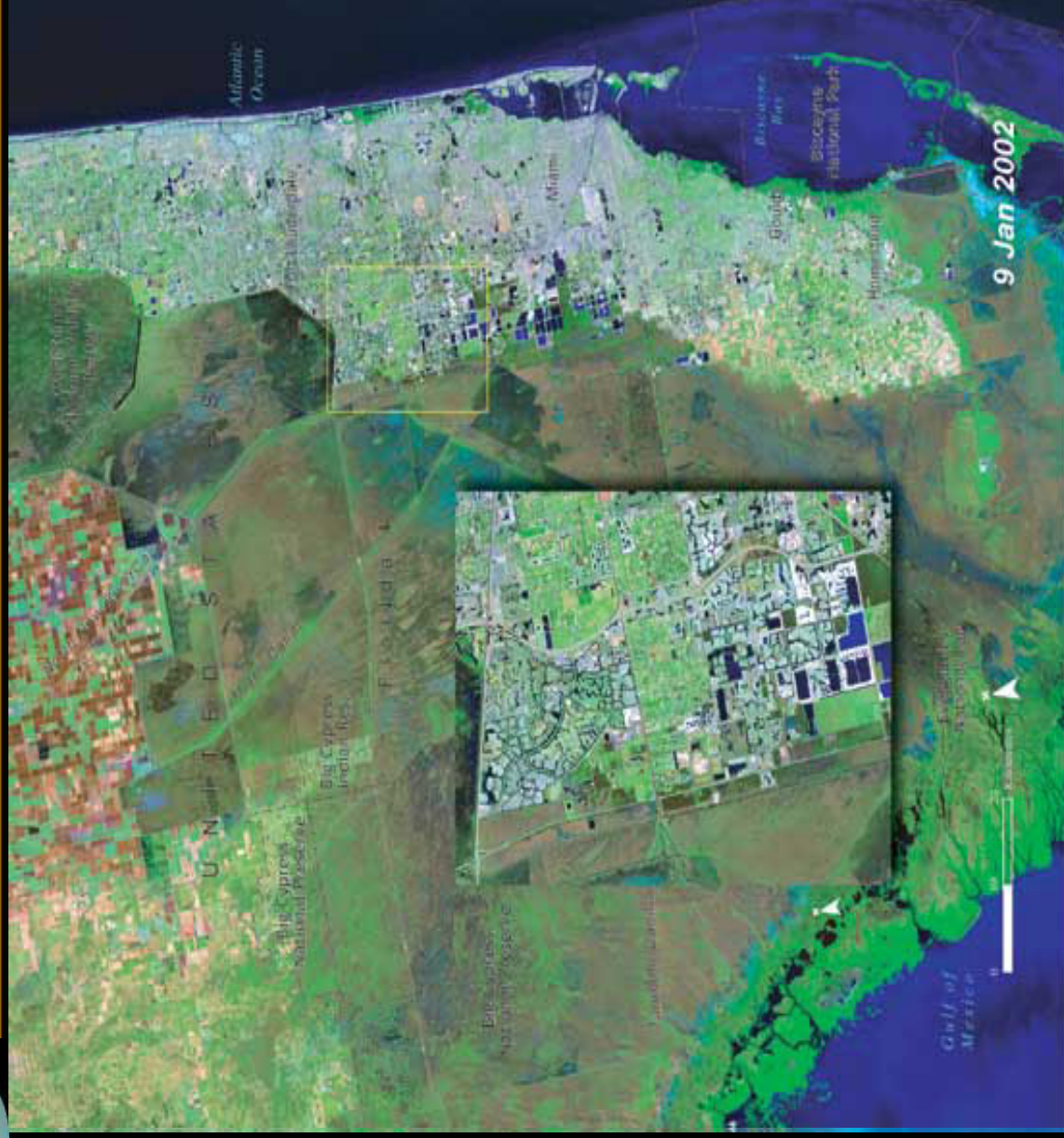


- 1983: Level of the lake has declines; noticeable decreases in wetlands
- 2001: Alteration in the contours of the shoreline is clearly visible

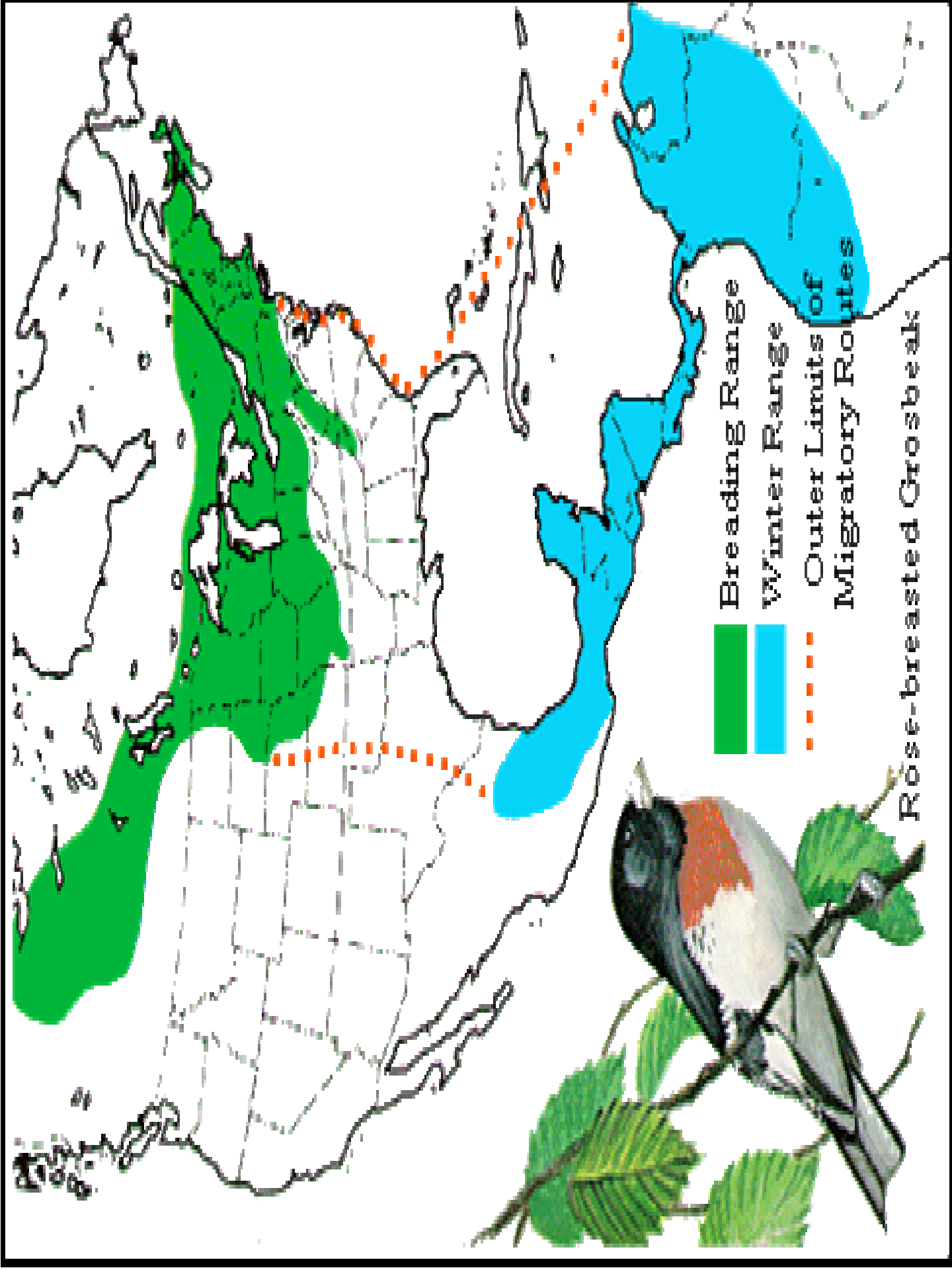


❖ Social and Economics Issues, including Law, Policy Understanding and Compliance / Conflict Resolution / Economic Incentives (for Legislators-Political Officials); Sustainable Development and Ecotourism (for Community Leaders)

Urban encroachment on Florida's Everglades, United States



- 1973: Rapid urban expansion has converted farmlands to cityscapes
- 2002: Existence of vast wetlands “Everglades” threatened by urban encroachment



Breeding Range

Winter Range

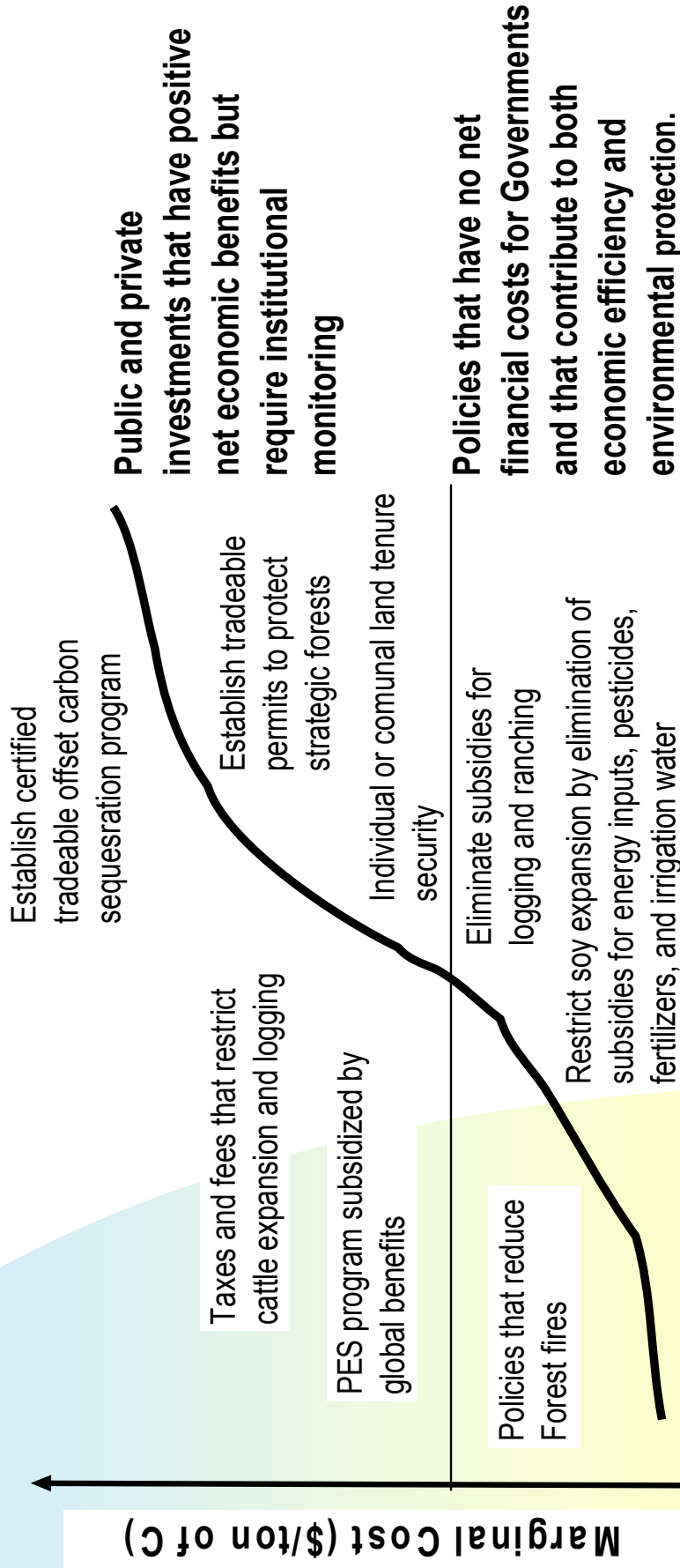
Outer Limits of Migratory Routes

Rose-breasted Grosbeak

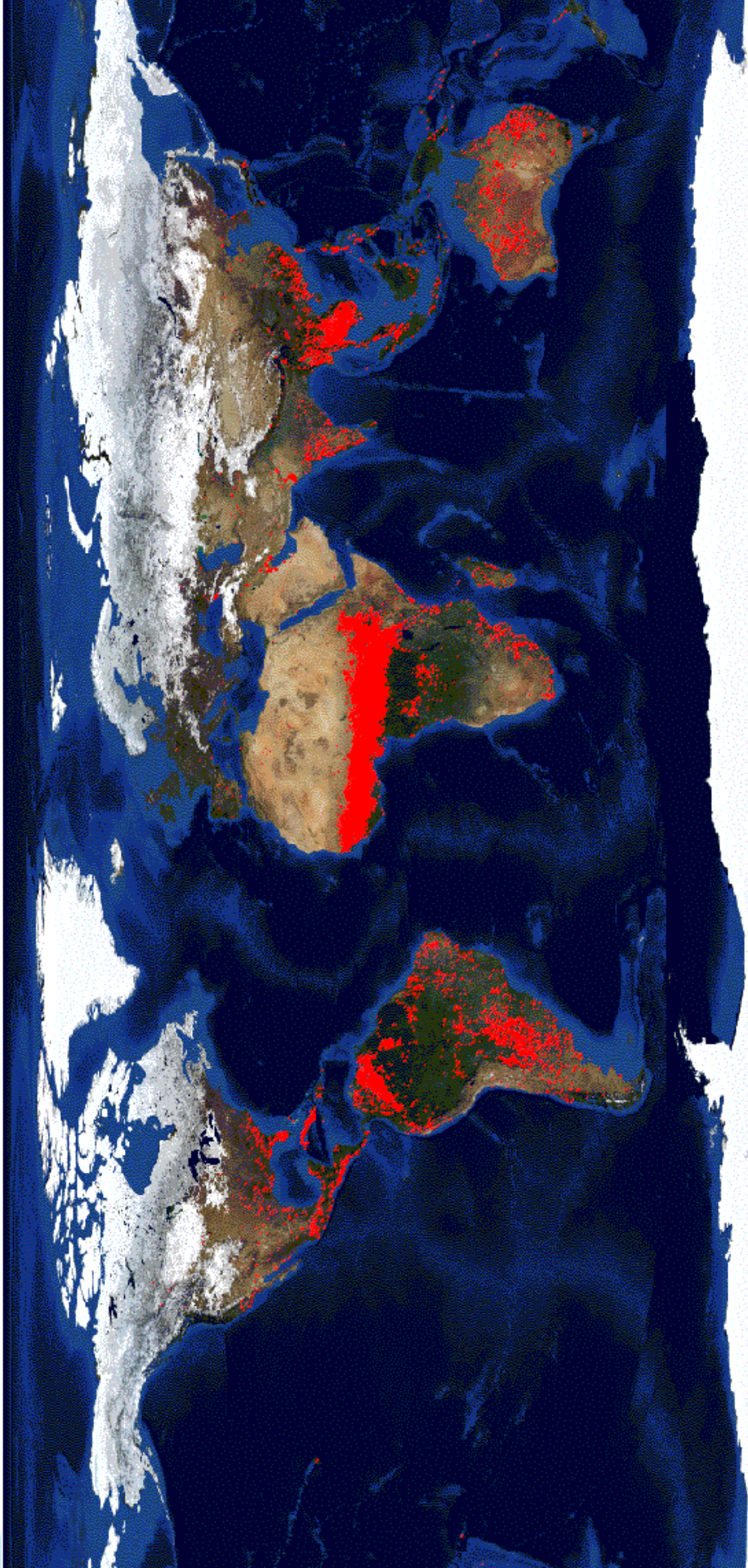


DEPARTMENT OF
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT

Marginal Cost Policies for Reducing Forest Carbon Emissions



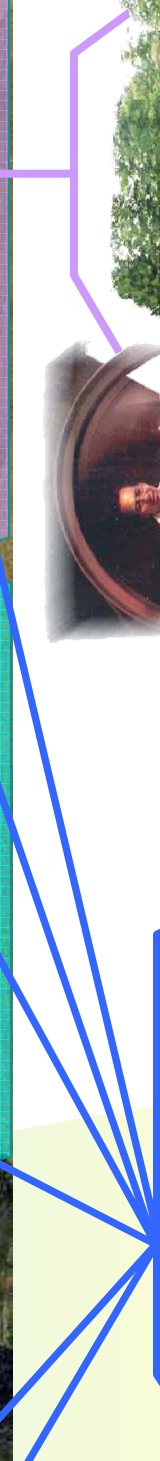
Fire



JANUARY FEBRUARY MARCH APRIL MAY JUNE JULY AUGUST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER



of

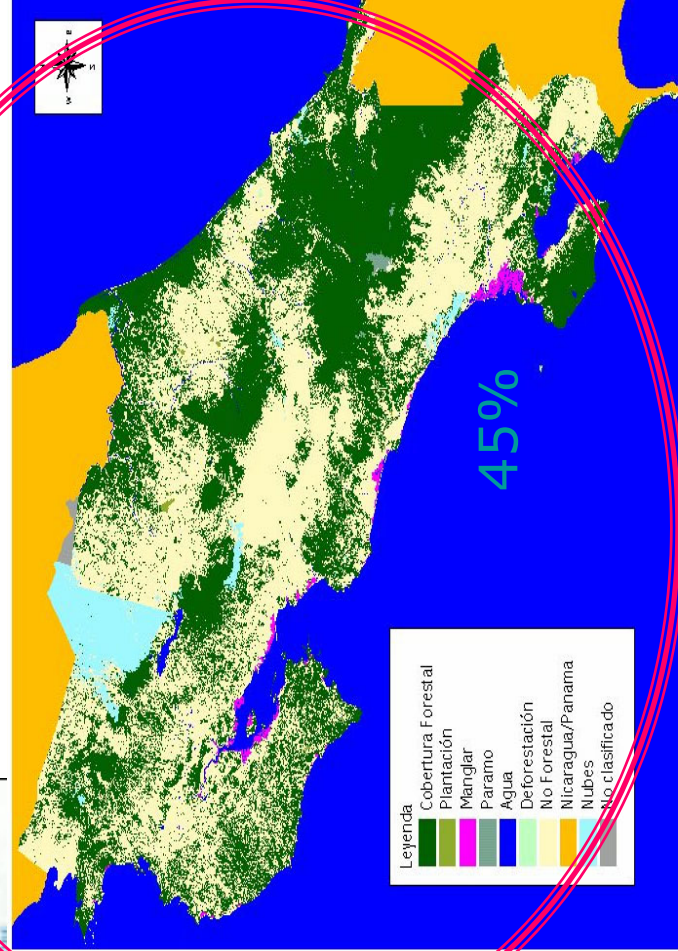


Cobertura Boscosa Densa (80-100% de cobertura del suelo) en Costa Rica en los años 1940, 1950, 1961, 1961, 1977, 1983, 1987, 1996/1997



Fuente: FONAFIFO

Year 2000

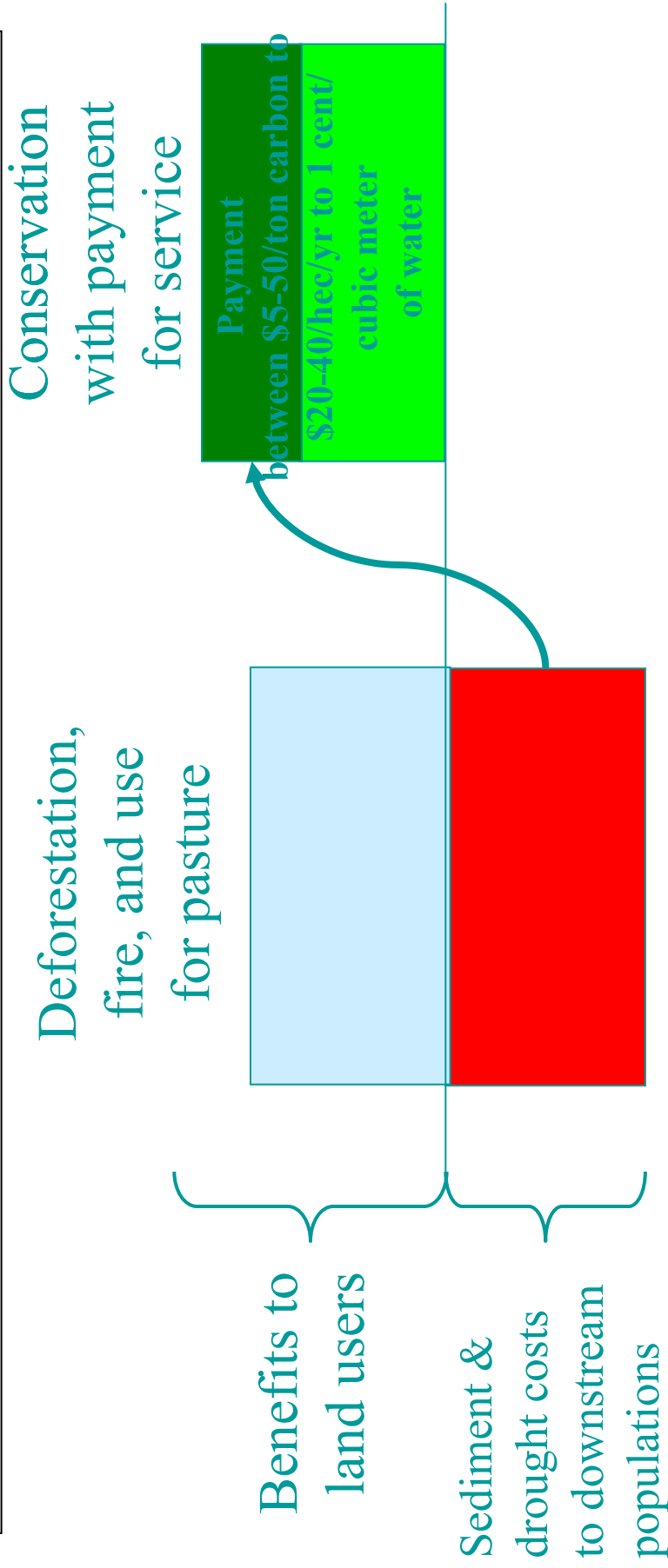


Legenda

	Cobertura Forestal
	Plantación
	Manglar
	Paramo
	Agua
	Deforestación
	No Forestal
	Nicaragua/Panama
	Nubes
	No clasificado



The logic of Payments for Environmental Services (PES)



- Voluntary Participation – Private Partnership

1	SalvaNATURA: Fundación Ecológica de El Salvador	El Salvador	Building Migratory Bird Conservation Capacity in Central America through Training and Bander Certification	\$45,000	\$72,820
2	Fundación para la Conservación del Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales Mario Dary Rivera	Guatemala	Capacitación y concientización de actores locales del Refugio de Vida Silvestre Punta de Manabique respecto los recursos y servicios brindados por especies migratorias	\$45,000	\$50,000
3	Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds	Jamaica Caribbean	Long-term Bird Monitoring in the Caribbean – Why, What, Where and How?	\$45,000	\$45,000
4	Pronatura Chiapas A.C.	Mexico MESO America	Diseño de Programa Regional Centroamericano de Formación de Replicadores para la Conservación de Especies Migratorias y aplicación del Módulo 1.	\$45,000	\$34,430
5	Centro Regional Ramsar para la Capacitación e Investigación sobre Humedales para el Hemisferio Occidental (CREHO)	Panama	Construcción de Capacidades para la Cooperación en Conservación en Centroamérica: Iniciativa de Especies Migratorias para el Hemisferio Occidental (WHMSI)	\$44,970	\$30,400
	NatureServe	South America	Análisis de implementación de políticas ambientales para la conservación de	\$45,000	\$45,000