Municipal Conservation Areas in Latin America and the Caribbean: Bridging biodiversity conservation with local needs

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## The IUCN protected area matrix: a classification system for protected areas comprising both management category and governance type WCPA/ CEESP 2007, to be formally endorsed by IUCN at the IVth World Conservation Congress in 2008

Governance types	A. Government managed protected areas			B. Co-managed protected areas			C. Private Protected Areas			D. Community Conserved Areas	
PA Categories	Federal or nationa l ministr y or agency in charge	Sub- national ministry or agency in change	Govern ment- delegat ed manage ment (e.g. to an NGO)	Trans- bounda ry manag ement	Collabor ative manage ment (various forms of pluralist influenc e)	Joint manag ement (pluralis t manag ement	Declar ed and run by individ ual land- owner	by non- profit organiza tions (e.g. NGOs, universi ties,	by for profit organiz ations (e.g. individ ual or corpor	Declar ed and run by Indige nous People s	Declared and run by local communiti es (sedentary and mobile)
I a– Strict Nature Reserve// Ib Wilderness Area								tives)			
II — National Park		V									
III – Natural Monument		$\leq$									
IV — Habitat/ Species Management		V 									
V – Protected Landscape/ Seascape		$\checkmark$									
VI –Managed Resource Protected Area		$\checkmark$									

Mexico: the local governments can create the areas. Modifications to national norms is under discussion to include the MCA within the National System of Protected Areas.



## Dominican Republic:

discussing the subject of MCAs, presents a study of an interesting initiative associated to the conservation of the hydrological resource and recreation.

• Guatemala: The study identifies more than 20 experiences.

Honduras: The local governments have incorporated the MCA concept under the comanagement scheme.

Nicaragua. The local governments have incorporated the MCA concept under the co-management scheme.

**Panama:** The law permits the establishment of protected areas to local governments. The MCA concept has been incorporated by the local governments under the co-management scheme. **Costa Rica:** The Environmental Law establishes Natural Monuments under the local government responsibility.



Argentina, the concept is associated to the urban natural reserves as wild areas where original wilderness is still predominant. Ecuador, the recognition and consolidation or the MCAs as part of the subsystem of the SNAP is being considered.

Peru, experiences throughout the country were identified. The subject of MCAs is one of the important themes of national discussion related to in-situ conservation.

Bolivia, the study identified from the PROMETA data base the existence of 21 Conservation Municipal protected areas.

> Brazil, the normative structure includes the MCA. The existence of at least 2 MCAs that considered the marine ecosystems is important to rescue.