





# ADAPTING AND IMPROVING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN COMMUNITIES (MORAVIAN COMMUNITY AS A PILOT), BY CREATING NEW CAPABILITIES BASED ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A NEW WATER CULTURE; PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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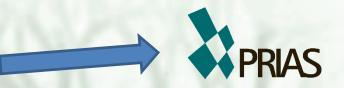




Government

PRIVATE SECTOR





#### **Programs:**



- Food Security
- Computing and information technology
  - Manufacturing processes
  - Environmental Management •
  - Seience, Culture and Society •









#### **VERY IMPORTANT CONCEPTS**

- Vulnerability: "Degree to which a system is susceptible and unable to cope with adverse effects of climate change."
- Adaptation: "Adjustment in natural/human systems in response to actual and expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or take advantage of opportunities".
- Resilience: "The ability of a person/group to recover from adversity to continue projecting the future".

# **UNDENIABLE FACT ABOUT WATER**

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# **CLUE ISSUES**

# MAJOR POINTS OF CRISIS/FAILURE IN WATER MANAGEMENT

CRITICAL ISSUES
DIRECTLY AFFECT
WATER RESOURCES

- Sustainability crisis
- Governance crisis

Coexistence crisis

It raises movements in defense of territory Progressive ic growthems from et a ce rage de chien de la fune se draulic works, deforestation and argument, instead of assuming the management of riverse and creatifet as a stingration cooperation by the coastal towns.

## **ABOUT COSTA RICA**

- Costa Rica is the 2<sup>nd</sup> most exposed country to multiple hazards in the world.
- Costa Rica is the eighth most likely to suffer economic risks due to greater exposure to three or more natural disasters.
- MINAE's adaptation objective: That implies to reduce vulnerability, adapting communities and increasing resilience to climate variability.
- National Strategy for Climate Change (ENCC).
   Prior areas: water, agriculture, health, biodiversity, infraestructure, fisheries, coasts.

# WATER SITUATION IN COSTA RICA

 Water is intended to solve established needs: hydropower, water supply, irrigation and drainage.

 Negative effects due to climate change and flows reduction or excessive increase can result in economic losses, health problems and/or hydropower lacks.

## WATER SITUATION IN COSTA RICA

- People needs for supplying reliable and clean water are not fully met.
- Decreased rainfall is significant in most regions.
- It is urgent to consolidate the integrated management of water resources in the greatest risk areas

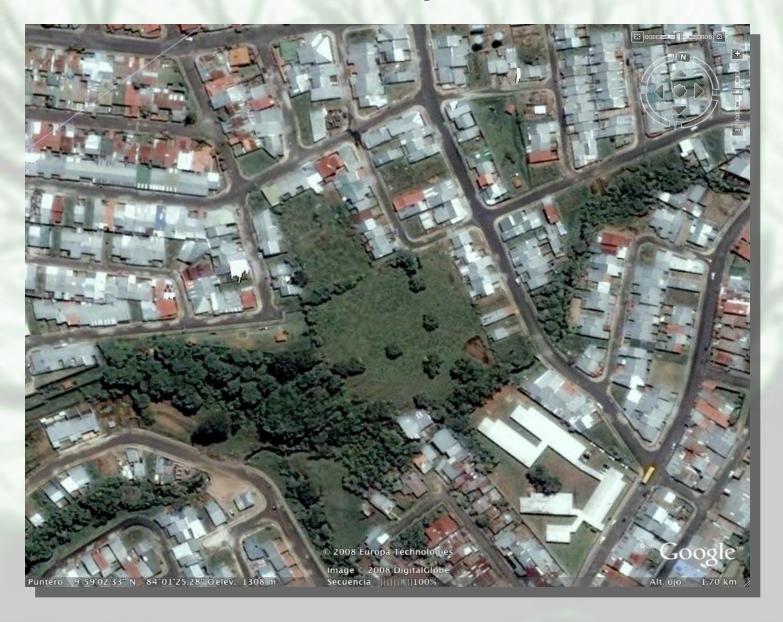
- It is important to note:
- Water volume for irrigation is critical to maintain important crops throughout the country.
- Increased demand and potential supply reduction, together with extreme weather events, leave the country in a state of high vulnerability.

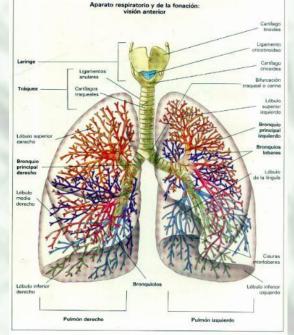
# AND WHAT ARE CENAT/UCR DOING?

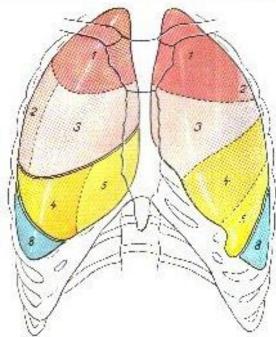
#### THREE STRATEGICAL LEVEL ACTIONS

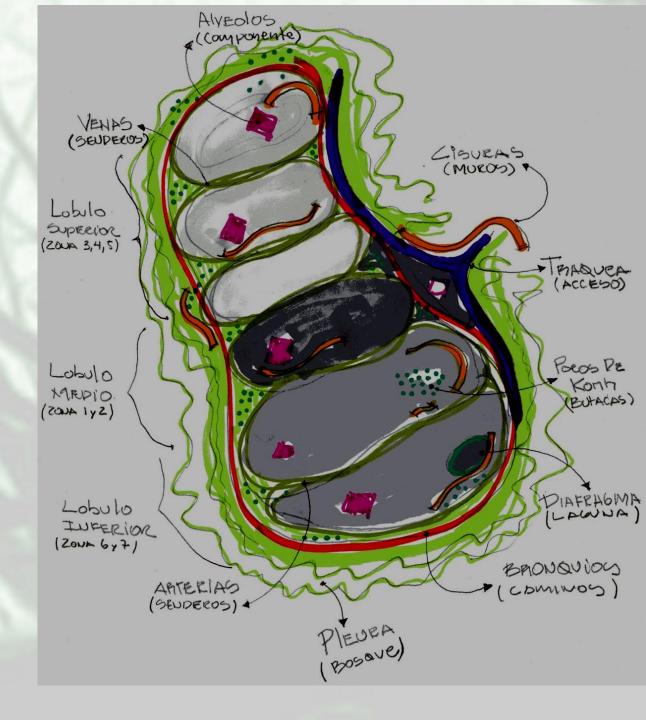
- I. LOCAL LEVEL
- II. NATIONAL LEVEL
- III. INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

# I. PULMÓN VERDE ("GREEN LUNG")













# **JUST RIGHT NOW**









#### II. A NEW WATER CULTURE

 Dr. Pedro Arrojo Agudo. Zaragoza University / UN Water expert.

 "New Water Economy": economic theory with a totally friendly base with the environment.

Recognices various water uses/rights to it.

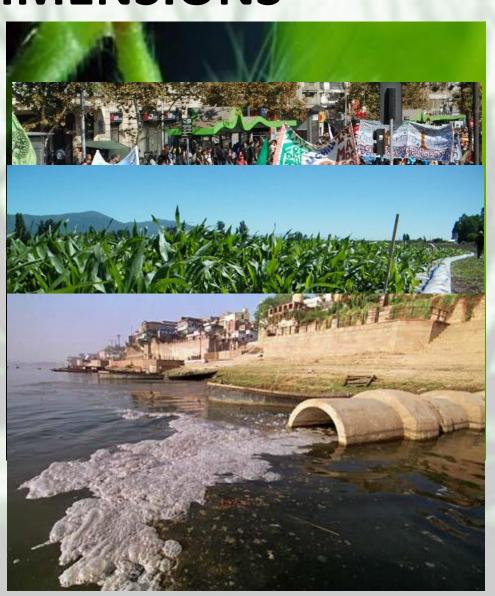
# WATER DIMENSIONS

• Life - Water.

Citizenship – Water.

• Growth - Water.

• Crime - Water.



# "Water, Rivers and People Fair"

- It has been presented in
   To educate and train many countries already.
  - communities.

- Objectives: awareness society and empower social movements.
- To encourage debate and concrete commitments; creating citizens' agenda.
- Exposed in different costarrican sectors.
- Local, regional and national case studies.

# "Water, Rivers and People Fair"







#### III. INTERNATIONAL WATER CONGRESS

- Efforts must go beyond the community level to impact national and international levels.
- To put stakeholders face to face with communities and NGOs, looking for a truly sustainable water management for humanity, based on the New Water Economy.
- Originally projected to November 2015 (now March 2016).

# **IWC CONTENT**

- Oral research presentations.
  - research Training workshops.

Poster exhibitions

• Discussion panels.

- "Water, Rivers and People Fair".
- A final discussion forum.

- Socio-economic and political presentations.
- Post-event monitoring and results evaluation processes.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

 It is undeniable that human beings are degrading natural aquifer sources.

- Communities, joint with other sectors as a whole, need to adopt policies and concrete actions.
- The New Economy of Water outlined by Dr. Arrojo emerges as an important alternative.
- It is urgent to open awareness, dialogue and defining strategies spaces, such as those presented by the upcoming International Congress on Water.

# **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- Consejo Técnico de Fuerzas Vivas (CTFV) from Moravia.
- Lic. Gerardo Mondragón (CeNAT UCR UNA)
- Dr. Pedro León Azofeifa (CeNAT former Director)
- PhD. Eldon Cadwell (SIA UCR Director).
- Dr. Pedro Arrojo Agudo







# THANK YOU



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